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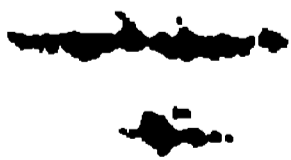


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DICTIONARY
OF
ARCHAISMS AND PROVINCIALISMS.

VOL. I.

DICTIONARY

OF

Archaic and Provincial Words,

OBSOLETE PHRASES, PROVERBS, AND ANCIENT CUSTOMS,

FROM THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

BY

JAMES ORCHARD HALLIWELL, ESQ. F.R.S.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I. A—I.

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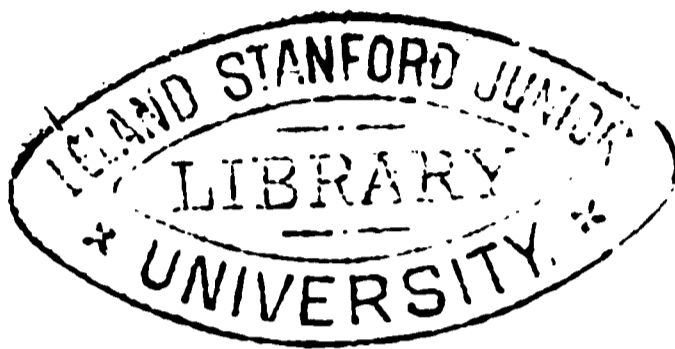
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PREFACE.

THE difficulties proverbially attending the first essay in a literary design of any magnitude constitute one of the very few apologies the public are generally willing to concede an author for the imperfect execution of his undertaking. Perhaps no desideratum in our literature could be named which needs this indulgence more than a Dictionary of the Early English language,—a work requiring such extensive and varied research, that the labours of a century would still leave much to be added and corrected, and one which has been too often abandoned by eminent antiquaries for failure to be conspicuous. It is now brought to a completion for the first time in the following pages, in some respects imperfectly, but comprising a variety of information nowhere else to be met with in a collective state, and forming at present the only compilation where a reader of the works of early English writers can reasonably hope to find explanations of many of the numerous terms which have become obsolete during the last four centuries.*

So far I may be permitted to speak without intrenching on the limits of criticism. A work containing more than 50,000 words,† many of which have never appeared even in scattered glossaries, and illustrated, with very few exceptions, by original authorities, must contain valuable material for the philologist, even if disfigured by errors. With respect to the latter contingency, I am not acquainted with any glossary, comprising merely a few hundred words, which does not contain blunders, although in many instances the careful attention of the editor has been specially directed to the task. Can I then anticipate that in a field, so vast that no single life would suffice for a minute examination of every object, I could have escaped proportionate liabilities? That such may be pointed out I have little doubt, notwithstanding the pains taken to prevent

* A Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words was compiled about fifty years ago by the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, Vicar of Epsom, but only a small portion, extending to *Bla*, has yet been published. The manuscript, which is in the custody of one of the editors of the work, I have not seen, but to judge from what has appeared, it probably contains much irrelevant matter. Mr. Toone has given us a small manual of early English words, 8vo. 1832. Nares' Glossary, published in 1822, is confined to the Elizabethan period, a valuable work, chiefly compiled from the notes to the variorum edition of Shakespeare.

† The exact number of words in this dictionary is 51,027.

their occurrence ; but it will be manifestly unfair to make them the test of merit, or thence to pronounce a judgment on the accuracy of the whole. I may add that the greatest care has been taken to render the references and quotations accurate, and whenever it was practicable, they have been collated in type with the originals. The great importance of accurate references will be fully appreciated by the student who has experienced the inconvenience of the many inaccurate ones in the works of Nares, Gifford, and others.

The numerous quotations I have given from early manuscripts will generally be found to be literal copies from the originals, without any attempt at remedying the grammatical errors of the scribes, so frequent in manuscripts of the fifteenth century. The terminal contractions were then, in fact, rapidly vanishing as part of the grammatical construction of our language, and the representative of the vowel terminations of the Anglo-Saxon was lost before the end of that century. It is only within the last few years that this subject has been considered by our editors, and it is much to be regretted that the texts of Ritson, Weber, and others are therefore not always to be depended upon. For this reason I have had recourse in some cases to the original manuscripts in preference to using the printed texts, but, generally, the quotations from manuscripts have been taken from pieces not yet published. Some few have been printed during the time this work has been in the press, a period of more than two years.

In ascertaining the meaning of those early English words, which have been either improperly explained or have escaped the notice of our glossarists, I have chiefly had recourse to those grand sources of the language, Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman. It appeared to me to be sufficient in such cases to indicate the immediate source of the word without referring to the original root, discarding in fact etymological research, except when it was necessary to develop the right explanation. Etymological disquisitions on provincial words have also been considered unnecessary ; but in some few instances, where there existed no reasonable doubt, the root has been mentioned.

In explaining terms and phrases of the Elizabethan era, I have had the advantage not enjoyed in preparing that part of the work which relates to the earlier period, of referring to the labours of a predecessor in the same task. The Glossary of Archdeacon Nares has here necessarily in some respects been my guide, generally a faithful one as far as his explanations are concerned, but still very imperfect as a general glossary to the writers of that age. I have attempted to supply his deficiencies by more than trebling his collection of words and phrases, but my plan did not permit me to imitate his prolixity, and I have therefore frequently stated results without explaining the reasoning or giving the reading which led to them. Nares' Glossary is however, notwithstanding its imperfections, a work of great merit, and distinguished by the clearness and

discrimination with which the collections of the Shakespearian commentators are arranged and discussed. To find him occasionally in error merely illustrates the impossibility of perfection in philological studies.

Having had in view the wants of readers unskilled in early English rather than the literary entertainment of professed students, I have admitted numerous forms the etymologist will properly regard corrupt, and which might easily have been reduced to their original sources. I may have carried the system too far, but to have excluded corruptions would certainly have rendered the work less generally useful; and it is not to be presumed that every one who consults a manual of this kind will despise the assistance thus afforded. There are, too, many corruptions the sources of which are not readily perceivable even by the most experienced.

So many archaisms are undoubtedly still preserved by our rural population, that it was thought the incorporation of a glossary of provincialisms would render the work a more useful guide than one restricted to known archaisms. When Ray in 1674 published the first collection of English localisms, he gives three reasons for having undertaken the task: "First, because I knew not of anything that hath been already done in this kind; second, because I conceive they may be of some use to them who shall have occasion to travel the Northern counties, in helping them to understand the common language there; third, because they may also afford some diversion to the curious, and give them occasion of making many considerable remarks." It is remarkable that Ray seems to have been unacquainted with the real value of provincial words, and most of his successors appear to have collected without the only sufficient reason for preserving them, the important assistance they continually afford in glossing the works of our early writers.

Observations on our provincial dialects as they now exist will be found in the following pages, but under the firm conviction that the history of provincialisms is of far inferior importance to the illustration they afford of our early language, I have not entered at length into a discussion of the former subject. I have spared no pains to collect provincial words from all parts of the country, and have been assisted by numerous correspondents, whose communications are carefully acknowledged under the several counties to which they refer. These communications have enabled me to add a vast quantity of words which had escaped the notice of all the compilers of provincial glossaries, but their arrangement added immeasurably to the labour. No one who has not tried the experiment can rightly estimate the trouble of arranging long lists of words, and separating mere dialectical forms.

The contributors of provincial words are elsewhere thanked, but it would hardly be right to omit the opportunity of enumerating the more extensive com-

munications. I may, then, mention my obligations to Captain Henry Smith, for his copious glossary of Isle of Wight provincialisms ; to the Rev. James Adcock, to whom I am principally indebted for Lincolnshire words ; to Goddard Johnson, Esq. for his valuable Norfolk glossary ; to Henry Norris, Esq. for his important Somersetshire collection ; to David E. Davy, Esq. for his MS. additions to Forby ; to Major Moor, for his collections for a new edition of his Suffolk Words and Phrases ; and to the Rev. J. Staunton, for the use of the late Mr. Sharp's manuscript glossary of Warwickshire words. Most of the other communications have been of essential service, and I cannot call to mind one, however brief, which has not furnished me with useful information. My anonymous correspondents will be contented with a general acknowledgment ; but I have not ventured to adopt any part of their communications unsupported by other authority. My thanks are also returned to Mr. Toone, for MS. additions to his Glossary, chiefly consisting of notes on Massinger ; to Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., for a few notes on hunting terms in the earlier letters ; and to Mr. Chaffers, jun. for a brief glossary compiled a few years since from Chaucer, Lydgate, &c. But my chief obligations are due to Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A., whose suggestions on nearly every sheet of this work, as it was passing through the press, have been of the greatest advantage, and whose profound knowledge of Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman has frequently been of essential service when the ordinary guides had been ineffectually consulted.

J. O. HALLIWELL.

BRIXTON HILL, SURREY,

Feb. 1st, 1847.

THE ENGLISH PROVINCIAL DIALECTS.

ROBERT of Gloucester, after describing the Norman Conquest, thus alludes to the change of language introduced by that event :

And the Normans ne couthe speke tho bote her owe speche,
And speke French as dude atom, and here chyldren dude also teche.
So that hey men of this lond, that of her blod come,
Holdeth alle thulke speche that hli of hem nome.
Vor bote a man couthe French, me tolt of hym wel lute,
Ac lowe men holdeth to Englyss, and to her kunde speche gute.
Ich wene ther ne be man in world contreyes none,
That ne holdeth to her kunde speche, bote Engeland one.
Ac wel me wot vor to conne bothe wel yt ys,
Vor the more that a man con, the more worth he ys.

This extract describes very correctly the general history of the languages current in England for the first two centuries after the battle of Hastings. Anglo-Norman was almost exclusively the language of the court, of the Norman gentry, and of literature. "The works in English which were written before the Wars of the Barons belong," says Mr. Wright, "to the last expiring remains of an older and totally different Anglo-Saxon style, or to the first attempts of a new English one formed upon a Norman model. Of the two grand monuments of the poetry of this period, Layamon belongs to the former of these classes, and the singular poem entitled the *Ormulum* to the latter. After the middle of the thirteenth century, the attempts at poetical composition in English became more frequent and more successful, and previous to the age of Chaucer we have several poems of a very remarkable character, and some good imitations of the harmony and spirit of the French versification of the time." After the Barons' Wars, the Anglo-Norman was gradually intermingled with the Anglo-Saxon, and no long time elapsed before the mongrel language, English, was in general use, formed, however, from the latter. A writer of the following century thus alleges his reason for writing in English :

In Englis tonge y schal ȝow telle,
ȝyf ȝe so long with me wyl dwelle ;
Ne Latyn wyl y speke ne waste,
Bot Englisch that men uses maste,
For that ys ȝoure kynde langage,
That ȝe hafe here most of usage :
That can ech man untherstonde
That is born in Englond ;
For that langage ys most schewed,
Als wel mowe lereth as lewed.
Latyn also y trowe can nane,
Bot tho that hath hit of schole tane :
Som can Frensch and no Latyne,
That useth has court and ducelt therinne,
And som can of Latyn aparty,
That can Frensch ful febylly ;
And som untherstondith Englisch,
That nother can Latyn ne Frensch.
Bot lerde, and lewde, old and ȝong,
Alle untherstondith Englisch tonge.
Therefore y holde hit most siker thanne
To schewe the langage that ech man can ;
And for lewethe men namely,
That can no more of clergy,
Tho ken tham whare most nede,
For clerkes can both se and rede
In divers bokes of Holy Writ,
How they schul lyve, yf thay loke hit :
Tharefore y wylle me holly halde
To that langage that Englisch ys calde. MS. Bodl. 48, f. 48.

The author of the *Cursor Mundi* thought each nation should be contented with one language, and that the English should discard the Anglo-Norman :

This ilk bok it es translate
 Into Inglis tong to rede,
 For the love of Inglis lede,
 Inglis lede of Ingland,
 For the commun at understand.
 Frankis rimes here I redd
 Comunlik in ilk sted.
 Mast es it wroght for Frankis man,
Quat is for him na Frankis can ?
 Of Ingland the nacion
 Es Inglisman thar in commun ;
 The speche that man wit mast may spede,
 Mast thar wit to speke war nede.
Selden was for ani chance
Praised Inglis tong in France !
Give us ilkan thare langage,
Me think we do tham non outrage.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 2.

In the curious tale of King Edward and the Shepherd, the latter is described as being perfectly astonished with the French and Latin of the court :

The lordis anon to chawmbur went,
 The kyng astur the scheperde sent,
 He was brogt forth fulle sone ;
 He clawed his hed, his hare he rent,
 He wende wel to have be schent,
 He ne wyst what was to done.
 When he French and Latyn herde,
 He hade mervelle how it ferde,
 And drow hym ever alone :
 Jhesu, he seld, for thi gret grace,
 Bryng me fayre out of this place !
 Lady, now here my bone !

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

In the fifteenth century, English may be said to have been the general language of this country.* At this period, too, what is now called old English, rapidly lost its grammatical forms, and the English of the time of Henry VIII., orthography excepted, differs very little from that of the present day. A few archaisms now obsolete, and old phrases, constitute the essential differences.

Our present subject is the provincial dialects, to which these very brief remarks on the general history of the English language are merely preliminary,—a subject of great difficulty, and one which requires far more reading than has yet been attempted to develop satisfactorily, especially in its early period. Believing that the principal use of the study of the English dialects consists in the explanation of archaisms, I have not attempted that research which would be necessary to understand their history, albeit this latter is by no means an unimportant inquiry. The Anglo-Saxon dialects were not numerous, as far as can be judged from the MSS. in that language which have been preserved, and it seems probable that most of our English dialects might be traced historically and etymologically to the original tribes of the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes, not forgetting the Danes, whose language, according to Wallingford, so long influenced the dialect of Yorkshire. In order to accomplish this we require many more early documents which bear upon the subject than have yet been discovered, and the uncertainty which occurs in most cases of fixing the exact locality in which they were written adds to our difficulties. When we come to a later period, the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, there being no standard literary form of our native language, every MS. sufficiently exhibits its dialect, and it is to be hoped that all English works of this period may one day be classed according to their dialects. In such an undertaking, great assistance will be derived from a knowledge of our local dialects as they now exist. Hence the value of specimens of modern provincial language, for in many instances, as in Robert of Gloucester's *Chronicle*, compared with the present dialect of Gloucestershire, the organic forms of the dialect have remained unchanged for centuries. The *Ayenbyte of Inwyt* is, perhaps, the most remarkable specimen of early English MSS. written in a broad dialect, and it proves very satisfactorily that in the fourteenth century the principal features of what is termed the Western dialect were those also of the Kentish dialect. There can be, in fact, little doubt that the former was

* Anne, Countess of Stafford, thus writes in 1438, I “ordeyne and make my testament in English tonge for my most profit, redyng, and understandyng in this wise.”

long current throughout the Southern counties, and even extended in some degree as far as Essex.* If we judge from the specimens of early English of which the localities of composition are known, we might perhaps divide the dialects of the fourteenth century into three grand classes, the Northern, the Midland, and the Southern, the last being that now retained in the Western counties. But, with the few materials yet published, I set little reliance on any classification of the kind. If we may decide from Mr. Wright's Specimens of Lyric Poetry, which were written in Herefordshire, or from Audelay's Poems, written in Shropshire in the fifteenth century, those counties would belong to the Midland division, rather than to the West or South.

The few writers who have entered on the subject of the early English provincial dialects, have advocated their theories without a due consideration of the probability, in many cases the certainty, of an essential distinction between the language of literature and that of the natives of a county. Hence arises a fallacy which has led to curious anomalies. We are not to suppose, merely because we find an early MS. written in any county in standard English, that that MS. is a correct criterion of the dialect of the county. There are several MSS. written in Kent of about the same date as the Ayenbyte of Inwyt, which have none of the dialectical marks of that curious work. Most of the quotations here given from early MSS. must be taken with a similar limitation as to their dialect. Hence the difficulty, from want of authentic specimens, of forming a classification, which has led to an alphabetical arrangement of the counties in the following brief notices —

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The dialect of this county has been fully investigated in Batchelor's Orthoepical Analysis of the English Language, 8vo. 1809. *Eio* takes the place of *ow*, *ea* of *a*, *ow* of the long *o*, *oi* of *i*, &c. When *r* precedes *s* and *e* final, or *s* and other consonants, it is frequently not pronounced. *Ow* final is often changed into *er*; *ge* final, into *dge*; and *y* final is sometimes omitted.

BERKSHIRE.

The Berkshire dialect partly belongs to the Western, and partly to the Midland, more strongly marked with the features of the former in the South-West of the county. The *a* is changed into *o*, the diphthongs are pronounced broadly, and the vowels are lengthened. *Way* is pronounced *woye*; *this* and *that* for *this* and *that*; *he* for *him*, and *she* for *her*.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The language of the peasantry is not very broad, although many dialectical words are in general use. A list of the latter was kindly forwarded to me by Dr. Hussey.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

There is little to distinguish the Cambridgeshire dialect from that of the adjoining counties. It is nearly allied to that of Norfolk and Suffolk. The perfect tense is formed strongly, as *Ait*, *hot*, *ait*, *tot*, *spare*, *spore*, e. g. "if I am spore," i. e. *spared*, &c. I have to return my thanks to

the Rev. J. J. Smith and the Rev. Charles Warren for brief lists of provincialisms current in this county.

CHESHIRE.

The Cheshire dialect changes *i* into *w*, *ui* into *w* or *oo*, *r* into *or* or *ee*, *o* into *u*, *a* into *o*, *o* into *a*, *u* into *i*, *ea* into *yo*, and *aa* into *wo*. Mr. Wilbraham has published a very useful and correct glossary of Cheshire words. Second ed. 12mo. 1836.

Extract from a Speech of Judas Iscariot in the Play of Christ's Entry into Jerusalem.

By deare God in magistie
I am so wroth as I maye be,
And some waye I will wreken me,
As sone as ever I male.
My mayster Jesus, as men maye see,
Was rubbed heade, foote, and knyfe,
With oyntmente of mere daintie
Then I see manye a date
To that I have greete envye,
That he suffred to destroye
More then all his good thrye,
And his dames towe,
Hade I of it hade malterye,
I woulde have soude it sone in hie,
And put it up in tresuerye,
As I was wonte to doe.
Whatsoever was geven to Jesu,
I have kepte, since I hym knowe,
For he hopes I will be trewe.
His purse allwale I hate.
Hym hade bene better, in good saye,
Hade spared oyntmente that date,

* This is stated on sufficiently ample authority, but Verstegan appears to limit it in his time to the Western counties.—"We see that in some severall parts of England itselfe, both the names of things, and pronounciations of words, are somewhat different, and that among the country people that never borrow any words out of the Latin or French, and of this different pronounciation one example in steed of many shal suffice, as this for pronouncing according as one would say at London, *I would not more cheese if I had it*, the Northern man saith, *My and out more cheese gin ay hadel*, and the Western man saith, *Chud eat more cheese an chad it*. L. heere three different pronounciations in our owne country in one thing, and hereof many the like examples might be addeged." - Verstegan's Revestigation, 1634, p. 125.

For wrocken I wilbesome wale
Of waste that was done their ;
Three hundreth penny worthee it was
That he let sp. b. in that place ;
Therefore God geve me harde grace,
But hymselfe shalbe sould
To the Jewes, or that I sitte,
For the tenth peny of it
And this my malster shalbe quite
My grede a hundreth fould.

Chester Plays, ii. 12.

CORNWALL.

It is almost unnecessary to observe, that the ancient Cornish language has long been obsolete. It appears to have been gradually disused from the time of Henry VIII., but it was spoken in some parts of the country till the eighteenth century. Modern Cornish is now an English dialect, and a specimen of it is here given. Polwhele has recorded a valuable list of Cornish provincialisms, and a new glossary has recently been published, in 'Specimens of Cornish Provincial Dialect,' 8vo. 1846. In addition to these, I have to acknowledge several words, hitherto unnoticed, communicated by Miss Hicks, and R. T. Smith, Esq.

Harrison, Description of Britaine, p. 14, thus mentions the Cornish language. "The Cornish and Devonshire men, whose countrie the Britons call Cerniw, have a speech in like sort of their owne, and such as hath in deed more affinitie with the Armorican toong than I can well discusse of. Yet in mine opinion, they are both but a corrupted kind of British, albeit so far degenerating in these daies from the old, that if either of them doo meete with a Welshman, they are not able at the first to understand one another, except here and there in some od words, without the helpe of interpreters."

In Cornwall, Pembro. and Devon they for to milk say milke, for to squint, to squanny, this, thicky, &c., and after most verbs ending with consonants they clap a y, but more commonly the lower part of Pembrokeshire.

Lloyd's MS. Additions to Ray, Ashm. Mus.

(1) The Cornwall Schoolboy.

An ould man founl, one day, a yung gentleman's portmantle, as he were a going to es dennar; he look'd et en and gived et to es wife, and said, "Mally, here's a roul of lither, look, see, I suppose some poor ould shoemaker or other have los'en, tak'en, and put'en a top of the teaster of tha bed, he'll be glad to hab'en agen sum day, I dear say." The ould man, Jan, that was es neame, went to es work as before. Mally then open'd the portmantle, and found en et three hundred pounds. Soon after tha, the ould man not being very well, Mally said, "Jan, I ave seaved away a little money, by the bye, and as thee caant read or write, thee sha't go to scool" he were then nigh threescore and ten. He went but a very short time, and comed hoam one day, and said, "Maly, I wa'n't go to scool no more, cause the childer do be laffen at me; they can tell their letters, and I caant tell my A, B, C, and I wud rayther go to work agen." "Do as thee woul," ses Mally. Jan had not ben out many days, afore the yung gentleman came by that lost the portmantle, and said, "Well, my ould man, did ee see

or hear tel of sich a thing as a portmantle?" "Portmantle, sar, was t that un, sumthing like thickey! (pointing to one behind es saddle.) I found one the t'other day sackly like that." "Where es et?" "Come along, I carr'd'en en and gov'en to my wife Mally, thee sha't av'en Mally, where es that roul of lither that I giv'd tha the t'other day?" "What roul of lither?" said Mally. "The roul of lither I broft en and tould tha to put'en a top of the teaster of the bed, afore I go'd to scool." "Drat tha emperance," said the gentleman, "thee art betwattled, that was before I were born."

(2) A Western Eclogue.

Pengrouse, a lad in many a science blest,
Outshone his toiling brothers of the west:
Of smugling, harling, wrestling much he knew,
And much of tin, and much of pilchards too.
Fam'd at each village, town, and country-house,
Menarken, Helstone, Polkinhorne, and Grouse;
Trespissen, Buddock, Cony yerle, Treverry,
Polbastard, Hallabazack, Eglesderry,
Pencob, and Restijeg, Treviskey, Breague,
Irewinnick, Buskenwyn, Buaveal, Roscreague:
But what avail'd his fame and various art,
Since he, by love, was smitten to the heart?
The shaft a beam of Bet Polglaze's eyes,
And now he dumplin loaths, and pilchard ples.
Young was the lass, a servant at St. Tazzy,
Born at Polpis, and bred at Mevagiszy
Calm o'er the mountain blush'd the rising day,
And ting'd the summit with a purple ray,
When sleepless from his hutch the lover stole,
And met, by chance, the mistress of his soul.
And "Whither go'st?" he scratched his skull and cry'd,

"Arrear, God bless us," well the nymph reply'd,
"To Yeaiston sure, to buy a pound o' backy,
That us and measter wonderfully lacky;
God bless us ale, this fortnight, 'pon my word,
We nothing smoaks but oak leaves and cue-terd."

Pengrouse.

Arrear then, Bessy, ly aloane the backy,
Sty here a tiny bit and let us talky.
Bessy, I loves thee, wot a ha me, say,
Wot ha Pengrouse, why wot a, Bessy, ha?

Bet Polglaze.

Ah, hunkin, hunkin, mind at Moushole fair
What did you at the Choughs, the alchouse there?
When you stows eighteen pence in cakes and beer,
To treat that dirty trollop, Ma l Rosevear
You stuffs it in her gills, and makes such pucker,
Arrear the people thaot you wld have choack her.

Pengrouse.

Curse Ma l Rosevear, I says, a great jack whore,
I ne'er sees such a dirty drab before:
I stuffs her gills with cakes and beer, the hunk,
She stuffs herself, she meslin and got drunk.
Best drink sure for her jaws wan't good enow,
So leekert makes her drunk as David's sow,
Her feace is like a bul's, and 'tis a fool,
Her legs are like the legs o' cobbler's stoof;
Her eyes be grean's a leek,† as yaffers big,
Nonse flats my hond, and neck so black's a pig.

Bet Polglaze.

Ay, but I've more to say, this isn't ale,
You deance'd wy Mall Rosevear 't a sartin bale,
She toald me so, and lefts me wy a sneare—
Ay! you, Pengrouse, did deance wy Mall Rosevear

* Best drink implies strong beer.

† Brandy.

‡ Green as a leek.

Pengrouse.

Now, Bessy, hire me, Bessy, vath and soale,
Hire me, I say, and thou shalt hire the whoale.
One night, a Wednesday night, I vow to Goade,
Alone, a horseback, to Treasuze I roade,
Sure Bessy vath, dost hire me, 'tis no lies,
A d—rader hale was never seed wy eyes.
I hizes sum misgick at an oald bearne doore,
And hires a wondrous rousing on the floore,
So in I pops my head, says I, arreare!
Why, what a nevel's neame is doing heare?
Why dancing, cries the crowder by the wale,
Why dancing, dancing, measter 'tis a hale.
Dancing, says I, by Gam I hires sum prancers,
But tell us where the devl be the dancers,
For fy the dust and strawze so feed about,
I c—ld not, Bessy, spy the hoppers out
At last I spies Rosevear, I wish her dead,
Who meakes me dance all nite, the stinking Jade.
Says I, I have no choose to kick a foote.
Why kick, says Mall Rosevear, then kick thy boote.
And, Bet, dost hire me, for to leet us ale,
A furthing candle wolk d again the wale.

Bet Polglaze.

Ah, hunkin, hunkin, I am huge afraid
That you is laugh ng at a simple mald.

Pengrouse.

Deare, dearest Bet, let's hug thee to my hearte,
And may us never never never pearte!
No f—l, es than, Bessy, than I wisher
The Shackieheads may never c—se the fishes;
That picky dogs may eat the secane when fule,
Eat'n to rags, and let go ale the schule.

Bet Polglaze.

Then here's my hond, and wy it teake my hearte.

Pengrouse.

Goade bless us too, and here is mines, ods hearte!
One buss, and then to Pilcharding I'll packy.

Bet Polglaze.

And I to Yealstone for my master's backy.

(3) A Cornish Song

Come, all ye jolly Tinner boys, and listen to me,
I'll tell ye of a storie shall make ye for to see,
Concerning Boney Peartie, the schames which he had
made
To stop our tin and copper mines, and all our pilchard
trade.
He summonsed forty thousand men, to Polland they
did gon,
All for to rob and plunder there you very well do
knowa;
But ten-thou sand were killed, and laade dead in blood
and gore,
And thirty thousand ranned away, and I can'te tell
where, I'm sure.
And should that Boney Peartie have forty thousand still
To make into an army to work his wicked will,
And try for to invade us, if he doent quickly fly—
Why, forty thousand Cornish boys shall knowa the
reason why.
Hures for tin and copper, boys, and fisheries likewise!
Hures for Cornish maadern—oh, bless their pretty
eyes
Hures for our ould gentrie, and may they never faale!
Hures, hures for Cornwall! hures, boys, "one and
all!"

CUMBERLAND.

The dialects of Cumberland, Westmoreland,
Northumberland, and Durham may be consi-

dered to be identical in all essential peculiarities, the chief differences arising from the mode of pronunciation. According to Boucher, the dialect of Cumberland is much less uniform than that of Westmoreland. In Cumberland, *we* is in frequent use instead of the long *o*, as will be noticed in the following example. A glossary of Cumberland words was kindly forwarded to me by Mr. Thomas Sanderson.

(1) Love in Cumberland.

Tune,—“Cuddle me, Cuddy”

Wa, I wohn, what's mannishment's 'tis
'At tou's gawn to dee for a hixxy!
Aw hard o' this torrabble fess,
An' aw's cum I to advise tha',—'at is ee.
Mun, thou'll nobbet those tee gud neame
Wi' gowlin an' whingin sea mickle;
Cockswuntars I min beyde about beame,
An' let her e'en ga to auld Nickle.
Thy plew-geer's aw liggin how-strow,
An' somebody's stown thee thy couter,
Oh fairs! thou's du n little 'at dow
To fash theesel ivver about her.
Your Scymey has broken car stang,
An' mendit it wid a clog-coaker,
Pump-tree's geane aw wheyt wrang,
An' they've sent for auld Tom Stawker.
Young Silly's dung oure the lang stee,
An' leam'd peet Andrew the thecker,
Thee mudder wad suffer't for tee,
An' haw I adn't happ'n't to cluck her.
Thou's spoilt for aw manner o' wark;
Thou nobbet a ts peghan an' p'eenan.
Odawucke, man! doff that darty sark,
An' pretha gi'e way gi't a clean an'
An' then gow to Cavel wi' me,—
Let her gang to knock-crows wid her sewornin,
Sec clauken at market we'll see,
A'll up'od ts' forgit her 'or mwormin'!

(2) Song, by Miss Blamire.

What ails this heart o' mine?
What means this wat'ry ee?
What gars me ay turn pale as death
When I tak' leave o' thee?
When thou art far awa',
Thou'll deater be to me;
But change o' place, and change o' folk,
May gar thy fancy jee.
When I sit down at e'en,
Or walk in morning air,
Ilk rustling bough wi'd seem to say,
I us'd to meet thee there.
Then I'll sit down and wail,
And greet aneath a tree,
And gin a leaf fa' ' my lap,
It's ca't a word frae thee.
I'll hie me to the bow'r
Where yews wi' roars tred,
And where, wi' monie a blushing bud,
I strove my face to hide;
I'll doat on ilka spot,
Where I ha'e been wi' thee,
And ca' to mind some kindly look
'Neath ilka hollow tree.
Wi' sec thoughts i' my mind,
Time thro' the warl may gae,
And find me stih, in twenty years,
The same as I m to-day:

'Tis friendship bears the sway,
And keeps friends i' the e'e;
And gin I think I see the still,
Wha can part thee and me!

DERBYSHIRE.

"This dialect," observes Dr. Bosworth, "is remarkable for its broad pronunciation. In *me* the *e* is pronounced long and broad, as *mee*. The *i* is often omitted after *a* or *o*, as *am* for *all*, *eam*, *call*, *bowd*, *bold*, *coud*, *cold*. Words in *ing* generally omit the *y*, but sometimes it is changed into *k*; as *think* for *thing*, *lov'n* for *loving*. They use *con* for *can*; *conner* for *cannot*; *shanner* for *shall not*, *wool*, *wooner* for *will*, and *will not*, *yo* for *you*, &c." Lists of provincial words peculiar to this county have been kindly forwarded by Dr. Bosworth, Thomas Bateman, Esq., the Rev. Samuel Fox, the Rev. William Shilleto, Mrs. Butler, and L. Jewitt, Esq.

A Dialogue between Farmer Bennet and Tummus Lide.

Farmer Bennet. Tummus, why dunner yo mend meh shoom?

Tummus Lide. Becos, mester, 'tis so rood, I conner work wee the tachin at aw. I've brackn it ten times I'm shut to de—it freezes so hard. Why, Hester hung out a smock frock to dry, an in three minits it wor frozen as stiff as a proker, an I conner afford to keep a good fire, I wish I cud. I'd soon mend yore shoom, an uthers tow. I'd soon yarn sum munney, I warrant ye. 'Counes yo find sum work for m', mester, these hard times? I'll doo onnythink to addle a penny—I con thresh—I con split wood—I con mak spars—I con thack. I con shower a dike, an I con trench low, but it freezes so hard I con winner—I con forher, or milk, if there be need on't. I woodner mind drivin plow or onnythink.

Farmer B. I hanner got nothin for ye to doo, Tummus, but Mester Boord tow'd me jist now that they wor gooin to winner, an that they shud want sumbody to help 'em.

Tummus L. O, I'm glad on't. I'll run oor an see whether I con help 'em, but I hanner bin weeln the threshold ov Mester Boord's doer for a nation time, becoz I thoot missus didner use Hester well, but I dunner bear malice, an so I'll goo.

Farmer B. What did Missus Boord sa or doo to Hester ther?

Tummus L. Why, Hester may be wor summut to blame too, for her wor one on 'em, de ye see, that jawd Skimmerton,—the mak gam that frunted sum o'the gentefook. They said 'twor time to dun wee sich litter, or sich stuff or I dunner know what they caw'd it; but they wor frunted wee Hester bout it; an I said, if they wor frunted wee Hester, they mid bee frunted wee mee. Th' a set missus's back up, an Hester hanner bin a charrin there an. But 'tis no use to bear malice: an so I'll goo oor, and see which we the winde blows

Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, introd p 31.

DEVONSHIRE.

The MS. Ashmole 33 contains an early romance, written about the year 1377, which appears to have been composed by a clergyman living in the diocese of Exeter. Several extracts from it will be found in the following pages. *The MS. possesses great interest, having part of*

the author's original draught of the romance. See farther in Mr. Black's Catalogue, col. 15.

"A Devonshire song" is printed in *Wits Interpreter*, ed. 1671, p. 171; the "Devonshire ditty" occurs in the same work, p. 247. The Exmoor Scolding and the Exmoor Courtship, specimens of the broad Devonshire dialect at the commencement of the last century, have been lately republished. The third edition was published at Exeter in 1746, 4to. Mr. Marshall has given a list of West Devonshire words in his *Rural Economy of the West of England*, 1796, vol. i. pp. 323-32, but the best yet printed is that by Mr. Palmer, appended to a Dialogue in the *Devonshire Dialect*, 8vo. 1837. A brief glossary is also added to the *Devonshire Dialogue*, 8vo. 1839. My principal guide, however, for the dialectical words of this county is a large MS. collection stated in Mr. Thomas Rodd's Catalogue of MSS. for 1845 (No. 276) to have been written by Dr. Milles, Dean of Exeter, and quoted in this work as *Dean Milles' MS.* I have been since informed that it was compiled by the late Rev. Richard Hole, but in either case its integrity and value are undoubted. Notes of Devonshire words have been kindly transmitted by the Rev. John Wilkinson, J. H. James, Esq., William Chappell, Esq., Mrs. Lovell, and Mr. J. Metcalfe. The West Country dialect is now spoken in greater purity in Devonshire than in any other county.

The following remarks on the English dialects are taken from *Aubrey's Natural History of Wiltshire*, a MS. preserved in the library of the Royal Society.

The Northern parts of England speake gutturally, and in Yorkshire and the bishoprick of Durham they have more of the cadence, or Scottish tone than they have at Ednborough: in like manner, in Herefordshire they have more of the Welch cadence than they have in Wales. The Western people cannot open their mouths to speak *ora rotundo*. Wee pronounce *palat*, *pale*, &c., and especially in Devonshire. The Exeter Coll. men in disputat ons, when they allege *Causa Causa est Causa Causa*, they pronounce it, *Ca, a, Causa est Causa Causa* very ungracefully. Now econtra the French and Italians doe naturally pronounce a fully ore rotundo, and e, and even children of French born in England, and the farther you goe South the more fully, qd. NB. This must proceed from the earth or aire, or both. One may observe, that the speech (twang or accent—adlanus) of ye vulgar begins to alter some thing towards the Herefordshire manner even at Cirencester. Mr. Thom. Hobbs told me, that Sir Charles Cavendish did say, that the Greeks doe sing their words (as the Hereff. doe in some degree). From hence arose the accents, not used by the ancients. I have a conceit, that the Britons of the South part of this Isle, e. g. the Trinobantes, &c., did speak no more gutturally, or twangings, than the inhabitants doe now. The tone, accent, &c., depends on the temper of the earth (and so to plants) and aire.

(1) *A Lovers' Dialogue.*

Rab. I love dearly, Bet, to hear the tell; but, good loving now, let's tell o' summet else. Time slips away.

Bet. I, fugs, that it dith. I warnis our vokes wonder what the godger's a come o' me. I'll drive home. I wish thee good neart.

Rab. Why there now. Oh, Bet! you guess what I ha to tell about, and you wunt hear me.

Bet. I, say so co;—a fiddle-de-dee—blind mares.

Rab. There agen? did ever any boddy hear the like? Well, soce, what be I to do?

Bet. I wish, Rab, you'd leave vetting me. Pithes, let's here no more o'at.

Rab. Well, I see how 'ls. You'll be the death o' me, that's a sure thing.

Bet. Dear hort, how you tell! I the death o' thee? no, not vor the world, Rab. Why I'd ne'er the heart to hurt thee nor any kindest thing in all my born days. What whimzies you have! Why do ye put yourself in such a pucker?

Rab. Why, because the minnet I go about to break my meend, whip socs, you be a-go, and then I could bite my tongue.

Bet. Why than will you veass me away when you know I can't abide to hear o'at? Good-now, don't'ee say no more about et. Us have always been good friends—let us hide so.

Rab. I've now began, and I want let thee go till thee hast a heard me out.

Bet. Well, I woll, but don't'ee cream my hand so.

Rab. I don't know what I do nor what I say, many many hearts I ha'n't a teen'd my eyes vor thinking o'thee. I can't live so, 'tis never the neer to tell o'at, and I must make an end o'at wau way or t'other. I be bent upon't, therefore don't stand stuffy shally, but lookedezee, if thee disn't say thee wld ha me, bevore thucca cloud hath heal'd every 'heen o' the moon, sure an double-zure I'll ne'er aa thee agen, but go a soger and never see home no more. Lock lock! my precious, what dost cry vor?

Bet. I be a cruel moody-hearted tiresome boy, and you scare wan, you do so. I'm in a sad quandary. If I say is, I may be sorry, and if I say no, I may be sorry too, minnet. I hop you wldn't use me ba'ly.

Rab. Dis think, my sweeting, I shall e'er be mar'd anew to claw out my own eyes! and thee art dearer to me than they be.

Bet. Hold not so breach now, but hear first what I've to say. You must know, Rab, the leet money I've a croop'd up I be a shirk'd out o', but 'twill never gooder way an. I'll tell thee how I was chonced.

Rab. Good-now, lovey, don't'ee think o'at. We shall fadge and find without et. I can work, and wll work, an all my carking and caring wll be for thee, and everything shall bee as thee woud ha'et. Thee shall do what thee wld.

Bet. I say so too. Co, co, Rab, how you tell! Why, pithes, don't'ee think I be such a ninny hammet as to desire et. If 'tis orda ned I shall ha thee, I'll do my best to make tha a gude wife. I don't want to be cocker'd. Hark! hark! don't I hear the bells lowering for aight?—'tis, as I live. I shall ha et when I get home.

Rab. If I let thee go now, will meet me agen to-morrow evening in the dimmet?

Bet. No. To-morrow morning at milking time I woll.

Rab. Sure.

Bet. Sure and sure. So I wish thee good neart.

Rab. Neart, neart, my sweeting!

(2) *John Chawbacon and his wife Moll, cum up t' Exeter to see the railway opened, May 1, 1844.*

"Lor Johnny! for Johnny! now what'll veres that, turning along like a boss upon wheels?"

"'Tis as bright as yer buttons, and black as yer hat, And just listen Johnny, and yer how 'a squeals."

"Dash my buttons, Moll! I'll be darn'd if I know: Us was vools to come yert and to urn into danger,

Let's be off 'a spits vire! for, do let us go—

And 'a holds up his head like a gooze at a stranger.

"I be a bit vrighten'd—but let us bide yert.

And hark how 'a puffs, and 'a caughs, and 'a blows,

He edden unlike the old cart boss last yer—

Broken winded,—and yet only zee how 'a goes!

"A urns upon ladders, with they things like wheels, Or hurdles, or palings, put down on the ground.

But why do they let 'un stray out of the veels?

'Tis a wonder they don't clap 'un into the pound."

"A can't be alive, Jan—I don't think 'a can."

"I bain't sure o' that, Moll, for just look'ee how

'A breathes like a boss, or a snivell'd old man:—

And hark how he's hust out a caughing, good n' w.

"A never could dra' all they waggins, dee zee,

If 'a lived upon vatches, or turmetts, or hay.

Why, they waggins be vill'd up with people—they be,

And do ee but look how they'm larkin away!

"And look to they childern a urning about,

Wi their mouths full of gingerbread, there by the shows;

And zee to the scores of vine ladies turn'd out,

And gentlemen, all in their best Sunday clothes

"And look to this house made o' canvas so smart

And the dinner set out with such bussle and fuss.

But us brought a squab pie, you know, in the cart,

And a keg of good sider—so that's nort to us.

"I tell 'ee what 'tis, Moll—this here is my mind,

The world's gone quite mase, as zure as you'm born.

"Tis as true as I'm living—and that they will vind,

With their horses on wheels that don't live upon corn.

"I wouldn't go homeward b'mbye to the varm

Behind such a critter, when al's sed and dun,

We've a travell'd score miles, but we never got harm,

Vor there's nort like a market cart under the sun."

DORSETSHIRE.

"The rustic dialect of Dorsetshire," observes Mr. Barnes, "is, with little variation, that of most of the Western parts of England, which were included in the kingdom of the West Saxons, the counties of Surrey, Hants, Berks, Wilts, and Dorset, and parts of Somerset and Devon. The Dorset dialect, however, has essential features of that of the Western counties which are not heard in Surrey or Hants, as will be sufficiently apparent from the specimens here given. The language of the south-east part of Dorsetshire is more nearly allied to that of Hants.

"In the town of Poole," according to Dr. Salter, "there is a small part which appears to be inhabited by a peculiar race of people, who are, and probably long have been, the fishing population of the neighbourhood. Their manner of speaking is totally different from that of the neighbouring rustics. They have a great predilection for changing all the vowels into short u, using it in the second person, but without a pronoun, and suppressing syllables, e g *cas'n car't*, can you not carry it, &c." Mr. Vernon, in remarking upon these facts, observes, "the language of our seamen in general is well worth a close investigation, as it certainly contains not a few archaisms, but the subject requires time and patience, for in the mouths of those who

call the *Bellerophon* and the *Ville de Milan*, the *Billy Ruffian* and the *W'heel-em-along*, there is nothing

"But doth suffer a sea change
Into something new and strange."

This must be received with some limitation, and perhaps applies almost entirely to difficult modern terms not easily intelligible to the uneducated. Many of the principal English nautical terms have remained unchanged for centuries.

Valuable lists of Dorsetshire words have been liberally sent me by the Rev. C. W. Bingham, James Davidson, Esq., Samuel Bagster, Esq., Dr. Salter, and G. Gollop, Esq., but my principal references have been made to the glossary attached by Mr. Barnes to his "*Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect*," 8vo. 1844. The same work contains a dissertation on the dialect, with an account of its peculiar features. The change of *o* into *a*, so common in Dorsetshire, completely disappears as we proceed in a westerly direction towards Worcestershire.

(1) *A Letter from a Parish Clerk in Dorsetshire to an absent Vicar, in the Dialect of the County.* From "*Poems on several Occasions, formerly written by John Free, D.D.*," 8vo. Lond. 1757, p. 81.

Measter, an't please you, I do send
Thess letter to you as a vrend,
Hoping you'd pardon the inditing,
Becas I am not used to writing,
And that you will not take unkind
A word or so from poor George Hind,
For I am always in the way,
And needs must hear what people say.
First of the hoase they make a joke,
And say the chimnies never smoke.
Now the occasion of these jests,
As I do think, where swallows nests,
That chane'd the other day to vaal
Into the parlour, rut and ail,
Beside the peopel not a few
Begin to murmur much at you,
For leaving of them in the lurch,
And letting strangers serve the church,
Who are in haste to go agen,
Zo, we ha'nt sang the Lord knows when
And for their preaching I do know
As well as moost, 'as but zo, zo,
Zure if the call you had w're right,
You ne'er could thus your neighbours' right.
But I do fear you've set your aim on
Naught in the world but vilthy mammon, &c.

(2) *Axen Maidens to goo to Fair.*

To motta work so hard's ya can,
An' git yer jobs up under han',
Var Dick an' I, an' Poll's young man
Be gwain to fa'r, an' soo
If you'll take hold ov each a yarm
Along the road ar in the swarm
O' vo'ke, we'll kip ye out o' harin,
An' gi ye a flairen too.
We woot t stáy lister ther, I'll be bound
We'll bring our shades back out o' towu,
Zome ways afore the sun is down,
So long's the sky is clear,
An' soo, when al yer work is a-done,
Ver mother eant but let ye run
An' see a little o' the fun
Her nothin is to fear.

The sun ha' flow'rs to love his light,
The moon ha' sparklen brooks at night,
The trees da like the pláysome fligh
Ov ayer vrom the west.
Let some like empty sounds to mock
Ther lonesome voice by hill or rock,
But merry chaps da like t' unlock
Ther hearts to maidens best
Zoo you git ready now, d'ye hear?
Ther's nat another flair so neat,
An' these don't come but twice a year,
An' you woot t v'ind us spiaren.
We'll goo to al the sights an' shows,
O' tumbler's w' ther spangled cloas,
An' conjurers w' cunnen blows,
An' raffle var a flairen.

(3) *The Woodlands.*

O spread agen your leaves an' flow'rs,
Lonesome woodlands! sunny woodlands
Here underneath the dewy show'rs
O' warm & d' spring-tine, sunny woodlands!
As when, in drong ar oben groun',
W' happy buoyish heart I voun'
The twittren b' rds a buliden roun'
Your hagh bough'd hedges, sunny woodlands!
Ya gie'd me life, ya gie'd me jáy,
Lonesome woodlands! sunny woodlands!
Ya gie'd me health as in my pláy
I rambled droon ye, sunny woodlands!
Ya gie'd me freedom var to rove
In á ry mead, ar shiady grove;
Ya gie'd me milien Fanny's love,
The best ov all o't sunny woodlands
My rust sh' ll skylark wh'er'd high,
Lonesome woodlands! sunny woodlands!
To sing below your deep blue sky,
An' white spring clouds, O sunny woodlands!
An' boughs o' trees that once stood here,
Wer glossy green the happy year
That gie'd me on I lov'd so dear,
An' now ha' lost, O sunny woodlands!
O let me rove agen unspl'd,
Lonesome woodlands! sunny woodlands!
Along your green bough'd hedges' a do,
As then I rambled, sunny woodlands!
An' wher the massen trees once stood,
Ar tongues once rung among the wood,
My memory shall make em good,
Though you've alost em, sunny woodlands!

(4) *The Weepen Lady.*

When late o' nights, upon the green,
By milk wold house, the moon da shien,
A lady there, a hangen low
Her head's a waken to an' fro
In robes so white's the driven snow;
W' oon v'arm down, w' le soon da rest
Al fly white upon the breast
O thik poor weepen lady.
The curdlen win' an' whalen squall
Do shake the ivy by the wall,
An' make the plyn tree tops rock,
But never ruffle her white frock,
An' slammen door an' rattlen lock
That in thik empty house da sound.
Da never seem to make look round
Thik downcast weepen lady.
A lady, as the tale da goo,
That once liv'd there, an' lov'd too true,
Wer by a young man cast as de
A mother sad, but not a bride,
An' then her father in his pride

An' anger offer'd oon o' two
Vell bitter things to undergoo
To th' k poor weepen lady.

That she hersel should leave his door,
To darken it again noo more,
As that her little playsome chile,
A sent away a thousand mile,
Should never meet her eyes to smile,
An' play again, till she in shame
Should die an' leave a tarnish'd name,
A sad varnaken lady.

"Let me be lost," she cried, "the while,
I do but know var my poor chile,"
An' left the huome av al her pride,
To wander droo the wordle wide,
Wi' grief that vew but she ha' tried,
An' lik' a flow'r a b ow ha' broke,
She wither'd wi' thik deadly stroke,
An' died a weepen lady.

An' she da keep a-comen on,
To see thik father dead an' gone,
As if her soul could have noo rest
Afore her teary cheek's a preat
By his vargly en kiss: soo blest
Be they that can but live in love,
An' vine a place o' rest above,
Unlik' the weepen lady.

DURHAM.

The Durham dialect is the same as that spoken in Northumberland and the North Riding of Yorkshire, the former being more like Scotch, and the latter more like English, but each in a very slight degree. The Durham pronunciation, though soft, is monotonous and drawling. See the 'Quarterly Review' for Feb 1836, p. 358.

No glossary of Durham words has yet appeared, but Kennett has recorded a considerable number in his MS. Glossary. I have been enabled to add many unknown to that author, derived from communications by the Rev. R. Douglas, George B. Richardson, Esq., Miss Portus, E. T. Warburton, Esq., and Mr. S. Ward.

If the following anecdote be true, Southern English is but little known amongst some of the lower orders in Durham:

"John," said a master tanner in South Durham, the other day, to one of his men, "bring in some fuel." John walked off, revolving the word in his mind, and returned with a pitchfork. "I don't want that," said the wondering tanner. "I want fuel, John." "Beg your pardon," replied the man, "I thought you wanted something to turn over the skins." And off he went again, not a whit the wiser, but ashamed to confess his ignorance. Much meditating, he next pitched upon the besom, shouldering which, he returned to the counting house. His master was now in a passion. "What a stupid ass you are, John," he exclaimed, "I want some sticks and shavings to light the fire." "O-h-h-h!" rejoined the rustic, "that's what you want, is it?" Why couldn't you say so at first, master, instead of using a London dictionary word? And, wishful to show that he was not alone in his ignorance, he called a comrade to the tanner's presence, and asked him if he knew what "fuel" was. "Aye!" answered Joe, "ducks an' geese, and sike like!"—*Gateshead Observer*.

ESSEX.

The dialect of Essex is closely allied in some parts of the county to that of Kent, and in others to that of Suffolk, though generally not

so broad, nor spoken with the strong Suffolk whining tone. Mr Charles Clark has given a glossary of Essex words at the end of 'John Noakes and Mary Styles, or an Essex Calf's Visit to Tiptree Races,' 8vo. 1839, and I am indebted for many others to the kindness of the Rev. W. Pridden and Mr. Edward T. Hill. A list of Essex words is given in the Monthly Magazine for July, 1814, pp. 498-9.

(1) From a Poem of the fifteenth century, by the Vicar of Maldon.

Therfor, my leffe chylde, I schalle teche the,
Herken me wel, the maner and the gyse,
How thi sowle inward schalle aqweyntyd be
With thewis good and vertw in alle wyse:
Rede and conveye, for he is to despise,
That redyth ay, and noot what is ment,
Suche redyng is not but wynde despent
Pray thi God and prayse hym with alle thi hart,
Fadir and modyr have in reverence,
Love hem wel, and be thou never to smert
To her menyngs consayle, but kepe the thens,
Tylle thou be clep'd be clene withowt offence:
Salyw gladly to hym that is moor dygne
Than art thysel, thou schalt thi plase reygne.
Drede thi mayster, thy thyngs luke thou kepe,
Take hede to thy housold, ay love thy wyff,
Pleasaunte wordes out of thi mowth schalle crepe:
Be not itous, kepe th behest as lyff,
Be tempryd, wyfte, and non excessyff,
Thy wyves wordes make thou noon actorite,
In folisclepe no moor thanne nedyth the.

MS. Harl. 271, f. 26.

(2) Cock-a-Berry Hill.

At Tottum's Cock-a-Berry Hill,
A spot surpass'd by few,
Where toddlers oller hant to cye
The proper pritty wiew,
Where people crake so ov the place,
Less ways, so I've hard say,
An' frum its top yow, sarteny,
Can see a monous way—
'Bout this oad Hill, I warrant ya,
Their bog it never ceases;
They'd growl shud yow nut own that it
Bents Danbury's au' to pieces.
But no sense ov a place, some think,
Is this here hill so high, —
Cos there, full oft, 'tis nation coad,
But that don't argusy
Yit, if they their inqurations make
In winter time, some will
Condemn that place as no great shakes,
Where folks ha the road chill
As sum'dy, 'haps, when nigh the spot,
May ha' a wish to see't, —
From Mauldon town to Keldon 'tis,
An' 'gin a four seleet,
Where up the road the load it goes
So lugsome an' so stiff,
That horses mosly kitch a whop,
Frum drivers in a tiff.
But who'd pay a hoos when tugging on?
None but a tetchy elf:
Tis right on plain etch chap deserves
A clumsy thump himself.
Haul'd o'er the coals, sich fellars o'er
Shud be, by Martin's Act,
But, then, they're rayther muggy oft,
So with um we're not fact.

But thumms, 'haps, to let um oaf
Is wrong, becos etch carter,
If made t'smatt, his P's and Q's
He'd none for ever arter.

At Cock-a-Bevis Hill, too, the
Wiseacres show a tree,
Which if yow clamber up besure,
A precious way yow see

I don't think I cud clime it now,
Aldoe I aster cud,

I shudn't warsley loske to troy,
For gaelch cum down I shud.

My head 'ood swim, — I 'oodn't do't
Nur even for a guinea.

A nautbour ax d me, tother day.

"Naa naa," says I, "nut qulany."

At Cock-a-Bevis Hill, I was

A-goan to tell the folks,

Some warses back — when I bargun —

In peace there lved John Noskes.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

It has been already remarked that the organic forms of the Gloucestershire dialect have remained unchanged for centuries, and are to be traced in Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle. Many Anglo-Saxon words are here preserved in great purity. "He geunne it him," he gave it him, the verb *geunne* being in general use amongst the peasantry. The dialect is more similar to that of Somersetshire than of the adjoining counties, though not so strongly marked as a Western dialect. They change *o* into *a*, *u* into *z*, *f* into *v*, *t* into *d*, *p* into *b*, short *a* into *i* or *oy*, long *e* into *ee*, long *i* into *ey*, long *o* into *oo*. The A.-S. termination *en* is still preserved; *thee* is used for *thou* and *you*; *thilk* is in constant use; *her* is put for *she*, *she* for *her*, *I* for *me*, and *ou* for *he*, *she*, or *it*. Communications of Gloucestershire words have been received from the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, Miss Shipton, and Mr. E. Wright.

George Ridler's Oven.

The stons that bu't George Ridler's oven,
And thauy quon from the Bieakeney's quar,
And George he wur a jolly old mon,
And his yeas it grew'd above his yare.

One thing of George Ridler I must commend,
And that wur not a notable theng;
He mead his braags avoure he died,
Wi' any dee brothers his sons as'hou'd seng.

There's Dick the treble and John the mean,
Let every mon sing in his awn place,
And George he wur the elder brother,
An't therevoore he would sing the beas.

Miss hostess's maid (and her neamin 'twur Nell)
A pretty wench, and I lov'd her well;
I lov'd her well, good reason why,
Because she lov'd my dog and I.

My dog is good to catch a hen,
A duck or goose is woad for men,
And where good company I spy,
O thether gwoes my dog and I.

My mwother told I when I wur young,
If I did vollow the strong beer pwot;
That drink would pruv my suverdrow,
And meauk me wear a thread-bare cwoat.

My dog has gotten alch a trick,
To visit moids when thauy be sick;
When thauy be sick an I like to die,
O thether gwoes my dog and I.

When I have three asipences under my thumb,
O then I be welcome wherever I come,
But when I have none, O then I pass by,
'Tis poverty pearls good company.

If I should die, as it may hap,
My greave shall be under the good yeal tap;
In vouled earms there woul us lie,
Cheek by jowl my dog and I!

HAMPSHIRE.

The romance of Octovian, according to Mr. D'Israeli, "is in the Hampshire dialect nearly as it is spoken now." Although somewhat doubtful as to the literal correctness of this opinion, an extract from it may be compared with a modern specimen of the dialect. A short glossary of Hampshire words is given in Warner's collections for that county. The dialect of the west of the county is similar to that of Wiltshire, *f* being changed into *v*, and *th* into *d*; and *an* for *him*, *her*, *it*. It is a common saying, that in Hampshire every thing is called *he* except a town, which is called *she*.

(1) Extract from the early romance of Octovian Imperator

The knyghtys loyn yn the halle,
The mantelys they yeve menestrelles alle,
Lavor and basyn they gon calle
To wasche and aryse,
And syth to daunce on the walle
Of Parys.

Whan the soudan thys tydyng herde,
For ire as he wer wod he ferd,
He ran with a drawe swerde
To hys mamentrye,
And alle hys goddys ther he amertede
With greet envye

Asterot, Jopyn, and Mahoun
He alle to-bew with hys fachoun,
And Jubiter he drew adoun
Of hys autere,
He seyde, hy nere worth a scaloune
Alle y-fete.

Tho he hadde hys goddys y bete,
He was abated of alle hys hete,
To serde hys sendys nolds he nast lete,
The anooorygt,
To Babylynye after loeden grete
To help hym lygt.

MS. Cant. Collig. A. 11. 5. 28.

A Letter to the Editor of the Times, from a poor Man at Andover, on the Union Workhouse.

Sir, — Hunger, as I've heard say, breaks through Stone Walls, but yet I shodn't have thought of lettin you know about my poor Missus's death, but all my neibours say tell it out, and it can't do you no harm and may do others good, specially as Parliament is to meet soon, when the Gentlefoke will be talking about the working foke

I be but a farmers working man, and was married to my Missus 26 years ago, and have three children living with me — one 16, another 7, and t'other 3. I be subject to bad rumatis, and never earns no more, as you may judge, than to pay rent and keep

our bodies and souls together when we be all well. I was tended by Mr. Westlake when he was Union Doctor, but when the Guardians turned him out it was a bad job for all the Poor, and a precious bad job for me and mine.

Mr. Payne when he come to be our Union Doctor tended upon me up to almost the end of last April, but when I send up to the Union House as usual, Mr. Broad, the Relieving Officer, send back word there was nothing for me, and Mr. Payne wodnt come no more. I was too bad to work, and had not Vittals for me, the Missus, and the young ones, so I was forced to sell off the Bed, Bedstead, and furniture of the young ones, to by Vittals with, and then I and Missus and the young ones had only one bed for all of us. Missus was very bad, to, then, but as we knowd twere no use to ask the Union for nothink sept we'd all go into the Workhouse, and which Missus couldn't bear, as she'd bin parted from the children, she sends down to tell Mr. Westlake how bad we was a doing off, and he comes to us directly, and tends upon us out of charity, and gives Missus Mutton and things, which he said, and we knowd too well, she wanted of, and he gives this out of his own Pocket.

Missus complaint growd upon her and she got so very bad, and Mr. Westlake says to us, I do think the guardians wouldn't let your wife lay here and starve, but would do something for you if they knowd how bad you wanted things, and so, says he, I'll give you a Certificate for some Mutton and things, and you take it to Mr. Broad, the relieving officer. Well, I does this, and he tells me that hed give it to the guardians and let me know what they said. I sees him again, and O, says he, I gived that Certificate to the Guardians, but they chucked it a one side and said they wodnt tend to no such thing, nor give you nothing, not even if Missus was dying. If you has anything to do with Mr. Westlake, as they had turned him off.

I told my Missus this, and then says she we must try to get their Union Doctor, Mr. Payne, as we can't go on for ever taking things from Mr. Westlake's Pocket, and he turned out of Place, and so good to many poor folks besides us. So we gets Mr. Payne after a bit to come down; and he says to Missus you're very bad, and I shall order the Union to send you Mutton and other things. Next Week Mr. Payne calls again, and asks Missus did she have the things hed ordered for her to have? She says I've had a shillings worth of Mutton, Sir. Why, says he, you wants other things besides Mutton, and I ordered them for you in the Union Book, and you ought to have them in your bad state. This goes on for 5 or 6 weeks, only a shillings worth of Mutton a Week being allowed her, and then one Week a little Gin was allowed, and after that as Missus couldnt get out of bed a Woman was sent to nurse and help her.

I didnt ask Mr. Payne to order these ere things, tho' bad enof God knows they was wanted, but in the first week in last November I was served with a summons to tend afore our Mayor and Justices under the Vagrance Act, I think they said twas cause I had not found these things for Missus myself, but the Union Doctor had ordered em of the Guardians on his sponibility. Well, I attends afore the Justices, and there was nothing against me, and so they puts it off, and orders me to tend afore em again next week, which I does, and then there wasnt enof for em to send me to Gaol, as the Guardians wanted, for a Month, and they puts it off again for another Week, and says I must come afore em again,

and which I does, and they tells me theres nothing proved, that I could aford to pay for the things, and I mite go about my business.

I just loses three days' work, or pretty handy, by this, and that made bad a good bit worse. Next Day Mr. Payne comes again, and Missus was so out-daccous bad, she says cant you give me something to do me good and ease me a bit, says Mr. Payne, I dont see you be much worse. Yes, I be, says Missus, and I wish you'd be so good as to let me send for Mr. Westlake, as I thinks he knows what d make me easier, and cure the bad pains I do suffer. Mr. Payne abused my Poor Missus, and dared her to do anything of that sort, and so we were feared to do it, lest I should be pu led up again afore the Justices, and lose more days work, and prhaps get sent to Gaol. Eight days after this Mr. Payne never having come nist us, and the Union having lowd us nothing at all, my poor Missus dies, and dies from want, and in agonies of pain, and as bad off as if shed been a Savage, for she could only have died of want of them things which she wanted and I couldnt buy if shed been in a foreign land, were there no Parsons and People as I've heard tell be treated as bad as dogs.

Years agone, if any body had been half so bad as my Missus, and nobody else would have tended to her, there'd been the clergyman of the parish, at all events, who'd have prayed with her, and seen too that she didnt die of starvation, but our Parson is in favor of this here new Law, and as he gets 60*l.* a year from the Guardians, he aint a going to quarrel with his Bread and Cheese for the likes of we, and so he didnt come to us. Altho' he must have knowd how ill Missus was, and she, poor creature, went out of this here world without any Spiritual consolation whatsoever from the Poor Man's Church.

We'd but one bed as I've telled you, and only one Bedroom, and it was very bad to be all in the same Room and Bed with poor Missus after she were dead, and as I'd no money to pay for a Coffin, I goes to Mr. Broad, then to Mr. Majer, one of the Guardians, and then to the overseers, and axes all of 'em to find a Coffin, but 'twere no use, and so, not knowing what in the World to do, off I goes to tell Mr. Westlake of it, and he was soon down at the House, and blamed me much for not letting he know afore Missus died, and finding we'd no food nor fire, nothing for a shrowd cept we could wash up something, and that we'd no soap to do that with, he gives us something to get these ere things, and tells me to go again to the Relieving Officer and Mothers and try and get a Coffin, and to tell un Missus ought to be buried as soon as possible, else I'would make us all ill. This I does as afore, but get nothing, and then Mr. Westlake give me an order where to get a Coffin, and if he had not stood a friend to me and mine, I can't think what would have become of em, as twas sad at Nights to see the poor little things pretty nigh break their hearts when they seed their poor dead mother by their side upon the Bed.

My troubles wasnt to end even here, for strang to tell the Registrar for Deaths for this District dont live in this the largest Parish with about 5000 inhabitants, but at a little Village of not more than 400 People and 6 Miles off, so I had to walk there and back 10 miles, which is very hard upon us poor folk, and what is worse when I got there the Registrar went up, and when he got up he wodnt tend to me afore hed had his breakfast, and I was aforced to wait about until hed had done breakfast, and it seemed as 'twas a very long time for a poor chap like me to be kept a waiting, whilst a man who is paid for doing what I wanted won't do such little work as that

afore here made himself comfortable, tho' I telled him how bad I wanted to get bark, and that I shoud loose a Day by his keeping me waiting about

That this is mostly the fault of the Guardians rather than anybody else is my firm beleif, tho' if Mr Payne had done his duty hed a been with Missus many times afore she died and not have left her as he did, when he knowed she was so bad, and hed a made un give her what she wanted, but then he must do, he says, just what the Guardians wishes, and that arnt to attend much on the Poor, and the Relieving Officer is docked if what he gives by even the Doctors orders arnt proved of by the Guardians aterward, and he had to pay for the little Glin the Doctor ordered out of his own Pocket, and, as the Newspaper says, for the Nurse, as this was put in our Paper by I'm sure I don't know who, but I believes its true, last week.

And now, Sir, I shall leave it to you to judge whether the Poor can be treated any where so bad as they be in the Andover Union.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The pronoun *a* is used for he, she, or it. Strong preterits are current, *climb*, *clomb*, *heave*, *have*, *pick*, *puck*, *shake*, *shuck*, *squeeze*, *squore*, &c. The dialect of this county must be classed as belonging to the Midland division. The word *just* is used in rather a peculiar manner. Instead of saying, I have but just returned, they say I returned but just. A list of Herefordshire words is given in Duncumb's History of Hereford, and a more extended one has recently been separately published, 8vo. 1839. I am indebted for many words not to be found in either of these to lists given me by Sir S. R. Meyrick, T. W. Lane, Esq., and Mr. Perry.

- (1) *From Maximon, a tale in a MS. written in Herefordshire of the time of Edward II.*

Herkne to my ton,
As ich ou telle con,
Of elde al hou yt gos,
Of a mody mon,
Hihte Maximon,
Soth withoute les.
Clerc he was ful god,
So moor mon understod.
Nou herkne hou it wes.

Ya wille he hevede y noh,
Purpe and pal he droh,
Ant other murthes mo.
He wes the feyrest mon,
With-outen Absolon,
That seththe wes ant tho.
Tho lasie is lyf so longe,
That he bigan unstronge,
As many tides so.
Him con rewe sore
Al is wilde lore,
For elde him dude so wo,

So sone as elde him com
Ya boe an honde he nom,
Ant gan of reuthes rede,
Of his herte ord
He made moni word,
Ant of is lyves dede.
He gan mene is mone;
So feble were is bone,

Ya hew bigon to wele.
So clene he was y-gon,
That heu ne hade he non;
Ya herte gan to blede.

Care and kunde of elde
Maketh mi body felde,
That y ne mai stonde uprigh,
Ant mi herte unbolde,
Ant mi body to colde,
That er thou wes so lyht.
Ant mi body thunne,
Such is worldeas wunne,
This day me thinketh nyht.

MS. Harl. 2253, f. 72.

- (2) *From an English translation of Macer de virtutibus herbarum, made by John Lelamour, scolarmaister of Herforde, 1373.*

Mowere growith lowe by the grownde, and berith a yellowe floure. Drink the juis with wyne other ale, and anoynte the reynes and the bak with the blode of a fox, for the stone. Also stampe him and mylfoly togadys, and drinke that juis with white wyne, and that wile make one to passe. Also drinke the juis with stale ale, a seke man that is woundid, and yf he hold, the that drinke he shalle lyfe, and yf he caste hit he shalle dye. Also drinke the juis of this erbe for the squynancy. MS. Sloane 5, f. 33.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

There seem to be no peculiarities of dialect here which are not common to the adjoining county of Cambridgeshire. They say *mort* for a quantity; a *mort* of people, a *mort* of rain. *To-year* for this year, like *to-day* or *to-morrow*. *Wonderful* for very, his pain were *wonderful* great. *To get himself ready*, for to dress himself; he is too weak to get himself ready. If a disorder or illness of any kind be inquired for, they never say it is better or worse, but *that's* better, or *that's* worse, with an emphasis on *that*. The Rev Joseph Horner kindly favoured me with a list of the few provincial words which may be peculiar to this county.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

The dialect of the native inhabitants of this island differs in many respects from the county to which it is opposite. The accent is rather mincing than broad, and has little of the vulgar character of the West country dialects. The tendency to insert *y* in the middle of words may be remarked, and the substitution of *r* for *f* is not uncommon among the peasantry, but by no means general. The pronunciation may generally be correctly represented by the duplication of the vowels.

No printed glossary of Isle of Wight provincialisms has yet appeared, but a very valuable one in MS., compiled by Captain Henry Smith, was most kindly placed at my disposal by his relative, Charles Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. It has been fully used in the following pages. Useful communications have also been received from E. J. Vernon, Esq., Dr. Bromfield, and Dr. Salter.

Specimen of the Isle of Wight dialect.

- Jan.* What's got there you?
Will. A bres naahun straddlebob craalun about in the naaminut bog.
Jan. Straddlebob? Where ded'st leyarn to caal'n by that neyam?
Will. Why, what shoud e caal'n? tes the right neyam esn ut?
Jan. Right neyam, no! why ye gurt zote vool, can't see tes a Dumbledore?
Will. I kno we tes, but vut nol that Straddlebob's so right a neyam vorn as Dumbledore es.
Jan. Come, I'll be deyand if I doan! Jaxay thee a quart o' that.
Will. Done—and I'd as meyastur to night when I goon shooam, bec't how 't wool.
Jan. Accordingly meyastur was apphed to by Will, who made his decision known to Jan the next morning.
Will. I say, Jan—I axed meyastur about that are last night.
Jan. Well—what ded 'ur say?
Will. Why a sel one neyam ex jest so vittun vorn as tother, and he lous a ben cauld Straddlebob ever since the island was vut meyad.
Jan. The devol'n hav! If that's the keens I spoona I lost the quart.
Will. That thee has't lucky! and we'll goon down to Arverton to the Red Lion and drink un ater we done work.

KENT.

The modern Kentish dialect is slightly broad, indeed more so than that of Surrey or Sussex. *day, play, way*, for *day, play, way*, &c. They say *who* for *how*, and *vice versa*. *Mate*, instead of *boy* or *lad*, is the usual address amongst equals. The interchange of *e* and *io* is common here as well as in the metropolis. As in most parts of England, the pronunciation of names of places differs very much from the orthography. *e* = *a*. *Sunnuck* for *Sevenoaks*, *Dairn* for *Darenth*, *Lewum* for *Lewisham*, &c. No glossary of Kentish words has yet been published, unless we may so style a short list of words in Lewis's *History and Antiquities of the Isle of Tenet*, 1736, pp. 35-39, but I have received valuable communications from the Rev. M. H. Lloyd, John Brent, Esq., the Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, the Rev. L. B. Larking, John Pemberton Bartlett, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Hussey, Thomas Wright, Esq., Miss Cotterell, J. R. Hughes, Esq., and A. J. Dunkin, Esq. An early song in this dialect occurs in Ravenscroft's *Melismata*, 1611.

We have a most curious specimen of the Kentish dialect of the fourteenth century (1340) in the *Ayenbyte of Inwyt*, a MS. in the Arundel collection. An extract from it will be found at p. 801, and another is here given. The change of *f* into *e*, and *s* into *z*, are now generally peculiar to the West country dialect, but appear at this early period to have extended over the South of England. In the next century, the broadness of the dialect was not so general. At least, a poem of the fifteenth century, in a MS. at Oxford, written in Kent, is remarkably pure, although the author excuses himself for his language:

1.

And though myn English be sympill to myn entent,
 Hold me excusid, for I was borne in Kent.

MS. Lond. 416, f. 49.

The principal peculiarity in this MS. seems to consist in *e* being the prefix to the verb instead of *i* or *y*. For a long period, however, the dialect of the Kentish peasantry was strongly marked. In a rare tract entitled, "How the Plowman lerned his Paternoster," a character is thus mentioned:

He was patched, torne, and all to-rente,
 It semed by his langage that he was borne in Kente.

Itinerary Antiqua, vol. i. p. 46.

The following very curious passage from Caxton will further illustrate this fact:

And certaynly our langage now used varyeth ferre from that whiche was used and spoken when I was borne, for we Englyshemen ben borne under the domynacyon of the mone, whiche is never stedfaste, but ever waverynge, wexynge one season, and waneth and dycreaseth another season, and that comyn Englyshe that is spoken in one shyre varyeth from another, insomoeche that in my dayes happened that certayn marchauntes were in a shippe in Tamysse for to have sayled over the see into Zelande, and for lacke of wyntre, thei taryed atte Forlond, and wente to lande for to refreshe them, And one of theym, named Sheffelde, a mecter, cam into an hows and axed for mete, and specially he axyd after egges, and the goode wyf answerde that she coude speke no Frenshe, and the marchaunt was angry, for he also coude speke no Frenshe, but wolde have hadde egges, and she understode hym not, and thenne at laste another sayd that he wolde have *eyren*. Then the good wyf sayd that she understod hym wel. Loo, what shold a man in thyse dayes now wryte egges or *eyren*? Certaynly it is harde to playse every man, bycause of dyversite and chaunge of langage.

Caxton's Eneydos, 1490.(1) *Extract from the Ayenbyte of Inwyt, MS. Arundel b7, ff. 86-87.*

Me ret ine llyes of holy vaderes that an holy man tealde hou he com to by monck, and zede hou thet he hedde y by ane payenes sone, thet wes a preat to the momeyettes. And tho he wes a child on time he yede into the temple mid his vader priveleche ther he ysez ane grate dyvel thet zet ope ane vyealdinde stole, and al his mayne aboute him. Ther com on of the princes, and leat to him, tho he han aksede the oke thet zet ine the stole huannes he com, and he ansuerede thet he com vram ane londe huer he hedde arered and y-mad manye wetren and manye vyltines, zuo thet moche volk weren y-slaze, and moche blod ther y-seed. The mayster him aksede ine hou moche time he llette thet y do, and he ansuerede ine thritti dayes. He him zede, ine zuo moche time heat zuo lte y do? Tho he det thet ha wer rist wel y-beate, and evele y-draze. Efter than com another thet alsue to him leat ase the verste. The mayster him aksede huannes ha com. He ansuerede thet he com vram the se huer he hedde y-mad manye tempestes, vyle aspes to-broke, and moche volk adreyct. The maister aksede ine hou long time. He ansuerede ine tuenti dayes. He sayde, ine zuo moche time heat zuo lte y do? Efterward com the thridde, thet ansuerede thet he com vram ane cite huer he hedde y-by at ane bredale, and ther he hedde arered and y-mad ch-eastes and striff, zuo thet moche volk ther were y-slaze, and ther-to he hedde y-slaze thanc hosebounde. The

c

maister him acarde hou long time he zelle thet vor to done. He answered thet he ten dayes. Tho he het thet he were wel y byate vor thet he hedde suo longe abide thet to done without more. Ate lasten com another to fore the prince, and to him he bea; and he him acarde, luanne comit thou? He answered thet he com vram the ermitage huer he heide y by vour yor vor to vouch ane monk of formation, thet is the sonne of lecherie, and suo moche ich habbe y do thet me thise nyg; ich hine habbe overcome, and y do him valle into the renne. Tho hip op the myster, and him keste and be-clepte, and dede the coroune ope his heved an dede him zille beside him and to him zede thet he hedde grat thing y do and grat prowess. Tho myle the guode man thet luanne he heide thet y hyerd and thet y soe he thoght thet hit were grat thing to by mouek, and be the zuchryson he becom monk.

(2) *Extract from MS. Land 416, written by a native of Kent about 1460.*

Also use not to play at the dice ne at the tabll,
Ne none maner gan ys upon the hol dais;
Use no tavernys where be jennis and fabes,
Syngyng of lewde balettes, rondelets, or virolais,
Nor erly in mornyng to secche home fresch mals,
For yt makyth maydyns to stumple and falle in the breins,

And afterward they telle her counsele to the freins.

Now y wis yt were wele done to know
The dyfference bytwine a damsel and a maide,
For alle bene lyke whan they stand in a row.
But I wylle telle what experience sail,
And in what wyse they be entyrd and araled.
Maydyns were call'd of silk and of thred,
And damsellis kerchevis pyntid upon thet hed.

Wylla may not to chireh tulle they be entyrd,
Ehrlid and paytreid, to shew her aray.
And fetyd alle aboute as an hacony to be hyrd,
Than she lokyth aboute her if eny be so gay;
And oon thyng I comend, which is most to my pay,
Thet kerchef hanggyth so low, that no man can
a-ape,

To luke updrinethe eons to shrew her cie.

Jangelyng in churche among hem is not usid,
To telle alle her hows wyf of the weke byfore,
And also her husbandis shalle not be accusid,
Now crokyd and crabbed they bene ever more,
And such thyngges lo' they can kepe no store,
They bene as close and covert as the horn of
Gabrielle,

That wylle not be herd but from hevyn to helle.

(3) *From Dick and Sal, a modern poem in the Kentish dialect.*

Ya see, when Middle ons come roun,
I thought dat Sal and I
Ud go to Canterbury town,
To see what we cud buy.
Fer when I liv'd at Challock Leys,
Our Secont-man had been
An wonce, when we was carrin peas,
He told me what he'd alp
He said dare was a teejus fait,
Dat lusted for a wick,
An all de ploughmen dat went dare,
Must ear dair shinin stick.
An how dat dare was natie rige,
An Merriander's jokra,
Souff boxes, shows, an whilfigge,
An houged sights a folk.

But what queer'd me, he sed 'twas kep
All roun about de church:
An how dey had him up de steps,
An left him in de lurch.

At last he got into de street,
An den he lost his road,
An bet an he come to a gate,
Where all de roadgers stood.

Den she ketcht fast hold at his hand,
Fer she was rather scared;
Tom sed, when fast he see 'em stan,
He thought she'd be a-farad.

LANCASHIRE.

The dialect of Lancashire is principally known by Collier's Dialogue, published under the name of Tim Bobbin. A glossary of the fifteenth century, written in Lancashire, is preserved in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45. A letter in the Lancashire dialect occurs in Braithwaite's Two Lancashire Lovers, 1610, and other early specimens are given in Heywood's Late Lancashire Witches, 4to. 1634, and Shadwell's Lancashire Witches, 4to. 1682. The glossary at the end of Tim Bobbin is imperfect as a collection for the county, and I have been chiefly indebted for Lancashire words to my father, Thomas Halliwell, Esq. Brief notes have also been received from the Rev. L. Jones, George Smeeton, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Hume, G. R. Spence, Esq., and Mr. R. Proctor. The features of the dialect will be seen from the following specimens; o and oo are changed into a, ea into o, al into au, g into k, long o into oo, and d final into t. The Saxon termination en is retained, but generally mute.

(1) *Extract from Tim Bobbin's Dialogue between Tummas and Meary.*

M. Odds fish! boh that wur breve. I wou'd I'd bin ch yore Kele.

T. Whau whau, boh theawst hear. It wur o dree wey too to, heaw'er I geet there be aue o'clock, on before ch oppnt dur, I covert Nip with th' alrawt, at ch droy meh nose weh, t'let b n see heaw I stoart her. Then I oppnt dur, on what te dule dust chink, boh three lill. lyney Bandyhewits coom weaighing os if th tittle ewals wou'd o worrit me, on after that swalut me whikk: Boh priesontly there coom o fine wummon; on I took her for a hoo justice, hoor so meety fine. Fer I heard Ruchott o' Jack's tell meh meast r, that hoo justices awlus dld th' moost o'th' wark: Heaw'er, I ext hur if Mr. justice wur o whom; hoo cou'd naw opp'n hur meawth t' sey eigh, or now, boh impurt on sed iss, (the dickons is hur on him too) - Sed I, I wuddid'n tell him I'd fene speyk to him.

(2) *A Letter printed and distributed in the procession that was formed at Manchester in commemoration of free trade.*

Bury, July 15th, 1846.

To MR LAWRO JOHN RUSSELL, - Well, me Lawrd, youn gett'n ut last up to th' top o' th' lad-thur, un th' heemust stave asnt brokk'n wl yo this time us it dld afore. Ways! see! t' peas wethur yo kun keep yor stoun n ut not, awin sayther fyert ut youn find it slippy un noan safe footin: but, haw-samever, thirs nawt i ke thryin.

But wot'r yo fur dooin? Yo seemn to think ut o

‘ast dyel o things wants mendin, an yo thinkn reet, for they dun— but kon yo mannidge um? Yur sust job ‘ll be a twoff un, un tho it ‘ll be o sweet subjek, it ‘ll ha sum sews stuff obeawt it. But sews or not yo mun stick like breek, un not let that cantin, leaway stuff obeawt ‘‘slave-groon un free-groon’’ stop yo. Bless me life, mon! its a noof togle won th’ bally wratch to yer o set o gawnblins uts beyyin, un spinnin, un weyvin, un warin slave-groon kottin citch day o thir lives, tawk obeawt thir konshunsus not lettin um sweetn thir faybry pie fur th’ chiltur wi o bit o slave-groon shugur. It’s o a humbug, me Lawrd, un tell um aw say so. Stick yo fast to the skame o’ having o th’ dewties olike: but yo may slip cawt thoos twothray yer ut yore fur keepin up o differance, as soon as ynn o mind. We kun spare om wen wer bissy.

Sum o yur skames ut weel onooft: but th’ main thing ‘ll be for yo to ta care to spend us little brass us yo kon, un giv us o gud thrade.

Yoan lettin Sur Robbut (yoa knoan he’s a Berry muff un we’re sharp chaps)—aw say yoan lettin Sur Robbut get howd o yur tools and wurich wi um wonst, wi not beeth sharp onooft. He made o gud hondlin on um, too uns gettin t’wajus for his wark, tho’ t’kame wur yore, un iv yo dunnot mind he’ll do t’same ogen. He’ll let yo get th’ patthurns redly, anit make t’kestins, un t’bowts, un t’skrews, un sitchin: but he’ll put t’mosheen togethur, un dray th’ wage ut th’ Sethurde neet, iv yo anoot yur een obeawt yo.

Dunnot be fyert, mon, but rap cawt wi awt uts reet, un us Berry foke ‘ll elp yo us ard as we kon. Wayn helpt Kobblin, un wayn elp yo, if yoan set obeawt yur wark gradely.

Wayn havvin o greyt stur to day heet for us wurichin foke, un wayn to have doance o Munday neet. Aw nobbut wush ut yo k’d kum deawn un see us—yoan see sitch o reet un yer sitch sheawtin yoa ne’er seed nur l yor life. They konnut sheawt a Lunnon its nobbot gradely butthermilk un porritch Lankeshur lada ut kun sheawt woth koin sheawtin.

But yo mun no’er heed, Lawrd John. Dunnot be fyert, us aw sed ofore, but ston up for wots reet, un iv t’parlyment winnit let yo ha yer oan rode, kum cawt, un let t’gangway kawves they how thay kun seawk t’publk pap.

Awm noan yust to titlin, un aw feel tyert, so aw mun lyev awt moor ut aw av to say tell me honst’s restut heel. So aw remain, me Lawrd,

Yours for evvur,

BURY MUFF.

(3) *A Lancashire Ballad.*

Now, aw me gud gentles, an yau won tarry,
He tel how Gilbert Scott soudn’s mare Berry.
He soudn’s mare Berry at Warikin fair;
When hee be pade, hee knows not, ere or nere.
Soon as hee coom whom, an toud his wife Grace,
Hon up wi th’ k’ppo, an swat him ore th’ face;
Hoo peekt him oth’ billoc, wi sick a thiwack,
That hoo had whel ol a brokken his bark.
Thou hooer, quo hee, wo’t but lemme rise,
He g, thee aith lect, wench, that mine liea.
Thou might, quo hoo, but wher dus hee dwell?
Belakin, quo hee, but I connan tel.
I tuck him to be sum gud gtealmon’s son;
He spent too pence on mee when hee had doon.
He gin mee a rouch’n o denty snig py,
An shaukt mee hith’ hauidt most lovingly
Then Grace, hoo promptt hur, so neeat an so ne,
To War’kin hoo went, o Wensday betime.

An theer too, hoo stade ful five markit days,
Til th’ mon, wi th’ mare, were coom to Raunley Shaw’s.

As Grace was restin won day lo hur rowm,
Hoo spydt th’ mon a ridin o th’ mare down the town.
Bounce gas hur hart, an hoo wer so glopen
That out o th’ windo hoo’d like fort lopen.
Hoo staumpdt, an hoo star’dt, an down stairs hoo run,

Wi’ th’ hat under th’ arm, an windt welly gon.
Hur hed gear flew off, an so did hur snowd,
Hoo staumpdt, an hoo star’dt, as an hoo’d been wood,

To Raunley’s hoo hy’d, an hoo hove up th’ latch,
Afore th’ mon had teed th’ mare welly too th’ cratch.
Me gud mon, quo hoo, frend, hee greets yau merry.
An desires yau’d send him money for Berry.

Ay, money, quo hee, that I connan spare;
Belakin, quo hoo, but then lie ha th’ mare.
Hoo pooldt, an hoo thromperdt him, shaum’t be seen;

Thou hangmon, quo hoo, lie poo out thin een:
He mak thee a sompan, haud thee a groat
He oth’r ha th’ money, or poo out the throat;
‘Tween them they made such a weatison din,
That for t’ intreat them, Raunly Shaw coom in,
Coom, fy, fy, naunt Grace, coom, fy, an a doon;
What, deel, as yau monkeen, or as yau woon?
Belakin, quo hee, yau lane so hard on—
I think now that th’ woman has quite spooldt th’ mon.

Coom, fy, fy, naunt Grace, coom, fy, an a doon,
Yaust ha th’ mare, or th’ money, whether yau woon.
So Grace got th’ money, an whomwardt hoo’s gon,
Hoo keeps it aw, an gees Gilbert Scott non

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The dialect of this county has been entirely neglected, with the exception of a few brief remarks in Macaulay’s History of Claybrook, 1791, but it deserves a careful study. A valuable glossary of Leicestershire words was given me by Mr John Gibson, but too late to be used in the early part of the work.

The dialect of the common people, though broad, is sufficiently plain and intelligible. They have a strong propensity to aspirate their words: the letter *h* comes in almost on every occasion where it ought not, and is as frequently omitted where it ought to come in. The words *fine*, *mine*, and such like, are pronounced as if they were spelt *fine*, *mine*, *place*, *face*, &c. as if they were spelt *plears*, *fears*, and in the plural sometimes you hear *pleancen*, *whosen* for *cloves*, and many other words in the same style of Saxon termination. The words *there* and *where* are generally pronounced thus, *there*, *where*. The words *marcy*, *deserve*, &c. thus, *marcy*, *desavon*. The following peculiarities of pronunciation are likewise observable: *us*, strongly aspirated, for *us*, *war* for *was*, *moed* for *maid*, *faither* for *father*, *d’ery* for *every*, *brig* for *bridge*, *thurrrough* for *further*, *haief* for *half*, *cart-rit* for *rut*, *manifactory* for *manufactory*, *inac*, *tenis* for *anxious*.

Macaulay’s Claybrook, 1791, pp. 128-9

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The river Witham may be considered with tolerable accuracy the boundary line between the Northern and Southern dialects of the county, which differ considerably from each

other; the former being more nearly allied to that of Yorkshire, the latter to the speech of East Anglia, but neither are nearly so broad as the more Northern dialects. Many singular phrases are in use. They say, Very not well, I used to could, You shouldn't have ought, &c. The Lincolnshire words were partially collected by Skinner in the seventeenth century, but no regular glossary has yet appeared. This deficiency, however, as far as the present work is concerned, has been amply supplied by as many as nineteen long communications, each forming a small glossary by itself, and of peculiar value, from the Rev. James Adecock of Lincoln, to whom I beg to return my best acknowledgments. I have also to acknowledge assistance from Sir E. F. Bromhead, Bart., the Rev. Dr. Oliver, Robert Goudacre, Esq., T. R. Jackson, Esq., Mr. E. Johnson, and papers kindly inserted at my suggestion in the Lincoln Standard.

(1) *Extract from MS. Digby 86, written in Lincolnshire, temp. Edw. I.*

Nytingale, thou havest wrong,
Wolt thou me senden of this lond,
For ich holde with the richte,
I take witness of sere Wawain,
That Jhesu Crist yaf myght and main,
And strengthe for to fygte.

So wide so he hevede l-gon,
Trewe ne founde he nevere non
Bi daye ne bi nygite,
Fowel, for thi false mouth,
Thi sawe shal ben wide couth,
I rede the fle with myghte.

Ich habbe leve to ben here,
In orchard and in erbere,
Mine songes for to synge;
Herdj nevere bi no levedl,
Bote hendluse and curteyl,
And joye hy gunnen me bringe.

Of muchele murthe hy telleth me,
Fere, also I telle the,
Hy lyveth in longyngs.
Fowel, thou stest on hasei bou,
Thou lastest hem, thou havest wou,
Thi word shal wide springe.

Hil springeth wide, wel ich wot,
Hou tel hit him that hit not,
This sawe ne beth nout now;
Fowel, herkne to mi sawe,
Ich wile the telle of here lawe,
Thou ne kepest nout hem, I knowe.

Thenk on Constantines quene,
Foul wel hire semede fow and grene,
Hou sore hit son here rewe;
Hoe fedde a crupel in hire bour,
And heled him with covertour,
Loke war wimmen ben trewe. *Reliq. Antiq.*

(2) *From "Neddy and Sally; a Lincolnshire tale," by John Brown, 12mo, n. d.*

Cum, Sall, its time we started now,
Yon's Farmer Haycock's lasses ready,
And maister says he'll feed the cow,
He didn't say so, did he Neddy?

Yees, that he did, so make thee haste,
And git thee sen made smart and pretty,
We yader ribboon round the waist,
The same as oud Squire Lowden's Kitty.
And I'll go fetch my sister Bess,
I'm sartin surr she's up and ready,
Come gie's a bus, thou can't do less,
Says Sally. No, thou musn't, Neddy.
See, yonder's Bess a commlin cross
The fields, we lots o' lads and lasses,
All halm be halm, and brother Joss
A shouting to the folks as passes.
Odds dickens, Sall, we'll hev a spree,
Me heart's as light as ony feather,
There's not a chap dost russel me,
Not all the town's chaps put together.

MIDDLESEX.

The metropolitan county presents little in its dialect worthy of remark, being for the most part merely a coarse pronunciation of London slang and vulgarity. The language of the lower orders of the metropolis is pictured very faithfully in the works of Mr. Dickens. The interchange of *v* and *w* is a leading characteristic. Some of the old cant words, mixed with numerous ones of late formation, are to be traced in the London slang.

The Thimble Reg.

"Now, then, my jolly sportsmen! I've got more money than the parson of the parish. Those as don't play can't vin, and those as are here harn't there! I'd hold any on you, from a tanner to a sovereign, or ten, as you don't tell which thimble the pea is under." "It's there, sir." "I harr tall-ings." "I'll go it again." "Wat you don't see don't look at, and wat you do see don't tell. Ill hould you a soverren, sir, you don't tell me vitch thimble the pea is under." "Lay him, sir, (in a whisper), it's under the middle'un. I'll go you halves." "Lay him another; that's right." "I'm blow'd but we've lost; who'd a thought it?" Smack goes the flat's hat over his eyes; exit the confederates with a loud laugh.

NORFOLK.

"The most general and pervading characteristic of our pronunciation," observes Mr. Forby, "is a narrowness and tenuity, precisely the reverse of the round, sonorous, mouth-filling tones of Northern English. The broad and open sounds of vowels, the rich and full tones of diphthongs, are generally thus reduced." The same writer enters very minutely into the subject of the peculiarities of this dialect, and his glossary of East Anglian words, 2 vols. 8vo. 1830, is the most complete publication of the kind. A brief list of Norfolk words is given in Brown's *Certain Miscellany Tracts*, 8vo. 1684, p. 146. A glossary of the provincialisms of the same county occurs in Marshall's *Rural Economy of Norfolk*, 1787, and observations on the dialect in *Erratics by a Sailor*, 1809. In addition to these, I have had the advantage of using communications from the Rev. George Munford, the Very Rev. F. C. Husenbeth, Mrs. Robins, and Goddard Johnson, Esq.

A vocabulary of the fifteenth century, written in Norfolk, is preserved in MS. Addit. 12195, but the *Prætorium Parvulorum* is a much more valuable and extensive repository of early Norfolk words. A MS. of Capgrave's *Life of St. Katherine* in the Bodleian Library, MS. Rawl. Poet. 118, was written in this county. It would appear from the following passage that Norfolk was, in early times, one of the least reaped parts of the island:

I wende thisyng were restitucion, quod he,
For I lemed othere rede on boke:
And I kan no Frenshe, in soith,
But of the ferthest ende of Northfolk.

Piers Ploughman, ed. Wright, p. 91.

(1) Old Measures of Weight.

From MS. Cotton, Claudius E. viii, fol. 8, of the fourteenth century, written at Norwich.

Sea waxpunde maket j. ledpound. xij ledpunde j. fotmel. xliij. fotmel j. fothir of Britounwe, ys haved xx and xxvij. waxpunde.

Sea waxpunde maket j. ledpound. xviij ledpound j. ledbole. xliij. ledbole j. fothir of the Northleondes, ys haat .xc. and .xliij. ledpunde, that beeth xix hundred and foure and fourti waxpunde, and ys avet more bi six and ledpunde, that beeth to hundred and sextene waxpunde.

Sevone waxpund maket onlese ponde one waye, twelf weynon fothir, this avet two thousand and .xx. score and foure waxpund, that beeth thre hundred and twelf ledpound, this is more than that of the Northland be foure and thritt more of ledpoundes, that beeth foure and twenti laase.

(2) Norfolk Degrees of Comparison.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Little	Less	Least
	Lesser	Lesser
	Lesser	Lesserest
	Lesser still	Least of all.
	Littlest	Littlest
Tiny	Tinier	Tinest.
Titty	Tittier	Tittiest.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

A midland dialect, less broad and not so similar to the Northern as Warwickshire. I have to acknowledge communications on the dialect of this county from the Rev. J. B. P. Dennis, and Charles Young, Esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Northumberland has a dialect the most broad of all the English counties, nearly approaching the Scotch, the broadest of all English dialects. The Scottish *dur* is heard in this county and in the North of Durham. A large number of specimens of the dialect have been published, and the provincial words have been collected by Mr. Brockett, but no extensive glossary of words peculiar to the county has been published separately. A short list, however, is given in Ray's *English Words*, ed. 1691, and others, recently collected, were sent me by George B. Richardson, Esq., and the Rev. R. Douglas. An early specimen of the Northumberland dialect occurs in Bullen's *Dialogue*, 1564, reprinted in Waldron's notes to the *Sad Shepherd*, p. 187.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Formerly belonged in dialect to the Northern division, but may now, I believe, be included in the Midland. I speak, however, with uncertainty, no work on the Nottinghamshire dialect having yet appeared.

From a Treatise on the Fistula in ano, by John Arderne, of Newark.

Johan Arderne fro the first pestelence that was in the yere of our Lord 1349, dwelled in Newerke in Nottinghamshire unto the yere of our Lorde 1370, and ther I heled many men of fistula in ano of which the first was Sir Adam Everyingham of Laxton to the Clay hynde Tukesford, whiche Sir Adam for sothe was in Gascone wth Sir Henry that tyme named herle of Derby, and after was made Duke of Lancastre, a noble and worthy lord. The forsaide Sir Adam forsoth sufferend *fistulam in ano* made for to aske counsell at alle the leches and corurgiens that he myght synd in Gascone, at Durdeux, at Briggene, Tolowa, and Neyybon, and Peyters, and many other places, and alle forsoke hym for incurable; whiche yee and y herde, the forsaide Adam hurried for to tome home to his contree, and when he come home he did of al his knyghtly clothynge, and cladde mourning clothes to purpose of alynyng dysolvynge or lesynge of his body beyng nyg to hym. At the laste I forsaide Johan Arderne y-segt, and covenant y-made, come to hym and did my cure to hym, and, our Lorde beyng mene, I heled hym perfittely with a halfe a yere, and afterward hole and sound he ledde a glad life 30 yere and more. For whiche cure I gate myche honour and lovyng thurgh alle England and the forsaide Duke of Lancastre and many other gentles wondred therof. Afterward I cured Hugon Derlyng of Fowick of Balne by Sneythe. Afterward I cured Johan Schefeld of Rightwelle aside Tekille.

MS. Sloane 563, f. 124.

OXFORDSHIRE

The provincial speech of this county has none of the marked features of the Western dialect, although many of the Gloucestershire and Wiltshire words are in use. The Oxfordshire dialect may be described as rather broad, and at the same time sharp, with a tendency to contraction. *Us* is used instead of *I*, as in some other counties. There are not a large number of words quite peculiar to the county, and no glossary has yet been published. Kennett has preserved many now obsolete, and I am indebted for several to Mr. A. Chapman, and Francis Francillon, Esq. In the sixteenth century, the Oxfordshire dialect was broad Western. In Scogin's *Jests*, we have an Oxfordshire rustic introduced, saying *ich* for *I*, *du* for *this*, *ray* for *for*, *chill* for *I will*, *ror* for *for*, &c.

RUTLANDSHIRE

The dialect of Rutlandshire possesses few, if any, features not to be found in the adjoining counties. It would appear to be most similar to that of Leicestershire, judging from a communication on the subject from the Rev. A. S. Atcheson.

SHROPSHIRE.

In the modern dialect of this county, *a* is frequently changed into *o* or *e*; *e* into *y*, *co* into *gu*; *d* final is often suppressed or commuted into *t* in the present tense; *e* is sometimes lengthened at the commencement of a word, as *eenl*, *end*, and it is frequently changed into *a*; *g* is often omitted before *h*; the *h* is almost invariably wrongly used, omitted where it should be pronounced, and pronounced where it should be omitted; *i* is changed into *er* or *e*; *l* into *w*; *o* is generally lengthened; *r* when followed by *s* is often dropped, the *s* in such cases being doubled; *t* is entirely dropped in many words where it precedes *s*, and is superseded by *e*, especially if there be any plurality; *y* is prefixed to a vast number of words which commence with the aspirate, and is substituted for it. See further observations in Mr. Hartshorne's Shropshire glossary appended to his *Salopia Antiqua*, 8vo. 1841, from which the above notices of the peculiarities of the dialect have been taken. To this work I have been chiefly indebted for Shropshire words, but many unknown to Mr. Hartshorne have been derived from Llhuyd's MS additions to Ray, a MS glossary compiled about 1780, and from communications of the Rev. L. Darwall and Thomas Wright, Esq.

A translation of the *Pars Oculi* in English verse, made by John Mirkes, a canon of Lichfield, in Shropshire, is preserved in MS Cotton. Claud. A. ii. and MS Douce 60, 103, manuscripts of the fifteenth century. The poem commences as follows.

God seyth hymself, as wryten we fynde,
That whenn the blynde ledeth the blynde,
Into the dyche they fallen boon,
For they ne sen whare by to go

MS. Cott. Claud. A. ii. f. 127.

God seith hymself, as wryten y fynde,
That whan the blynde ledeth the blynde,
Into the dyche they falleth bo,
For they ne seen howe they go.

MS. Douce 60, f. 147.

It should not be forgotten that the dialect of a MS is not necessarily that used by the author himself. It oftener depended on the scribe. We have copies of *Hampole's Prick of Conscience* written in nearly every dialect.

The poems of John Audelay, a monk of Hagghinson, who wrote about 1460, afford a faithful specimen of the Shropshire dialect of that period. A small volume of his poetry was printed by the Percy Society, 8vo. 1844:

As I lay scke in my langure,
In an abbay I ere be West,
This boke I made with gret dolour,
When I mygt not seepe ne have no rest,
Offt with my prayers I me blest,
And sayd hile to seven kyng,
I knoweche Lord, hit is the best
Meked to take the vesetyng,
Ellis wol I wil that I were lorne,
Of al lordes be he blest,
Fore al that ge done is fore the best,
Fore in this dwelle was never mon but,
That is here of woman borne.

Mervel ge not of this makyng.

Fore I me excuse, hit is not I.

This was the Holy Gost wereheng,

That say I these wordis so faythfully;

Fore I canth never bot hye suly,

God hath me chastyt fore my levyng

I thong my God my grace treuly

Fore his gracious vesetyng.

Beware, seris, I praye pray,

Fore I mad this with good entent,

In the reverence of God omnipotent;

Prays fore me that both present,

My name is Jon the bynd I Awday.

The similarities between the dialect of Audelay's poems and that of modern Shropshire are not very easily perceptible. The tendency to turn *o* into *a*, and to drop the *h*, may be recognized, as *ald* for *hold*, &c. *t* is still turned into *e*, which may be regarded as one of Audelay's dialectical peculiarities, especially in the prefixes to the verbs, but the *ch* for *sh* or *sch*, so common in Audelay, does not appear to be still current. There is much uncertainty in reasoning on the early provincial dialects from a single specimen, owing to the wide difference between the broad and the more polished specimens of the language of the same county, and Audelay's poems can be by no means considered as affording an example of the broadest and purest early Salopian dialect.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Parret divides the two varieties of the dialects of Somersetshire, the inhabitants of the West of that river using the Devonshire language, the difference being readily recognized by the broad *we* for *I*, *er* for *he*, and the termination *th* to the third person singular of the present tense of the indicative mood. The Somersetshire dialect changes *th* into *d*, *s* into *z*, *f* into *e*, inverts the order of many of the consonants, and adds *y* to the infinitive of verbs. It also turns many monosyllables into words of two syllables, as *ayer*, *air*, *boadth*, *both*, *fayer*, *fair*, *viër*, *fire*, *stayers*, *stairs*, *shower*, *sare*, &c. See Jennings' *Observations on some of the Dialects in the West of England*, 1825, p. 7.

A singularly valuable glossary of Somersetshire words was placed in my hands at the commencement of the present undertaking by Henry Norris, Esq., of South Petherton. It was compiled about fifty years since by Mr. Norris's father, at the suggestion of the late Mr. Boucher, and Mr. Norris has continually enriched it with additions collected by himself. To this I am indebted for several hundred words which would otherwise have escaped me; and many others have been derived from lists formed by my brother, the Rev. Thomas Halliwell, of Wrington, Thomas Elliott, Esq., Miss Elizabeth Carew, the Rev. C. W. Bingham, Mr. Elijah Tucker, and Mr. Kemp.

Numerous examples of the Somersetshire dialect are to be found in old plays, in which country characters are frequently introduced, and in other early works. It should, however, be remarked that many writers have unheari-

tatingly assigned early specimens, containing the prevailing marks of Western dialect, to this county, when the style might be referred to many others in the South and West of England; and on this account I have omitted a list of pieces stated by various authors to be specimens of Somersetshire dialect. We have already seen that though the essential features of the present West country dialect may be found, they may possibly suit specimens of the South, Kent, or even Essex dialects, in the state the latter existed two or three centuries ago.

(1) *The Peasant in London, from a work of the seventeenth century.*

Our Taunton-den is a dungeon,
And yvaith cham glad cham here;
This vamous zitty of Lungeon
Is worth all Zomerset-zhere;
In wagons, in carts, and in coaches,
Che never did yet see more horse.
The wenches do zhine like roches,
And as proud as my fathers vore horse.
Fairholt's Lord Mayors' Pageants, il. 217.

(2) *John's account of his Trip to Bristol, on the occasion of Prince Albert's visit, to his Uncle Ben, 1843.*

Nunk! did ever I tell thee o' my Brister trip,
Ta see Purnce Albert an' tha gurt irn ship?
How Meary goo'd wi' me (thee's know Meary mi wife)
An' bow I got vrighten'd maust out o' mi life?

Nif us niver did'n, 'ch 'eel tell thee o't now;
An' be drat if tid'n true iv'ry word, I da vow!
Vor Measter an' Miss war bwoth o'm along;
Any one o'm ool tell thee nif us da say wrong.

We goo'd to Burgeoter wi' Joe's liddle 'oss;—
Thee's know thick us da meanne, tha da call'n wold
Boss:

An' a trotted in vine style; an' when we got there,
The voke was sa thick that 'twas jiss lik a vair.

We did'n goo droo et, but goo'd to tha station—
There war gurt irn 'osses all in a new vashlon;
An' there war gurt boxes ta 'old moor'n a thousan',
Za long as all Petherton, an' sa high as tha houzen.

Ther war gennelmens' sarvants a-dressed all in blue,
Wi' rud-collar'd quoats, an' a lot o' em too;
An' all o' em number'd—vor one us did see
War mark'd in gurt viggers, a hunderd an' dree.

Hem war nation aveard when tha vuss put hem in
Ta the grut ooden box, maust sa big's a corn binn;
Thad two gurt large winders wi' 'oles vor tha glass;
Tha lock'd op tha doors, an' there hem war vass.

Hem had'n bin there more'n a minnit or zoo,
Vore sumbody wussell'd, an' off us did goo!
My eyes! how hem veel'd!—what a way vor ta ride!
Hem dra'd in her breath, an' hem thought hem'd a
died.

Vore ever us know'd et us 'oller'd out "stap!"
Hem opp'd wi' es hond an' catch'd wuld o'es 'at;
All the voke laugh'd at hem, an' that made hem mad;
But thof a' sed nothin, hem veel'd cruel bad.

When vust hem look'd out, hem war vrighten'd still
moor;

Hem thoft 'twar tha "wuld one" a-draggin, vor sure;
Vor narry a 'oss, nor nothin war in et;
I'll be durn'd if we did'n goo thirty miles in a minit.

Tha cows in tha veels did cock up their tails,
An' did urn vor their lives roun' tha 'edges an' rails;
Tha 'osses did glowy, an' tha sheep glowied too,
An' the jackasses blared out "ooh—eh—ooh!"

About a mile off hem seed a church-steeple,
An' in less 'an a minnit a zeed all the people;
Us war glowing right at 'em ta see who hem cou'd vind,
But avore hem cou'd look, tha war a mile behind.

Thee'st bin to a vare where the conjerers ply—
"Pristo Jack an' begone!" and tha things vlee awy;
Dash my wig! an' if 'twad'n the same wi' tha people,
Wi' the waggins an' 'osses, tha church an' tha steeple.

Gwain auver a brudge, athurt a gurt river,
Tha dreyv'd jis sa hard an' sa ventersom's iver;
An' rummell'd lik thunder; hem thoft to be ground
All ta pieces, an' smash'd, an' murder'd, an' drown'd.

Oh dear! my poor hed! when us think o' et now,
How us ever got auver't hem can't tell thee 'ow;
Mi hed did whirldely all roun' and roun'—
Hem cou'd'n ston' op, nor hem cou'd'n zit down.

When us got in ta Brister—But hem wo'n't tell
the now,

(Vor I da zee thee art vidgetty now vor ta goo)
How hem seed tha Queen's husbond tha Pirnce, an'
hes train;

How tha Pirnce an' tha ship war buoth catch'd in
tha rain.

Uch 'I tell'ee tha rest o'et sum other time,
Vor hem promised hem's wife hem'd be woam avore
nine;

An' now tha clock's hattin a quarter past ten;
Zo gee us thi hond, an' good night, Nuncle Ben!

(3) *Mr. Guy and the Robbers.*

Mr. Guy war a gennelman
O' Huntspill, well knawn
As a grazier, a hirch one,
Wi' lons o' hiz awn.
A ôten went ta Lunnun
Hiz cattle vor ta zill;
All tha hosses that a rawd
Niver minded hadge or hill.
A war afeard o' naw one;
A niver made hiz will,
Like wither vawk, avaur a went
Hiz cattle vor ta zill.
One time a'd bin ta Lunnun
An zawld iz cattle well;
A brought awâ a power o'gawld,
As I've a hired tell.
As late at night a rawd along
All droo a unket ood,
A ooman rawse vrom off tha groun,
An right avaur en stood.
She look'd sa pitis Mr. Guy
At once hiz hoss's pace
Stapt short, a wonderin how, at night,
She com'd in jltch a place.
A little trunk war in her hon;
She zim'd vur gwon wi' chille.
She ax'd en nif a'd take er up
An cor er a veo mile.
Mr. Guy, a man o' veelin
Vor a ooman in distress,
Than took er up behind en;
A cood'n do na less.
A corr'd er trunk avaur en,
An by hiz belt o'leather
A bid er hawld vast: on tha rawd
Athout much tâk, together.

Not var thâ went avaur she gid
 A whistle loud an long,
 Which Mr. Guy thawt very strange;
 Er voice too sim'd an strong!
 She'd lost er dog, she sed; an than
 Another whistle blaw'd,
 That storted Mr. Guy;—a stapt
 His boss upon the rawd.
 Goo on, sed she; bit Mr. Guy
 Zum rig beginn'd ta fear:
 Vor voices rawse upon the wine,
 An sim'd a comin near.
 Again thâ rawd along; again
 She whistled. Mr. Guy
 Whipt out his knife an cut the belt,
 Than push'd er off!—Vor why?
 Tha ooman he took up behine,
 Begummers, war a man!
 Tha rubbers saw ad lād ther plots
 Our graser to trepan.
 I shall not stap ta tell what sed
 The man in ooman's clawse;
 Bit he, an all o'm jist behine,
 War what you mid suppwase,
 Thâ cust, thâ awaur, tha dresten'd too,
 An āter Mr. Guy
 Thâ gallop'd āll; 'twar niver-tha-near:
 His boss along did vly.
 Auver downs, droo dales, awā a went,
 'Twar dā-light now amawet.
 Till at an lon a stapt, at last,
 Ta thenk what he'd a lost.
 A lost?—why, nothin—but his belt!
 A samptet moor ad gain'd:
 Thic little trunk a corr'd awā—
 It gawld g'lore contain'd!
 Nif Mr. Guy war hircb avaur,
 A now war hircber still.
 Tha plunder o' the highwāmen
 His coffers want ta vill.
 In sāfety Mr. Guy rawd whim,
 A ōten tawld the story.
 Ta meet wi' jitch a rig mysel
 I shoold'n, soce, be sorry.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Kennett has recorded numerous Staffordshire provincialisms, most of which are probably now obsolete, and would have escaped me but for his valuable collections. A valuable MS. glossary by Mr. Clive, but extending no further than B in the part seen by me, was also found of use, and a few words in neither of these MSS. were given me by Miss L. Marshall and Mr. Edward T. Gooch. The following specimen of the dialect, taken from Knight's 'Quarterly Magazine,' 1823, will sufficiently exhibit its general character. The lengthening of the vowel *i* appears very common. In the collieries surnames are very frequently confused. It constantly happens that a son has a surname very different from that of his father. Nicknames are very prevalent, e. g. Old Puff, Nosey, Bullyhed, Loy-a-bed, Old Blackbird, Stumpy, Cowakin, Spindle-shanks, Cockeye, Pigtail, Yellow-belly, &c.

Dialect of the Bilston Folk.

The dialect of the lower order here has frequently been noticed, as well as the peculiar countenance of the real "Bilston folk." We noticed ourselves (up-

on the excursion) the following:—"Thee shatn't," for "you sh'ant;" "thee cost'na," for "you can't;" "thee host aff, surry, or oll mosh thoi yed fur thee," for "take yourself away, sirrah, or I'll crush your head;" "weear bist thee?" for "where are you?" "in a casualty wee loik," for "by chance;" with "thee bist, thee shouna;" "you are, you sha'n't." A young woman turned round to address a small child crying after her upon the threshold of the hovel, as she went off towards the mine, "Ah, be seized, yung'un if thee doe'n'r knoo' my bock as well as thee knoo-at moy fee-as." Some of the better apparelled, who affect a superior style, use words which they please to term "dicksunary words," such as "cassment, conviciated, abstimonious, timothy" (for timid). One female, in conversation with a crony at the "truck-shop" door, spoke of "Sal Johnson's aspirating her mon's mind soo'a, and 'maclating his temper," and "I never seed a sentiment o' nothin' bod till it took Tum all at once't," (sentiment here used for symptom) speaking of indisposition.—*Wanderings of a Pen and Pencil.*

Conversation between a Staffordshire Canal Boatman and his Wife.

Lady. Dun yo know Solden-mouth, Tummy?

Gent. Ees; an' a' neation good feller he is tew.

Lady. A desput quiet mon! But he loves a sup o'drink. Dun yo know his woff?

Gent. Know her! ay. Her's the very devil when her sperit's up.

Lady. Her is. Her uses that mon shreamful—her rags him every meet of her loif.

Gent. Her does. Oive known her come into the public and call him all the names her could lay her tongue tew afore all the company. Her oughts to stay till her's got him fthe boat, and then her int say wha her'd a moind. But her taks alter her feyther

Lady. How was her feyther?

Gent. Whoy, singing Jemmy.

Lady. Oi don't think as how Oi ever know'd singing Jemmy. Was he ode Soaker's brother?

Gent. Ees, he was. He lived a top o' Hell Bonk. He was the wickedest, swearinist mon as ever I know'd. I should think as how he was the wickedest mon i' the wold, and say he had the rheumatia so bad.

SUFFOLK.

The characteristics of the Suffolk dialect are in all essential particulars the same as those of the Norfolk, so carefully investigated by Mr. Forby. The natives of Suffolk in speaking elevate and depress the voice in a very remarkable manner, so that "the Suffolk whine" has long been proverbial. The natives of all parts of East Anglia generally speak in a kind of sing-song tone. The first published list of Suffolk words is given in Cullum's History of Hawsted, 1784, but no regular glossary appeared till the publication of Major Moor's Suffolk Words and Phrases, 8vo. 1823, a very valuable collection of provincialisms. With the greatest liberality, Major Moor kindly placed in my hands his interleaved copy of this work, containing copious and important additions collected by him during the last twenty years; nor have I been less fortunate in the equally liberal loan of most valu-

able and numerous MS. additions to Forby's East Anglia, collected in Suffolk by D. E. Davy, Esq. Brief lists have also been sent by Miss Agnes Strickland and the Rev. S. Charles.

An early book of medical receipts, by a person who practised in Suffolk in the fifteenth century, is preserved in MS. Harl. 1735; an English poem, written at Clare in 1445, is in MS. Addit. 11814; and Bokenham's Lives of the Saints in MS. Arundel 327, transcribed in 1447, is also written in the Suffolk dialect.

(1) *Extract from a MS. of English poetry of the fifteenth century, written in Suffolk, in the possession of W. S. Fitch, Esq.*

Marketh now forther at this frume,
How this sheperd wolde come,
To Abraham the tydyngus comyn,
The prophets hit underoomyn,
That Moyses and Jonas,
Amos and Elias,
Ant Danvell and Jeremie,
Ant Davyd and I saye,
Ant Iohn and Samuell,
That seyn Goddys comyng ryght well,
Long were of hem alle to tel.
But herkyth how I say con spelle,
A chaild that is a-born to us,
And a soue geveyn us,
That shalle upholden his kyndome,
And alle this shall byn his name,
Wonderful God and of myght,
And fearfull, and sadur of ryght,
Of the world that hereafter shall byn,
And Prince of Pea men shalle him seyn.
These both the nouns as ge mowe leven,
That the prophets to hym geveyn.

(2) *From Bokenham's Lives of the Saints, written in 1447*

Whylom, as the story techyth us,
In Antioche, that grete cyte,
A man that was clepyd Theodosius
Wych in grete state stood and dreyte,
Lord of saynmyre the paryark was he,
And had the reule and al the governaunce,
To whom alle prestys dede obeyaunce.
The Theodosius had a wyf ful mete
To hye estate, of whom was born
A doughty fayr, and clepyd Margarete,
But ryght as of a ful sharp thorn,
As provyded was of God beforen,
Grewyth a rose bothe fayr and good;
So quene Margrete of the hethene blood

MS. Arundel 327, f. 7.

(3) *A Letter in the Suffolk Dialect, written in the year 1814.*

DEAR FRIEND,

I was axed some stounds ago by Billy P. our 'sower at Mulladen to make inquisition a' yeow if Maister—— had paid in that there money into the Bank. Billy P. he sare kienda uneasy ab'ut it, and when I see him at t'church to day he ash timmy, says he, prah he yeow wrot—so I kienda wrot um off—and I sah, says I, I heent hard from Squyer D—— as yet, but I dare sah, I shall afore long—so prah write me some lines, an send me wahl witha the money is paid a' nac. I dont know what to make of our Mullades folks, but I—but murther or another, theyre allus in dibles. an

I'll be rot if I dont begin to think some on em all tahn up sealy at last; an as to that there fella—he grow so big and so purdy that he want to be took down a peg—an I'm glad to hare that yeow get it it em properly at Wickham. I'm gooin to meet the Mulladen f' lks a' Friday to go a bounden, an prah write me wahl afore thennum, an let me know if the money be paid that I may snake Billy P. say. How stammin cowl t's nowadaya—we heent no feed no where an the stock run blorin about for wittles jest as if t'wa winter yeow mah pend out twool be a mortal bad season for green geese, an we shant ha no spring waits afore Snom fair. I ellit my ship last Tuesday (list a' me—I mean Wensday) an the sringe up their backs so nashunly I'm asfard they're wholly stryd—but 'strus God t's a strange cowl time. I heent got no news to tell ye, only we're all stamminly set up about that there corn but some folks dont fare in like it no matters, an the sah there was a nashun noise about it at Norry last Saturday was a faultit. The mob they get 3 effie, a farmer, a squire, an a mulla, an stris yeowre alive thay hung um all on one pit—so f' lks sah. Howsomever we are all quite enough here case we fare to think it for our good. If you see that there chap Harry, give my sarvice to em.

SUSSEX.

The dialect of the East of Sussex is very nearly the same as that of Kent, while that of the West is similar to the Hampshire phraseology. "In Sussex," says Ray, English Words, ed. 1674, p. 80, "for hasp, clasp, wasp, they pronounce hapse, clapse, wapse, &c.; for neck, nick; for throat, throttle; for choak, chock; let'u down, let'n stand, come again and let'n anen." These observations still hold good. In East Sussex *day* is pronounced *dee*, and the peasantry are generally distinguished for a broad strong mode of speaking. They pronounce *our* final as *er*, but this habit is not peculiar, and they often introduce an *r* before the letters *d* and *t*. A "Glossary of the Provincialisms in use in the County of Sussex," by W. D. Cooper, was printed in 1836, a neat little work, a copy of which, with numerous MS. additions, was kindly sent me by the author. Several Sussex words, not included in Mr. Cooper's list, were sent to me by M. A. Lower, Esq., the Rev. James Sandham, Colonel Davies, and M. T. Robinson, Esq.; and Mr. Holloway's General Dictionary of Provincialisms, 8vo. 1838, contains a considerable number.

(1) *Tom Cladpole's Journey to Lunnun, the first seven stanzas.*

Last Middelmas I member well,
When harvest was all over;
Us cheps had hous'd up all de banes,
An stack'd up all de clover.
I think, says I, I'll take a trip
To Lunnun, dat I wol,
An see how things goo on a bit,
Lest I sha'd die a fool!
Fer sister Sal, five years agoo,
Went off wud Squyer Brown,
House maid, or summat, don't know what,
To live at Lunnun town.

Dey 'hav'd uncommon well to Sal,
 An ge ur clothes an dat ;
 So Sal 'hav'd nashun well to dem,
 An grow'd quite tall an fat.
 I ax'd Ol' Ben to let me goo,
 Hem rum ol' fellur he,
 He scratch'd his wig, ' To Lunnun, Tom ?'
 Den turn'd his quid, ' I'll see.'
 So strate to mother home goos I,
 An thus to ur did say,
 Mother, I'll goo an see our Sal,
 Fer measter says I may.
 De poor ol' gal did shake ur head,
 Ah ! Tom, twant never do,
 Poor Sal is gone a tejus way,
 An must I now loose you ?

(2) *A Dialogue between two Farm-labourers in Sussex.*

Tom. Why, Jim, where a bin ?
 Jim. Down to look at the ship.
 Tom. Did ye look at the stack ?
 Jim. Umps, I did, and it roakes terrible !
 Tom. Why didn't ye make a hole in it ?
 Jim. I be guain to it.
 Tom. It's a pity, 'twas sich a mortal good 'un.
 Jim. Es sure ! Well, it's melancholy fine time for the crops, aint it ?
 Tom. Ah ! It'll be ripping time pretty soon now.
 Jim. Ah ! I shan't do much at that for the rumatis.
 Tom. What be guain to do with that ere-jug ? You'd better let it bide. Do you think the chimbley sweeper will come to-day ?
 Jim. Iss ! he's safe to come, let it be how t'wull.
 Tom. Which way do you think he'll come ?
 Jim. He'll come athirt and across the common.
 Tom. What, caterways, aye ?
 Jim. Iss. Did you mind what I was a telling of ?
 Tom. To be sure ; but dang ye if I could sense it, could you ?
 Jim. Lor, yis. I don't think it took much cuteness to do that !

WARWICKSHIRE,

The following observations on the dialect of this county are taken from a MS. glossary of Warwickshire words, compiled by the late Mr. T. Sharp, and kindly communicated to me by Mr. Staunton, of Longbridge House, near Warwick : " The diphthong *ea* is usually pronounced like *ai*, as mait, ait, plaise, paise, waik, say, for *meat*, *eat*, *please*, *weak*, *sea*. The vowel *o* gives place to *u*, in sung, lung, amung, for *song*, *long*, *among* ; wunst for *once* ; grun, fun, and pun, for *ground*, *found*, and *pound*. *Shownd* is also frequent for the imperative of *show*. *A* and *o* are often interchanged, as drap, shap, vander, for *drop*, *shop*, *yonder* ; and (per contra) hommer, rot, and gonder, for *hammer*, *rat*, and *gander*. *J* is substituted for *d*, in juke, jell, jeth, and jed, for *duke*, *deal*, *death*, and *dead* ; whilst *juice* is often pronounced *duce*. *D* is added to words ending in *own*, as drowneded and gownd, for *drowned* and *gown*. *E* is sometimes converted into *a*, as batty, laft, fatch, for *betty*, *left*, and *fetch*. The nom. case and the acc. are perpetually and barbarously confounded in

such phrases as, " They ought to have spoke to we ; her told him so ; he told she so ; us wont be hurt, will us ? This is one of our most grating provincialisms." This MS. glossary has been fully used in the following pages. I have also received communications from Mr. Perry, Mr. W. Reader, the Rev. W. T. Bree, the Rev. J. Staunton, Mr. J. T. Watson, and Thomas Haslewood, Esq. The modern dialect of Warwickshire contains a very large proportion of North country words, more than might have been expected from its locality. They say *yaf* for *gate*, *feul*, *fool*, *sheeam*, *shame*, *weeat*, *wheat*, *Yethard*, *Edward*, *Jeeams*, *James*, *lean*, *lane*, *rooad*, *road*, *wool*, *will*, *p-yaaper*, *paper*, *feeace*, *face*, *cooat*, *coat*, &c.

WESTMORELAND.

" A bran new Wark by William de Worfat, containing a true Calendar of his thoughts concerning good nebbberhood," 12mo. Kendal, 1785, pp. 44, is a good specimen of the Westmoreland dialect, but of great rarity. This dialect is very similar to that of Cumberland.

(1) *A Westmoreland Dialogue.*

Sarah. What yee hev hard hee yan ev my sweet-harts, Lord ! This ward is brimful a lee for sartan.

Jennet. Aye, thears lees enow, but I reckon that nin.

Sarah. Yee may be mistaan as weel as udder fowk ; yee mun know I went to Arnside tawer wie sur Breaady toth Bull, an she wod nit stand, but set off an run up Tawer-hill, an throoth loan on tae Middle Barra plane, an I hefter he, tul I wer welly brosen. Dick wor cumin up frae Silver dale, an tornd her, helpt me wie her toth bull, an then went heaam wie me, an while ea leev I'll nivver tak a kaw mair. Ise sure its a varra shamful sarvis to send onny young woman on, en what I think nicone hart is dun ea nae spot but Beothans parish. En frae this nebbors ses we er sweetharts.

(2) *A "Grahamed" Letter.*

TET HEDDITUR AT KENDAL MERCURY.

Sur,—Es as sea oft plaagin ye about summut ur udder, it maks me fretend et ye'll be gittin oot uv o' pashens, but, ye kna, et wer varra unlarned in oor dawle, en, therefore, obleiged when in a bit ov a difficultee to ax sumbody et can enleeten us ont. Aw whope, hooiver, et this'en el be't last time et al hev occashun for yer advice ; for if aw can manage to git hoad uv this situwashun et aw hev uv me ee, al be a gentelman oot days uv me life. Noo, ye see, Mr. Hedditur, yaw day befowre t'rent com du, aw meen afowre t'time et fader was stinted to pay't in ; for't landlawrd wiv mickle perswadln gev him a week or twa ower ; but he telled him plane enuf if he dudent stum up that he wad send t'Bumballies ta seez t'sticks en turn byath fader en mudder, mesel en oot barns, tut duer. O, man, thur landlawrds thur hard-hart'd chaps. Aw beleev he wad du'it tu, for yan niver sees him luke plissant, especiale et farm, for o'lts et best condishun, en we've lade sum uv this neu-fashend manner et they co' Guanney ont (Fadder likes to be like t' neabers). Sartenly, it suits for yaw year, en theer's sum varra bonnie crops whor its been lade on middlin thick ; but it we'at stand

t'end es weel es a good foad midden. Whiah, Mr. Hedditur, es aw was gangen to say, yaw day aflowre t'time et Fader hed ta pay't rent he sent me wid a coo en a stirk tuv a girt fare, they co Branten Fare, nar Appelby, en aw was to sell them if anybody bad me out, for brass he mud hev, whedder aw gat ther woorth ur nut. When aw was ut fare aw gat reet intult middel uv o'at thrang, whor aw thout aw cudnt help but meet wid a customar; but aw was was farely cheeted, for aw stude theer nar o't day we're me hands uv me pockets, en neabody es mickle es axd me what awd gayne aboot, en ye ma be sure aw pood a lang fawce, tell a gude-looken gentleman like feller com up tuv me, and nea doot seen aw was sare grhevd, began ta ax me es to whea aw was? whor aw coo fra? hoo me Fadder gat his leeven, en a deel mare sec like questions. Ov coorse, aw telld him nout but truth, for, ye kna, aw niver like ta tell a lee ta neabody, en aw dudnt forgit, et saame time to let him kna hoo badly off Fadder was, en hoo it wud put him aboot when aw hednt selt beas. T'gentleman, puer feller! was a varra feelen man, for he seemed a girt deel hurt, en gev me what aw wanted for me coo en stirk, widoot iver a wurd ov barteren. Efthr o' was sattled, en we'd gitten eader a glass, aw axed him for his nyame to tak ta Fadder, en he wrayate me't doon wid a wad pensel, ont back uv a lall green card; but unfortunatele aw put it intul me wayscwt pocket en't name gat rubbed not aflowre aw gat hyame. Ont tudder side et card, Mr. Hedditur, was an advertisement, ov which this is a wurd for wurd copy:

"WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER,
At a Salary of £500 per Annum,
TO MIND HIS OWN BUSINESS,
And a further sum of £500,
TO LEAVE OTHER PEOPLE'S ALONE!

☞ For further particulars enquire of the Secretary for the Home Department."

Et first aw dudnt tak mickle noutice ont; but sen aw've been consideren that me Fadder is sare fashed we've sea mony ov us, en, as aw suppowse, all hev as gude a chance a gitten a situwashun es onybody else, aw want to kna, Mr. Hedditur, hoo aw mun gang aboot it. Aw cannot tell what sud ale me gitten ont, for aw've allas bourne a gude carickter, en thats t'sort uv a chap they want, en aw've nea doot aw cud sune larn t'trade. Aw see it coms ta nar twenty pund a week, throat yer, en its a grand thing for a puer body. T'laborin fowks aboot here cant hardlys mak hofe es mony shillens. O men, t'fowk hes sare shift to glt a putten on, noo o' days. But besides o' that, aw can tell ye summet mare underneath, et maks me want ta gang ta Lunnen sea mickle es aw suppowse its whare this situvation is. Ye kna, Mr. Hedditur, me sweethart Nanny (es like ta sham we tellen ye, but ye munnet menshion t'our agen for awt worl) es aw was a saing me sweethart Nanny went up ta Lunnen ta be a Leddies made, en aw sud like varra we'l to see her et times. Es we ur sea far off taen t'other, we rite letters back en forrett ivery noo en then es udder fowk does; but theers laytly been sum queer stowries in oor dawle aboot a feller they co Jammy Graam. They sa he's been peepen intul oat letturs et gang up ta Lunnen, en then tellen oot en maken oot m'cheef et iver he can. By gum! if aw thout he'd been breken t'seals ov my letturs es aw sent ta Nanny—first time aw met him aw wad giv him sic a thumppen es he niver gat in his life befowre. Aw wonder they hev'nt kick'd see a good-for-nout feller oot uv t'Post lang sen, whon hes gilty uv sec like sneeken lo-lif'd tricks es

them. Me hand's beginning ta wark, en aw mun finish we beggin ov ye ta tell me o' ye kna aboot situwashun, for es detarmend ta heft, en aw dunnet kna whea Secretary of t'Home Department is, en theersowre es at a loss whea ta apply tu.

Yer effectshunet frind,

JACOB STUBBS,

29th July, 1844.

fra t'Dawle.

PS.—T'wedder's nobbet been varra bad thur twea ur thre days back, en thunner shooers hev been fleen aboot.

WILTSHIRE.

The dialect of this county is so nearly related to that which is denominated the West-Country dialect, that the distinction must be sought for in words peculiar to itself rather than in any general feature. The Saxon plural termination *en* is still common, and *oi* is generally pronounced as *wi*. Instances of their perfects may be cited, *snap*, *snopt*, *hide*, *hod*, *lead*, *lod*, *scrape*, *scrope*, &c. Some of their phrases are quaint. *That's makes me out*, puzzles me; *a kind of a middling sort of a way he is in*, out of sorts, &c. Mr. Britton published a glossary of Wiltshire words in his *Topographical Sketches of North Wilts*, vol. iii, pp. 369-80; and a more complete one by Mr. Akerman has recently appeared, 12mo. 1842. Many words peculiar to this county will be found in the following pages which have escaped both these writers, collected chiefly from Kennett, Aubrey, and MS. lists by the Rev. Dr. Hussey, Dr. S. Merriman, the Rev. Richard Crawley, and Mr. M. Jackson. The *Chronicon Vilodunense*, edited by W. H. Black, fol. 1830, is a specimen of the Wiltshire dialect in the fifteenth century. It is so frequently quoted in this work that any further notice is unnecessary. The following clever pieces in the modern dialect of the county are from the pen of Mr. Akerman.

(1) *The Harnet and the Bittle.*

A harnet zet in a hollur tree,—
A proper spiteful twoad was he;
And a merrily zung while he did zet
His stinge as shearp as a bagganet:
Oh, whoso vine and bowld as I,
I vears not hee, nor wapsc, nor vly!

A bittle up thuck tree did clim,
And scaruvully did look at him;
Zays he, "Zur harnet, who giv thee
A right to zet in thuck there tree?
Vor ael you zengs zo nation vine,
I tell 'e 'tis a house o' mine."

The harnet's conscience velt a twinge,
But grawin' bowld wi his long stinge,
Zays he, "Possession's the best laaw;
Zo here thi' sha'sn't put a clāaw!
Be off, and leave the tree to me,
The mixen's good enough for thee!"

Just then a yuckel, passin' by,
Was axed by them the cause to try:
"Ha! ha! I zee how 'tis!" zays he,
"They'll make a vamous nunch vor me!"
His bill was shearp, his stomach lear,
Zo up a snapped the caddlin pair!

MORAL.

Ael you as be to law inclined,
This liddle stwory bear in mind;
Vor if to law you come to go,
You'll find they'll allus sar e so
You'll meet the vate o these here two,
They'll take your cwoot and carcass too!

(2) *The Genuine Remains of William Little, a Wiltshire man.*

I've allus bin as vlash o money as a twond is o' weathers, but if ever I gets rich, I'll put it ael in Zasseter bank, and not do as owld Smith, the miller, did, comin' whom vrom market one nite. Martal avrald o' thieves a was, so a puts his pound bill ael ael th' money a'd got about um in a hole in the wall, and the next mornin' a' couldn't remember whereabouts 'twas, and had to pull purty nigh a mile o' wall down before a' could vind it. Stoopid owld wosbird!

Owld Jan Wilkins used to say he allus cut a stakes, when a went a hedgin', too lang, becase a' cou'd easily cut 'em sharter if a wanted, but a' couldn't make um langer if em was too shart. Zo says I, so I allus axes vor more than I wants. Iv I gets that, well and good, but if I axes vor liddle, an I gets less, it's martal akkerd to ax a second time, d'ye know!

Piple say as how they gied th' meat o' moonrakera to us Wiltshire vauk becase a passel o' stupid bodies one night tried to rake the shadow o' th' moon out o' th' bruk, and tuk't vor a thin cheese. But that's th' wrong lud o' th' stwory. The chaps as was down o' this was smugglers, and they was a vishin' up some kegs o' spirits, and only pertended to rake out a cheese! Zo the exciseman ax axed 'em the question had his grin at 'em; but they had a good laugh at he when em got whoame the stuff.

Owld Molly Sannell axed Molly Dafter to gie her a drap o' barm one day. "I ha'n't a got barm," says she; "besides I do want um meself to bake wi'."

Measter Goidin used to say as how children costed a eight o' money to breng um up, and 'twas all very well whilst um was liddle, and sucked th' mother, but when um began to suck the vather, 'twas nation akkerd.

Measter Cuss and his zun Etherd went to Lonnun a liddle time sence, and when um got to thers journey's end, Measter Cuss missed a girl passel a carr'd wi' um to th' cwoach. "Land, vather!" says Etherd, "I seed un drap out at Vize!" (Devises.)

(3) *North Wiltshire eloquence.*

"Now, do'e please to walk in a bit, zur, and rest'e, and dwont'e mind my measter up ag'in th' chimley corner. Poor sowl on him, he've a bin despart ill ever sence t' other night, when a wur tuk terble bad wi' th' rheu matls in his legs and stumck. He've a bin and tuk dree bottles o' doctor's stuff, but I'll be whipped if a do s'mbly a bit th' better var't. Lawk, zur, but I be main scrow to be ael in sich a caddel, ael along o' they children. They've a bin a leason, and when um cooined whoame, they ael tuk and drowed the earn aelamang th' vire stuff, and so here we be, ael in a muggle like. And you be lookin' mild-mish, zur, and ael as of e was shrammed. I'll take and blow up th' vire a m'assel, but what be them bellias at? here they be slat a two' and here a my yeppurn they've a bin and searched, and I've agot naira nother 'gin Sunday bescepts thum!"

This elegant sample of North Wiltshire eloquence was uttered nearly in a breath, by Mistress Varges, the wife of a labourer with a large

family, as the poor man's master entered the cottage to inquire after his health, and whether he would be soon able to return to his work.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

In Worcestershire, the peculiarity of speech most striking to a stranger is perhaps the interchange of *her* and *she*, e. g. "her's going for a walk with *she*." This perversion is even used in the genitive, "she's bonnet." As in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire, the pronoun *which* is constantly used to connect sentences, and to act as a species of conjunction. At a recent trial at Worcester, a butcher, who was on his trial for sheep-stealing, said in defence, "I bought the sheep of a man at Broomsgrove fair, *which* he is a friend of the prosecutor's, and won't appear; *which* I could have transported the prosecutor ever so long ago if I liked." As in many other counties, the neuter is frequently invested with the masculine gender. A more striking feature is the continual dropping of the *r* in such words as *stair*, *fair*, pronounced *star*, *far*, &c.; and the letter *r* is sometimes sounded between a final vowel, or vowel-sound, and an initial one. No works on the dialect of this county have yet appeared, and the majority of the words here quoted as peculiar to it have been collected by myself. I have, however, received short communications from J. Noake, Esq., Jabez Allies, Esq., Miss Bedford, Mrs. John Walcot, Thomas Boulton, Esq., Mr. R. Bright, and Mr. William Johnson. The following extract is taken from a MS. in my possession.

Extract from a MS. of medical receipts written by Syr Thomas Janys, Vicar off Badzeys, about the year 1450.

For the skawle a gode medeyn. Take pedylyon to handfalle ever that he be flowry, and than he ys tendur, and than take and sethe hym welle in a potelle of strange lye till the to be se be suddyn away, and than wasche the skallyd hede in stronge pyse that ys hool, and than schave away the schawle clene, and let not for bledynge, and than make a plastare of pedylyon, and ley it on the hede gode and warme, and so let it ly a day and a nyth, and than take it away, and so than take thy mek and rounyng watur of a broke, and therof make theke papelettes, and than sprede them on a clothe that wille cover al the soore, and so ley it on the soore hede, and let it ly by daye and by nyghtes ever it be removeyd, and than take it of, and wasche the hede welle in strong pyse ayenne, and than take and schave it clene to the flesche, and than take rode oynownee as many ase wolle suffice for to make a plastare over the soore, and boyle them welle in wature, and than stampe them, and temper them with the softe of calamynte, and old barow grece that ys malyne clene, and so use this tyll the seke be hole.

YORKSHIRE

There are numerous early MSS. still preserved which were written in various parts of Yorkshire, most of them containing marks of the dialect of the county. The Towneley Mysteries, which

have been printed by the Surtees Society, were written in the neighbourhood of Wakefield. An English commentary on the Psalms, translated from the Latin work by Hampole, a MS. in Eton College Library, was also written in this county, the writer observing, "in this werke I seke no strange Inglyshe but the lightest and the comonest, and swike that es maste like t^o the Latyn, so that tha^t that knowes noght the Latyn by the Inglyshe may come to many Latyn wordes." A metrical translation of Grossthead's *Chastelau d'Amour*, in MS. Egerton 927, was made by a "nunke of Sallay," who calls it "the Myroure of lewed Men." To these may be added MS. Harl. 1022, MS. Harl. 5396, MS. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6, and the Thornton MS. so often quoted in the following pages.

Higden, writing about 1350, says "the whole speech of the Northumbrians, especially in Yorkshire, is so harsh and rude that we Southern men can hardly understand it;" and Wallingford, who wrote long before, observes that "there is, and long has been, a great admixture of people of Danish race in that province, and a great similarity of language." See the *Quarterly Review*, Feb. 1836, p. 365. There seem to be few traces of Danish in the modern Yorkshire dialect.

So numerous are modern pieces in the Yorkshire dialect, that it would be difficult to give a complete list. The rustic of this county has even had a newspaper in his native dialect, the *Yorkshire Comet*, the first number of which appeared in March, 1844, but in consequence of certain personal allusions giving offence, the publisher was threatened with a prosecution, and he relinquished the work after the publication of the seventh number, and refused to sell the objectionable parts. The most complete glossary of Yorkshire words was compiled by Mr. Carr, 2 vols. 8vo. 1828, but it is confined to Craven, the dialect said to be used by Chaucer's North country scholars. See Mr. Wright's edition, vol. i. p. 160. Dr. Willan's list of words used in the mountainous district of the West-Riding, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvii. pp. 138-167, should also be noticed, and long previously a Yorkshire glossary appeared at the end of the *Praise of Yorkshire Ale*, 12mo. 1697. Thoresby's list of West-Riding words, 1703, was published in Ray's *Philosophical Letters*; and Watson gives a "Vocabulary of Uncommon Words used in Halifax Parish" in his *History of Halifax*, 1775. These latter have been reprinted in the *Hallamshire Glossary*, 8vo. 1829, a small collection of words used in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. The Sheffield dialect has been very carefully investigated in an Essay by the Rev. H. H. Piper, 12mo. 1825. In addition to the printed glossaries, I have had the advantage of using MS. lists of Yorkshire words communicated by Wm. Turner, Esq., William Henry Leatham, Esq., Henry Jackson, Esq., Dr. Charles Rooke, the Rev. P. Wright, Mr. M. A. Denham, Mr. Thomas Sanderson, John Richard Walbran, Esq., Mr. Banks, and N. Scatcherd, Esq.

(1) *A charm for the Tooth-ache, from the Thornton Manuscript, f. 176.*

A charme for the tethe-werke.—Say the charme this, to it be sayd ix. tymes, and ay thrye at a charmyngye.

I conjoure the, laythely beste, with that like spere,
That Longyous in his hande gane bere,
And also with ane hatte of thorne,
That one my Lordis hede was borne,
With a le the wordis mare and lease,
With the Office of the Messe,
With my Lorde and his xi. postres,
With oure Lady and her x. maydenys,
Saynt Margrete, the haly quene,
Saynt Katerin, the haly virgyne,
ix. tymes Goldis forhott, thou wikkyde worme,
Thet ever thou make any rystynge,
Bot awaye mote thou wende,
To the erde and the stane!

(2) *Dicky Dickeson's Address to't known world, from the first number of the Yorkshire Comet, published in 1844.*

DEAR EVERYBODY,

Ah sud'nt wonder bud, when some foaks hear o' me startin' on a Paper, they'll say, what in't world hes maade Dicky Dickeson bethink hisen o' cummin' oth a caaper as that? Wah, if ye'll nob-but hev hauf o't patience o' Joab, Ah'll try ta tell ye. Ye mun know, 'at about s.x year sin', Ah wur i' a public-house, wheare ther wur a feller as wur bragg'u' on his larnin', an' so Ah axed him what he knowed about onny knowledgement, an' he said he thowt he'd a rare lump moare information i' his heead, nor Ah hed i' mine. Noo, ye know, Ah sudn't ha' been a quarter as th' mad, if ther hedn't been a lot o' chaps in't place 'at reckoned ta hev noo small share o' gumption. Soa, as soon as Ah gat hoame that neet, Ah swate ta oor Bet, 'at as sure as shoo wur a match-hawker, Ah wud leearn all't polishment 'at Schoolmaister Gill could teach ma. Varry weel, slap at it Ah went, makk'n' pot-bukes, an' streakes, an' Ah hardly knows what, an' then Ah leearn't spelderin', readin', i' fact, all 'at long-headed Schoolmaister Gill knew hisen, so 'at, when Ah'd done wi' him, Ah wur counted as clever a chap as me feyther afore ma, an' ye mun consider 'at Ah wur noo small beer when Ah'd come ta that pass, for he could tell, boot lukin', hoo mich pauper it wud tak' ta lap up an' oonce o' 'baeca. Weel, as soon as Ah'd gotten ta be so wonderful wise, d'ye see? Ah thowt—an' it wur a bitter thowt, tew!—what a pity it wor 'at everybody couldn't dew as mich as Ah could. More Ah studied about it, an' war it potteted ma, Ah'll assure ya. Wun neet, hooiver, as oor Bet an' me wur set be't fire-side, shoo turned hersen suddenly round, an' said, "Thoo's a fooll, Dicky!" "What ' Bet, does thoo really meean ta say Ah's a fooll?" "Ah dew," shoo said: "thoo's a real fooll!" "Hoo does ta mak' that out, Bet?" said Ah, for Ah wur noare ha' if suited about it. "Ah'll say it ageean an' ageean," says shoo, "thoo's a fooll, an' if ta's onny way partikelar ta know, Ah'll tell tha hoo Ah maks it out. In't first place, luke what braan thoo has: as startin' as onny 'at ivver theese gurt men hed, an' yet, like a fooll as Ah say thoo is, (thoo take it as easy as a pig in't muck)" "Weel, weel," Ah contin'd, "what wod ta be' ma ta dew, lass? Tell us, an' Ah'll dew't." "Then," says shoo, "start a pauper i' thee awn naative tongue, an' call it t'Yorshar Comet. Ah'll be bun for't it'll pay as

weel as I'ver could eels dill." Noo, then, as soon as Ah heard oor Bet's notions, Ah war oomus stark mad to carry 'em oot; for Ah thowt, as shoo did 'at it wou pay capital, an' beside, Ah red maybe be improovin' t' state o' society, an' morals o' t' vicious. Ye doan't need to think 'at Ah's nowt but an ignorant muckrum, fur, though Ah say't mysen, Ah can tell ya 'at Dicky Dickson's as full o' knowledge as a hegg's full o' meat. Nut 'at Ah wants to crack o' mysen, nowt o't soart; it 'as't what Ah says an' thinks o' mysen, but what other folks says an' thinks o' me; an' if ya ha' no objections, ye's just read a letter 'at Ah gat fro' Naathan Vickus about a year an' a half sin', when all that talk war agate relatin' to Otley gertin' franchised. It ran as follows:

"Pig-Coit Farm, October, 1842.

"DEAR DICKY,

"Ah men confan 'at Ah've heard some talk about oor loon sumpin' two Members in Parliament, an' if I'ver it sud come to pass, thee ma be sure 'at Naathan Vickus 'll stick to the up hill an' down dale. Ah's none so thick, Dicky, but what Ah knows pretty near what a chap is he't cut on his jib, thee unnerstans; an', depend on't, lad, that's what Ah judges thee by. Thee's a man 'at 'll dew honour to't loon whe'eriver ta goes, an' if ther's onny feathers for onnybody's cap, it's Dicky Dickson 'at's hoorn to get 'em, or else Ah's a scall of a judge o' human flesh, that's all. Ah hav varry gurt pleasure i' offerin' thes my vote, an' oor Toby's in't bargain, an' Ah dew promise the, 'at if I'ver pig, mule an' cauf about my farm war recoverable as common sense creatures, thee sud be a supporter i' I'ver one on 'em. Wl' a bucket o' compliments to the sister Bet an't rest o't bread,

"Ah is, dear Dicky,

"Meast respectful thins,

"NAATHAN VICKUS."

To Mr. Dickson, Esq.

Noo, then, Ah an agreean, is ther onny o' ya, dear readers, as wou hev't least bit o' doot o' yer minds now? Is ther, Ah say? Noo: An fancy Ah can hear some o' ya chucklin', an' sayin', "Herra for Dicky Dickson! he flogs all 'at's gone afore him!" An' let me tell ya, 'at so Ah means to dew, an' if onny of ya is trubbled w' seets o' ghosts or dull thowts, Ah'll guarantee ta fressen 'em oot o' ya, an' that's what non soul afore me's done yet. But Ah mun gi' over writin' tul ya at present, for oor Bet tells me 'at me porridge has been waitin' this half hoer, an', as a matter in course, they're stiff w' stan-ble'. Ah can nobbut beg on ya ta read t'Yotker Comet I'ver week, an', be dewin' on, tak' my word for't, ye'll save moony a pound i't year i' pills, bonnuses, an' all sich belly-muck as the are.

Bet joins w' me i' lov ta ya all, (shoo's a decent lass, is Bet!) an' w' a thousand hopes 'at ye'll in-courage me,

Ah is, dear I'verbody,

Yer varry humble servant,

DICKY DICKSON.

T'Editor's Study.

(3) A Leeds Advertisement.

MISTRESS BIDDY BUCKLEDEWIT,
Late Haup'ny Cheese-maker-Makker tul Her Majesty,
Begs ta inform t'public 'at shoo has just
SETTEN UP FOR HERSEN I' THAT LINE,
25, Pantry Square, Leeds,
Where she carries on
ALL THEM EXTENSIVE BUSINESSES
O' cart-makker, honest brandy-sayp baker, treaclo-
stick baker, humberg importer, spice-pig trader, an'

universal deaf-mut, bread, cheese, humberg, an' glaz-beer dealer; an' fro't experiance 'at shoo's had i' them lines o' genius wal w' her Majesty, shoo begs ta assure t'inhabitants 'at shoo's t'impudence ta think here's nobody 'll gi' more for t'bread, or sich inenoncessable quality as shoo will.

Biddy Buckledewit also desires ta notice, 'at as for punctuality, nobody can be more so as her bus-ness, for shoo awlus hest'even heat, an' what's bettar, keeps a wheelbarrow for t'express purpose o' des-patchin' articles ta all t'parts o't globe.

P.S.—I' consequence o't immense sale an' su-periority o' B. B.'s goods, lots o' unprincipled folks has been induced ta adopt her receipts like, an' ta defraud her, ta prevent which t'Honorable Commis-sioners o' Stamps has ordered 'at all B. B.'s stuff be signed w' a billy-goat's head, (them animals bein' tremendous fond o' lollipop) soe 'at some i' fear 'll be ge-qu-las but what is ornamented as afore parti-cularised. Be sure ta think on

No. 25, Pantry Square, Leeds.

(4) Scraps from Newspapers.

Friend.—Felix Flibberton had a sad record w' his wife this week, caused, as we're told, by Mistress Flibberton bein' guilty on a piece o' roguery, t'like o' which we seldom hear tell on. It's said, when Felix tasted on his tea, t'last Thursday mornin', he fan it out 'at it wou'n't owe strong, but, on't contrary, war considerably weaker nor common. O' this fact comin' ta leet, he called his wife but scratch, an' axed as lovinly as he war able, hoe it happened 'at his tea war i' that pickle. Noo, Felix an' his wife's coffee an' sich like, war nullus pre-pared i' separate pots.—Ah meana tea-pots; an', that mornin', Mister Flibberton hev'n' ligged to-gether long i' bed, his wife had thowt proper ta gulp her brakfast afore he landed down. T'question war, had t'mistress in'ren t'biggest share o't tea, as there war none in t'canister then? T'poor woman said, ther war precious little ta mak' t'brakfast on; but what ther war, shoo divided fairly, leavin' her hus-band be far t'bigger hauf. Nut chusn' ta believe all 'at his wife spluttered out, Felix shouted o't servant, when depressed 'at when shoo gat up, shoo war sure 'at there war then plenty i't canister ta mak' six rare strong cups. Efter a deal o' cross-examination between t'mistress an' t'servant, t'former began o' roarin', an' confessed 'at shoo had defrauded her in-v'al partner, devantin' tul her awn use three, wal til her husband shoo nobbut left one an' a half spoon-ful o' tea. Felix wou'd't grant her pardon then, but bus her over ta keep t'peace for three months; an', supposin' 'at shoo brak it agreean, he threat-ened sendin' a brief o't whoole case ta Master Wilkins, barrister, an' ta tak' sich steps as he mud advise.

A Munificent Gift.—Dr. Swabbs, Physician extra-ordinary ta I'verbody 'at wants pokonla', has once more come oot o' his shell, an' letten t'world know 'at he's t'name Dr. Swabbs still 'at I'ver he war. O' Tuesday next, wal t'doctor war smookin' his pipe, an' swillin' his tummler o' brandy an' watter, a depitation o' maid-servants, comin' o't cooks an' seven or eight hoose an' chaamer-maads, waited on him w' a Round Robin, petitionin' for a small do-nation i' order ta buy a mixtur ta poison t'mice w', as they war gerrin varry impudent i' ther walks in-tet kitchen an' cupboard; i' fact, an't trustworthy cook said, one on 'em had t'bare-facedness ta come an' wag his tail i' her chocolate, and then as bare-facedly made his escape, wi'oot stoppin' ta be walloped for't. T'doctor war soe moved by theese

arguments, 'at he threw down his pipe, brekkin' on't, as t'house-maid told em, thrusting his hand into his pocket, an' drew sixpence. What a blunder wot it be if men generally wot nobbut foller Dr. Swabbe's example!

A Literary Society—A Literary Society has been formed. I Otley be some perseverin' an' common-sense young men, 'at's ov opinion 'at it's nowt bud might 'at they had hev as much larnin' as the em afford to pay for. A committee's been maade, consistin' o' seven o't whest o' these conspirators tut overthrow o' ignorance, an' rules drawn up an' printed i' a excellent style, varry creditable both tut author an' tut printer thereon. Ah's suare, we've just seen a catalogue o't books they've already got, an' as it could'n't miss but speak volumes i' ther favour, we hag to subjoin t'names on a to-three o't principal works:—Jack t'Giant Killer, Tom Thumb, Cock Robin, Mother Hubbard, Jumpin' Joan, Puss i' Boots, Tom t'Piper's Son, an' a splendid haup'nny edition o' Whittier's an' his Cat. This is a grand opportunity for lovers o' sound mathematical, an' other literary pursuits, to come forward, an' support an' sustain a novelty fro' which the me gather all t'information ther minds is on t'lake out for.

(5) *Deborah Duckton's Advice Corner.*

If ya take notice, ye would see, 'at t'letter end o' March, i't first quarter, t'moon wuz lead ov her back, a saare sign o' stormy weather. Ye'll all know, 'at there's been part frost an' snow's; an', if my judgment isn't awfully wrong, we's ha' some more. Well, now, i' frosty weather, ye're aware, it's rayther dangerous walkin', becos o't varry gurt dependance o't roads an' fogs; Ah's quite positive an't, for even i' my time Ah've seen more ser one long-legged conveyer browt ov a level w't grund, an' Ah've seen monny a stoot an' respectable woman, tew. Let me prescribe a remedy, then, for all sich misfortunes. Shadrach Scheddul,—a celebrated horse-shoer i' our town, proposed to sharpen burns for three-henpence a head; lads an' lasses, fro' ten to sixteen year o' age, thruppence; an' all aboon that widness, whether the've big feet, little feet, or none feet at all, fowerpence.

N.B. Every allowance 'll be maade for wooden legs; an' o' them 'at honestly doesn't wish to be blamed w't last-seasoned articles o' wear, it's most respectfully requested 'at they'll avast therrens o't sharpenin' invention. Shadrach Scheddul allows 5ve per cent. off for ready brass, or six months' credit;—either 'll dew.

Ah advise all ladies 'at doesn't wish to hev ther husbands' stockins ostraegously mucky on a washin'-day, not to allow 'em t'privilege o' spoorin' knee-brushes, them hev'n' been proved, be varry clever philosophers, to be t'leadin' cause thererof, an' principal reason why t'leg o't stockin' doesn't last as long as t'fool.

(6) *Visits to Dicky Dickson.*

O' Friday, Dicky Dickson wuz visited i' his study by t' Marquis o' Crabbum, an', after a deen o' enquiries about t'weather, an' monny remarks concernin' this thing an' that, t'letter proceeded to explain what he'd come for, scapin' an' smilin' tut larned editor, as it's generally known all these top-markers dew—when the've out to get out on him. It appears 'at t'alm o't Marquis wuz to induce Mr. Dickson, as a capitalist o' some note, to join w' him i' buyin' in all t'passer shavins 'at the can lig ther hame on, so as to hev all t'trade in therrens.

Mr. Dickson agreed, an' t'fire-lookin' an' shavin'-dealin' world is lukin' w' much terror an' int'rest tut result.

Immediately after t'Marquis o' Crabbum had maade his exit, a gentle rap wuz heard at t'door o't study, an' when Mr. Dickson had 'em walk forward, in popped a bonny, blue-eyed, Grecian-nosed, white-toothed lass o' eighteen, an' be't way i' which t'editor smacked her rosey cheeks w' his lips, here's no doot bud it wur Nanny Tract. Shoo'd browt two oostcasks, 'at shoo'd newly baked, ye know. Mr. Dickson set tul ta elt 'em, an' Nanny set tul ta watch him; an' when t'first hed finished his performance on't oost-cakes, here's no need to say 'at he began o' squealin' latter; ay, an' ye ma say what ya've a mind about t'modesty o't ladies, bud Nanny squeaked him as weel, an' wor ther owt wrong in't, think ya? Shallywally! Bud, however, t'editor hedn't been long at this gam', afore he heard another noise,—a shufflin', slinkin' noise. Ah meen, an' mut a reg'lar rap,—ootside o't door, son, takkin' his shoes off, he crept nicely tut spot, an', be gow! if he didn't fin' t'printer's devil liasin' there, here's be nowt for tellin' ya on't. Mr. Dickson, comust choaked w' madness at this turn-up, (for where's ther onybody 'at likes to hev ther love-dewins heard an' seen?) shoved him intut middle on his study; an' commandin' Nanny to hod him a minute, (which saame shoo did ta perfection,) he went tut other end o't place, an' puttin' on a middlin'-sized clog, take a run pan-wat t'poster's o't impudent printer's devil, an' thereby makkin' him sing "God saave t'Queen" i' sich prime style, 'at delicate Nanny wuz ta'en w' a fit o' faintin'. T' music hev'n' ceased as soon as t'performer wuz turned out, Nanny bethowt herten to come round, bud, shawmeful to say, her an' Dicky didn't part w't fower i't afternoons, at which time t'lass wuz wanted up at home to darn stockins an' crimp frills.

(7) *Miscellaneous.*

Men an' women is like sea monny cards, played w' be two opponents, Time an' Eternity: Time get's a gam too an' then, an' hes t'pleasure o' keepin' his cards for a bit, bud Eternity's be far t'better hand, an' proves, day be day, an' hoor be hoor, 'at he's winnin' incalculably fast.

Whenever ya see one o' these heng-doon, black crapsie thingums 'at comes hauf doon a woman's bonnet an' faace, be suare 'at shoo's widowed, an' "To Let."

It's confidently rumoured in t'political world, 'at t'tax is goin' to be ta'en off leather-breeches, an' putten on white hats.

Why does a young lady i' a ridin'-habit resemble Shakspeare? Cos shoo's (often) mis-quoted (mis-quoted).

A lad i' Otley, known be t'inhabitants for his odd dewins like, an' for his modesty, tew, wun day went a errand for an owd woman 'at the called Betty Crutche: an' he wuz as sharp over it, an' did it as pleasantly beside, 'at Betty axed him to hev a bit o' apple-pie for his trouble. "Noo, thank ya," said t'lad. "Thoo'd better, Willy," said Betty. "Noo, thank ya," repeated t'lad, an' off he ran home, an' as soon as he gat intut hoose, burst out a-roarin' an' sobbin' as if his heart wud brek. "Billy, my lad," says his mother, "what's t'matter w' tha?" "Wah," blubbered poor Billy, "Betty Crutche axed me to hev a bit o' apple-pie, an' Ah said, Noo, thank ya!"

Poakers is like brawlin' tongues—just t' things ta stir up fires wi'.

Why does a inland sea resemble a linen-draaper's shop? Cos it contaans surges an' bays (*serges an' baise*).

'What's said for thease remarkable articles?' shouted an auctioneer at a saale to three week sin'. 'Here's a likeness o' Queen Victoria, ta'en in t' year seventeen ninety-two, a couple o' pint pots, 'at's been drunk oot on be't celabrated Bobby Burns, an' a pair o' tongs 'at Genaral Fairfax faaght wi' at t' battle o' Marston Moor, all i' wun lot: ay, ay, an' here's another thing ta goa wi' 'em, a hay-fork 'at Noah used ta bed doon his beecasts wi' when ha wur in t' ark, sometime i' fowerteen hundred. Bud, hoolvver, it maks na odds tut year. Fower articles here, all antiquaties; what's said for 'em? Sixpence is said for 'em, laadies an' gennlemen—eightpence is said for 'em—ninepence, tenpence, a shillin's said for 'em, laadies and gennlemen, an' thenk ya for yer magnanimaty. Are ya all done at a shillin'? Varry weel, then. Ah sahn't dwell; soo thease three articles is goin'." "Ye're reight, maaster," shouted a cobbler fro't crood, "they *are* goin', tew; for if my e'es tell ma reight, theare's na hannles on't pots, na noase on't pictur, an' na legs on't tongs."

"Hoo sweet—hoo varry sweet—is life!" as t' flee said when ha wur stuck i' treeacle.

Why does a lad, detected i' robbin' a bee-hive, ger a double booty be't? Cos he gets boath honey an' whacks (*was*).

A striplin' runnin' up tul a paaver, 'at wur hammerin' an' brayin' soa at his wark, 'at t'sweet fair ran doon his cheeks, began o' scraapin' t' sweat off his faace intul a pot wi' a piece o' tin. "Hollow!" shoots t' man, rubbin' his smartin' featur wi' his reight hand, "what meean's tha ta be comin' ta scraape t'skin off a man's coontenance?" "Nay, nay," said t' lad, "Ah worn't scraapin' t' skin off, noo, but nobbut t'sweet, which wur o' noa use ta ye, maaster, wal it soor ta me, as Ah've been all ower, an' couldn't get na *goose-grease* ounywhere till E saw ye."

(8) *A Fable.*

I't' Fable book, we read at school,
On an owd Frook, an arrand Fooyl;

Pride crack'd her little bit o' Brain:
(T' book o' me Neyve, Mun) we a pox,
Shoo'd needs meytch Bellies we an Ox;

Troath, shoo wor meeghtily mistayne.

Two on hur young ons, they pretend
Just goane a gaterds we a Friend,

Stapisht an' starin', brought her word—

"Mother, we've seen. for suer, To-neeght,

"A hairy Boggard! sich a seeght!

"As big! as big! eeh Loord! eeh Loord

Shoo puffs, and thrusts, and girns, and swe

[Th' Bairns thowt sho' or dooln' summot eh

To ratch her Coyt o' speckl'd Leather;—

"Wor it as big, my Lads, as me?"

"Bless us," said Toan, "as big as ye,

"Yoar but a Beean anent a Blether!"

No grain o' Marcy on her Guts,

At it ageean shoo swells and struts,

As if the varry hangment bad her.

Thinkin' ther Mother nobbut joak'd,

Th' young Lobs wi' laughin', wor hawf choa

A thing which made her ten times madde

Another thrust, and thick as Hops,

Her Pudding's plaister'd all their Chops,

'Mess there wor then a bonny sturring;

Deead in a Minute as a Stoane

All t'Hopes o' t' Family wor gooane

And not a six-pince left for t' burying.

We think, do ye see, there's no small chon

This little hectoring Dog o' Fronce

May cut just sitch another Caper;

He'll trust, for sartin, ol a pod

Ye,—mortal Tripes can never hod

Sitch heaps o' wind, an' reek, an' vapor.

What's bred i' t' Booane, an' runs i' t' Blooye

If nought, can niver come to gooyd,

Loa Mayster Melville's crackt his Pitcher,

Mooar Fowk are sweeatin', every Lim',

A feear'd o' being swing'd like him,

Wi' Sammy Whitbread's twinging switch

DICTIONARY

OF

ARCHAISMS AND PROVINCIALISMS.

A The following are the principal obsolete and provincial uses of this letter.

(1) **AE!** (*A.-N.*)

A! swete sire, I scide tho.

Piers Ploughman, p. 355.

A! Lorde, he saide, fulle wo es me,
So faire childir als I hafede thre,
And nowe ame I leste allone!

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 112.

(2) **He.** *A* for *he* is common in our old dramatists, in the speeches of peasants or illiterate persons, and in the provincial dialects. See *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 120; *King Alisaunder*, 7809. In the western counties, it is also used for *she*, and occasionally for *it*.

By scynt Dynys, *a* swer is oth,
That after that tyme *a* nolde
Ete ne drynke no more that day,
For none kynnes thyng. *MS. Ashmole 33, f. 2.*
Wyth ys ríht hond *a* blessid him than,
And pryketh ys stede and forth he nam. *Id. f. 48.*

(3) **THEY.** *Salop.*

(4) *A* is sometimes used in songs and burlesque poetry to lengthen out a line, without adding to the sense. It is often also a mere expletive placed before a word.

(5) Prefixed to verbs of Anglo-Saxon origin, *A* has sometimes a negative, sometimes an intensive power. See Wright's *Gloss. to Piers Ploughman*, in v.

(6) **ALL.** Sir F. Madden says, "apparently an error of the scribe for *al*, but written as pronounced." Compare l. 936.

He shal haven in his hand

A Denemark and Engeland. *Havelok*, 610.

(7) Sometimes prefixed to nouns and adjectives signifying *of the*, *to the*, *on the*, *in the*, and *at the*. See Middleton's *Works*, i. 262; *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 87; *Piers Ploughman*, p. 340.

Martha fel *a*-doun *a* Crois,

And spradde anon to grounde.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

(8) Before a noun it is often a corruption of the Saxon *on*. See *Havelok*, p. 213; *Rob. Glouc.* p. 353.

And that hi *a* Lammasse day myd her poer come
Echone to Barbesflet, and thes veage nome.

Rob. Glouc. p. 210.

(9) **HAVE.** Few provincial expressions are more common than "*a done*" for *have done*. So in

Pebelis to the Play, st. 10, ap. Sibbald, *Chron. Sc. Poet.* i. 132, "*a done with ane mischaunce*," which is quoted as an "old song" by Jamieson, *Supp.* in v. *A*.

Richard might, as the fame went, *a* saved hymself,
if he would *a* fled awaie; for those that were about
hym suspected treason and willed hym to fle.

Supp. to Hardyng, f. 105

A don, seris, sayd oure lordynges alle,
For ther the hold no longer lend.

MS. Rawl. C. 86, f. 178.

(10) **ONE.** See Mr. Wright's note to the *Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of Richard II.* p. 54. In the passage here quoted from the copy of the *Erle of Tolous* in the *Lincoln MS.* Ritson's copy reads *oon*, p. 100.

Hyre lord and sche be of *a* blode.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 65.

He wente awaye and syghede sore;
A worde spake he no more,
Bot helde hym wondir styll.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 115.

Thre persones in *a* Godhede,
Als clerkys in bokys rede.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 83.

Hir *a* schanke blake, hir other graye,
And alle hir body lyke the lede.

True Thomas, MS. Lincoln, f. 150.

(11) **ALWAYS; ever.** *Cumb.* "For ever and *a*" is an expression used by old rustics.

A the more I loke theron,

A the more I thynke I fon.

Turneley Mysteries, p. 229.

(12) **AT.** *Suffolk.* Major Moor gives it the various meanings of, *he*, *or*, *our*, *if*, *on*, *at*, *have*, and *of*, with examples of each.

Have ye nat perkus and chas?

What schuld ye do *a* this place?

Sir Degrevant, 363.

(13) **YES.** *Somerset.*

(14) **AND.** *Somerset.* See *Havelok*, 359.

Wendyth home, *a* leve youre werryng,
Ye wyne no worshyp at thys walle.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 121.

Chapes *a* cheynes of chalke whytte sylver.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

(15) An interrogative, equivalent to *what?* *What do you say?* *Var. dial.*

(16) **IF.** *Suffolk.*

And ylt, *a* thow woldyst nyghe me nye,
Thow shalt wele wete I am not slayn.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 120

(17) IN.

Quod Bardus thanne, a Goddes half
The thridde tyme assaye I schalle.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 158.

As hy cam to the neygentende vers,
As the corsynge endeth y-wis,
That *hoc opus eorum*

A Latyn y-clepud is. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.*

Hammering this in his heade, on he went to the
smith's house: Now, smith, quoth hee, good mor-
row, is thy wife up? No, quoth the smith, but she
is awake; go up and carry your linnen, a Gods
name. *Cobler of Canterburie, 1608.*

(18) Sometimes repeated with adjectives, the substantive having gone before and being understood. See Macbeth, iii. 5, and the notes of the commentators. It is also occasionally prefixed to numeral adjectives, as *a-ten*, *a-twelve*, &c. and even *a-one*, as in Macbeth, iii. 4.

Somers he lette go byfore,
And charyotes stuffede with store,
Wele a twelve myle or more.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 120.

(19) A common proverb, "he does not know great A from a bull's foot," is applied to an ignorant or stupid person. Ray has a proverb, "A. B. from a battledore," and Taylor, the water-poet, has a poem on Coryat, addressed "To the gentlemen readers that understand A. B. from a battledore." See *B.*

I know not an A from the wynd-mylne,
Ne A. B. from a *bols-foot*, I trowe, ne thiself nother.

MS. Digby 41, f. 5.

A-A. (1) Explained by Junius *vox dolentium*. Hampole tells us that a male child utters the sound *a-a* when it is born, and a female *e-e*, being respectively the initials of the names of their ancestors Adam and Eve. See the *Archæologia*, xix. 322. A couplet on the joys of heaven, in *MS. Coll. S. Joh. Oxon. 57*, is called *signum a-a*.

Aa! my sone Alexander, whare es the grace, and
the fortune that oure goddes highte the? That es
to say, that thou scholde alwaye overcome thynne
enemys. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 3.*

(2) Frequently occurs in an early medical MS. in Lincoln Cathedral for *ana*, q. v., and the contraction is still in use.AAC. An oak. *North.*AAD. Old. *Yorksh.*AADLE. To flourish; to addle. *Suffolk.*AAGED. Aged. Palsgrave has "*aaged* lyke," in his list of adjectives.AAINT. To anoint. *Suffolk.* See *Aint*. Major Moor is the authority for this form of the word. See his *Suffolk Words*, p. 5.AAKIN. Oaken. *North.*AALE. Ale. This form of the word, which may be merely accidental, occurs in Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 445.

AALLE. All; every.

Forthy, my sone, yf thou doo ryzte,
Thou schalt unto thy love obeye,
And folow hire wille by *aalle* wey.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 50.

AALS. Alas!

Suerties her founde to come agayne,
Syr Gawayne and Syr Ewayne;

Aals, he sayed, I shal dye! *Sir Launfal, Douce frag.*

AAN. (1) Own. *North.*(2) Anan! what say you? *East.*

(3) On.

A sterte to his helm and pult him *aan*,

And to Olyver thanne a selde. *MS. Ashmole 33, f. 8.*

Do, cosyn, anon thyn armys *aan*,

And aray the in syker wede. *Ibid. f. 44.*

AANDE. Breath. This is the Danish form of the word, although it more usually occurs in the Thornton MS. with one *a*. See *And*. This MS. was written in Yorkshire, a dialect which contains much of the Danish language. In old Scotch, it is *Aynd*; Su. Got. *Ande*; Isl. *Ande*; Dan. *Aande*; Swed. *Ande*. See *Ihre*, in v. *Ande*. *Aand* also occurs in the *Morte d'Arthur*, Lincoln MS., f. 67, but is apparently a mistake for the conjunction *and*.

Thay hadd crestis one thaire heddes, and thaire
brestez ware bryghte lyk golde, and thaire mowthes
opene; thaire *aande* slewe any quikk thyng that it
smate apone, and oute of thaire eghne ther come
flammes of fyre. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 28.*

This *aand* that men draus oft,

Betakens wynd that blaws o-loft.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 4.

AANDORN. An afternoon's repast, or any occasional refection after dinner; also simply the afternoon, in which latter sense it is a corruption of *undern*, q. v. *Cumb.* It would in the North be pronounced much like *arndern*, q. v. This form of the word is found in the *Glossarium Northanhymbricum* at the end of Ray.

AANE. The beard growing out of barley or other grain.

We call it [wheat] pold or pollard, that hath no
aanes upon the eares. And that we call the *aane*,
which groweth out of the eare, like a long pricke
or a dart, whereby the eare is defended from the
danger of birds. *Geoge's Husbandry, 1577, f. 25.*

AAR. Ere; before.

And when hy ben of thritty yaar,

Hy ben broun of hare, as hy weren *aar*.

Kyng Alisaunder, 5033.

AARM. The arm.

Judas seide, What wilt thou that be goven to thee
for a wed? Sche answeride, thi ring and thi bye of
the *aarm*, and the staff whiche thou holdist in thin
hond. *Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. 277.*

AARMED. Armed.

Therefore for Crist suffride in fleisch, be ye also
aarmed bi the same thenking; for he that suffride
in fleische coocside fro synnes.

Wickliffe's New Test. p. 228.

AARON. The herb wakerobin. See Cotgrave, in v. *Veau*.AARS. The anus. This unusual form occurs in the Middlehill ms. of the Promptorium. See *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 14, in v. *Ars*. In Dutch we have *aarzelen*, to go backward, which involves the same form of the word.AAS. Accs. See *Ambes-as*.

Stille be thou, Sathanas.

The ys fallen ambes *aas*. *Harrowing of Hell, p. 21.*

In Reynard the Foxe, p. 62, "a pylgrym of
deux *aas*" is apparently applied to a pretended
pilgrim.

AAT. Fine oatmeal, with which pottage is thickened. See Markham's *English Housewife*, quoted in Boucher's *Glossary* in v. *Bannocks*.

AATA. After. *Suffolk*.

AATH. An oath. *North*.

AAX. To ask.

Whan alle was spoke of that they mente,
The kynge, with alle his hole entente,
Thanne at laste hem aareth this,
What kynge men tellen that he is?

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 219.

AB. The sap of a tree.

Yet diverse have assaied to deale without okes to
that end, but not with so good successe as they have
hoped, bicause the ab or juice will not so soone be
removed and cleane drawne out, which some attri-
bute to want of time in the salt water.

Harrison's Description of England, p. 213.

ABAC. Backwards. *North*.

Ac dude by-holde abac,

And hudde his eyen. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oron. 57.*

ABACK-A-BEHINT. Behind; in the rear. *North*.

ABACTED. Driven away by violence. *Minsheu*.

ABADE. (1) Abode; remained. See Ritson's
Met. Rom. iii. 288; Ywayne and Gawin, 1180;
Visions of Tundale, p. 67; Sir Tristrem, pp.
232, 275, 293, 297.

This kyng Cadwall his feast at London made;
To hym all kynges, as soverayne lorde, obeyed,
Save kyng Oswy, at home that tyme abade.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 91.

(2) Delay. See Archæologia, xxi. 49, 62; Sir
Tristrem, p. 145; Golagros and Gawane, 311.

For soone aftir that he was made,
He fel withouten lenger abade.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 3.

Anoynt he was withouten abade,

And kyng of tho Jewes made.

Ibid. f. 46.

Wyth the knyght was non abad,

He buskyd hyme forth and rade.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6.

ABAFELLED. Baffled; indignantly treated.

What, do you think chill be abafelled up and
down the town for a messel add a scoundrel? no chy
bor you: sirrah, chill come, zay no more; chill
come, tell him.

The London Prodigal, p. 21.

ABAISCHITE. Ashamed.

I was abaichite be oure Lorde of oure beste bernes!

Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

ABAISSED. Ashamed; abashed.

And unboxome y-be,

Nouht abaissed to agulte

God and alle good men,

So gret was myn herte.

Piers Ploughman, p. 518.

ABAIST. The same as *Abaissed*, q. v. See
Langtoft's Chron. pp. 170, 272; Wicliffe's New
Test. p. 261; Chaucer, Cant. T. 8193, 8887;
Ywayne and Gawin, 846.

The grape that thou helde in thi hand, and keste
under thi fete, and trade therone, es the citee of
Tyre, the whilk thou salle wyne thurgh strenth,
and trede it with thi fete, and therefore be nathynge
abaiste.

Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 5.

Hou unstable the world is here,

For men schulde ben abaist.

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 16.

ABAKWARD. Backwards.

In gryht ous sette and shyld vrom shome,
That turnst abakward Eves nome.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 228.

ABALIENATE. To alienate; to transfer pro-
perty from one to another. *Rider*.

ABAND. To forsake; to abandon.

Let us therefore both cruelty aband,

And prudent seeke both gods and men to please.

Mirour for Magistrates, p. 27.

ABANDON. (1) Liberally; at discretion. (*A.-N.*)

Roquefort, in v. *Bandon*, gives the original
French of the following passage:

Aftir this swift gift tis but reason

He give his gode too in abandon.

Rom. of the Rose, 2342.

(2) Entirely; freely. (*A.-N.*)

His ribbes and scholder fel adoun,

Men might se the liver abandon.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 223.

(3) Promptly. (*A.-N.*)

Ther com an hundred knightes of gret might,

Alle thal folwed him abaundoun.

Gy of Warwike, p. 181.

ABANDUNE. To subject. See Golagros and
Gawane, 275.

Fortune to her lawys can not abandune me,

But I shall of Fortune rule the reyne.

Skelton's Works, l. 273.

ABARRE. To prevent.

The lustle yong gentlemen who were greedie to
have the prele, but more desirous to have the honor,
were in a great agonie and greefe that they were thus
abarred from approaching to assaile the cite.

Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, p. 37.

Reducynge to remembraunce the prysed memo-
ryes and perpetuall renowned factes of the famousse
princes of Israel, which did not only abarre ydola-
trye and other ungodlynnesse, but utterly abolished
all occasyons of the same.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 209.

ABARSTICK. Insatiableness. This word is
found in Cockeram, Skinner, and most of the
later dictionaries.

ABARSTIR. More downcast.

Bot ever alas! what was I wode?

Myght no man be abarastir.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 281.

ABASCHED. Abashed; ashamed.

The lady was abasched withalle,

And went downe ynto the halle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 109.

ABASE. To cast down; to humble. See the
Faerie Queene, II. ii. 32. Among illiterate
persons, it is used in the sense of *debase*.
Harrison uses it in this latter sense applied to
metal, in his Description of England, prefixed
to Holinshed, p. 218.

ABASSCHIT. Abashed. See Maundevile's Tra-
vels, p. 226. This word occurs in a great va-
riety of forms. It seems to be used for *injured*,
in the Morte d'Arthur, i. 366, "He smote Syr
Palomydes upon the helme thryes, that he
abasshed his helme with his strokes."

ABAST. (1) Downcast.

Wist Isaac where so he were,

He wold be abast now,

How that he is in dangere.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 37.

(2) A bastard. See Arthour and Merlin, as
quoted in Ellis's Met. Rom., ed. 1811, i. 301,
where probably the word should be printed
a bast.

ABASTARDIZE. To render illegitimate or base.
See Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

— Being ourselves

Corrupted and *abastardized* thus,

Thinke all looks ill, that doth not looke like us.

Daniel's Queenes Arcadia, 1606, f. ult.

ABASURE. An abasement. *Miege*.

ABATAYLMENT. A battlement.

Of harde hewen ston up to the tablez,

Enbanded under the *abataylment* in the best laws.

Syr Gawayne, p. 30.

ABATE. (1) To subtract. A-batyn, subtraho. Prompt. Parv. This was formerly the arithmetical term for that operation. To abate in a bargain, to lower the price of any article, was very common. See Prompt. Parv. p. 314; Davies's York Records, p. 156; Rara Mat. p. 60.

Then *abate* the lesse noumbre of these tuo in the umbre toward fro the more, and kepe wele the difference bytuene tho tuo noumbres.

MS. Sloane, 213, f. 120.

(2) Applied to metal to reduce it to a lower temper. See Florio, in v. *Rincalcüre*. It is often metaphorically used in the sense of to depress, variously applied. See Hall's Iliad, 1581, p. 125; Persones Tale, p. 83; Townley Mysteries, p. 194; Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 4; Coriolanus, iii. 3; Sterline's Cræsus, 1604; Britton's Arch. Antiq. iv. 13; Hall's Union, Henry VIII. f. 133.

(3) To beat down, or overthrow. *Blount*.

(4) To flutter; to beat with the wings. Several instances of this hawking term occur in the Booke of Hawkyng, printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 293-308. It seems to be used as a hunting term in Morte d'Arthur, ii. 355.

(5) To disable a writ. A law term.

Any one short clause or proviso, not legal, is sufficient to *abate* the whole writ or instrument, though in every other part absolute and without exception.

Sunderson's Sermons, 1689, p. 30.

(6) To cease.

Ys continaunce *abated* eny bost to make.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 216.

(7) To lower; applied to banners, &c. See Weber's Met. Rom. ii. 477; Octovian, 1744; Deposition of Richard II. p. 30.

The stiward was sconfited there,

Abated was the melster banere.

Gy of Warwike, p. 440.

ABATEMENT. (1) An abatement, according to Randal Holme, "is a mark added or annexed to a coat [of arms] by reason of some dishonourable act, whereby the dignity of the coat is abased." See his Academy of Armory, p. 71.

(2) A diversion or amusement. *North*. See Malone's Shakespeare, v. 311; Jamieson, in v. *Abaitment*.

ABATY. To abate.

And that he for ys newew wolde, for to *a-baty* stryf,
Do hey amendement, sawve lyme and lyf.

Rob. Glouc. p. 54.

ABAUED. Astonished. See Abaw.

Many men of his kynde sauh him so *abaued*.

Langtoft's Chron. p. 210.

ABAUT. About. *North*.

ABAVE. To be astonished. *Abaued*, q. v., in Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 210, ought perhaps to be written *Abaved*. See an instance of this word in a fragment printed at the end of the

Visions of Tundale, p. 94, which is merely an extract from Lydgate's Life of the Virgin Mary, although it is inserted as a separate production.

Of this terrible doolful inspeccioun,

The peoplis hertys gretly gan *abave*.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 144.

ABAW. (1) To bow; to bend.

Alle the knyghtes of Walis londe,

Ho made *abaw* to his honde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 101.

(2) To astonish; to confound.

Loke how ze mow be *abawed*,

That seye that the Jewe ys saved.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 63.

ABAWT. Without. *Staffordsh.*

ABAY. At bay. See Kyng Alisaunder, 3882; Shakespeare's Venus and Adonis, ed. Dyce, p. 42, divided by that editor into two words. See *Abbey*; Cotgrave in v. *Rendre*. Our third example exhibits it both as a substantive and a verb.

And where as she hang, thei stood at *abay*.

MS. Laud. 735, f. 19.

Thus the forest thay fraye,

The hertis bade at *abaye*.

Sir Degrevante, *MS. Linc.* f. 131.

And this doon, every man stond abroad and blowe the deeth, and make a short *abay* for to rewarde the houndes, and every man have a smal rodde yn his hond to holde of the houndes that thei shul the better *abaye*.

MS. Bodl. 546.

ABAYSCIID. Frightened. *Abaschyd*, or *a-ferde*; *terrītus*, *perterrītus*. *Prompt. Parv.*

And anoon the damysel roos and walkide: and sche was of twelve yeer, and thei weren *abayaschid* with a greet stoneyng. *Wicliffe's New Test.* p. 41.

ABAYSSHETTE. Abashed.

The kyng of Scotland was tho all *abaysshette*.

Chron. Filodun. p. 25.

ABAYST. Disappointed.

And that when that they were travyst,

And of herborow were *abayst*.

Brit. Bibl. iv. 83.

What thyng that ze wille to me saye,

3ow thare noght be *abayste*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 18.

ABAYSTE. Abashed. See *Abaisit*.

Syr Eglamour es noghte *abayste*,

In Goddis helpe es alle his trayste.

Sir Eglamour, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 124.

ABB. The yarn of a weaver's warp. *Upton's MS. additions to Junius*, in the Bodleian Library.

ABBARAYED. Started.

And aftyr that he konnyngly *abbarayed*,

And to the kyng evyn thus he sayd.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 4.

ABBAS. An abbess.

The *abbas*, and odur nonnes by,

Tolde hyt full openlye.

Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1926.

ABBAY. To bay; to bark. An *abbay*, or barking.—*Minsheu*. See *Abay*. To keep at *abbay*, to keep at bay. See Baret's Alvearie, in v.

ABBEN. To have. Different parts of this verb occur in Robert of Gloucester, p. 166, &c.

Maketh ous to don sunne,

And *abben* to monkunne.

MS. Digby 86, f. 127.

ABBEY. (1) The great white poplar, one of the varieties of the *populus alba*. *West*.

(2) To bring an abbey to a grange, is an old proverbial expression. See Skelton's Works, i. 327, and the notes of the Editor upon the phrase.

ABBEY-LUBBER. A term of reproach for idleness. *Somerset.* It is found in the dictionaries of Cotgrave, Howell, Miege, and others. See also Lyly's Euphues; Herrick's Works, i. 128.

The most of that which they did bestow was on the riche, and not the poore in dede, as halt, lame, blinde, sicke or impotent, but lither lubbers that might worke and would not. In so much that it came into a commen proverbe to call him an *abbay-lubber*, that was idle, wel fed, a long lewd lither lolterer, that might worke and would not.

The Burnynge of Paules Church, 1563.

ABBIGGET. Expiate; pay for.

Alle they schalle *abbigget* dure,

That token him in that tide. *MS. Ashmole 33, f. 14.*

ABBLASTRE. A crossbow-man. This form occurs in the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, Hearne's edition, pp. 372, 378.

ABBOD. An abbot.

The byssop hym ansuerede, and the *abbod* Dynok.

Rob. Glouc. p. 234.

ABBOT-OF-MISRULE. A person who superintended the diversions of Christmas, otherwise called the Lord of Misrule, q. v. See Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 54; Hampson's Kalendarium, i. 117; Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 525; Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 276. Howell, in the list of games appended to his Lexicon, mentions the game of the *abbot*, which may be an allusion to this custom.

ABBREVIATE. Decreased.

Thys poetycall schoole, mayster corrector of breves and longes, caused Collyngborne to bee *abbreviate* shorter by the heade, and to bee devyded into foure quarters.

Haile's Union, Richard III. f. 18.

ABBROCHYN. To broach a barrel. *Abbrochyn* or attamyn a vesselle of drynke, attamino.—*Prompt. Parv.*

ABBUT. Aye but. *Yorksh.*

ABBYT. A habit.

And chanones gode he dede therinne,

Unther the *abbyt* of scynthe Austynne.

Wright's St. Patrick's Purgatory, p. 66.

A-B-C. Strutt, in his Sports and Pastimes, p. 398, has printed a curious alliterative alphabet, called the ABC of Aristotle. There are copies of it in MSS. Harl. 541, 1304, 1706, MS. Lambeth 853, and MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48. One of the mss. ascribe it to a "Mayster Bennet." It is very likely the original of compositions like "A was an apple-pie," in books of nursery rhymes.

A-B-C-BOOK. A catechism, hornbook, or primer, used for teaching children the first rudiments of reading; sometimes, the alphabet in general. See King John, i. 1; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 87; Maitland's Early Printed Books in the Lambeth Library, p. 311; Catalogue of Douce's MSS. p. 42.

In the *A B C* of bokes the least,

Yt is written *Deus charitas est.*

The Enterlude of Youth, f. 1.

ABCE. The alphabet. See Cotgrave, in v. *Abecé, Carte*; Prompt. Parv. p. 12; Brit. Bibl. ii. 397; Greene's Menaphon, 1616, dedication.

ABDEVENHAM. An astrological word, meaning the head of the twelfth house, in a scheme of the heavens.

ABDUCE. To lead away. (*Lat.*)

Oon thyng I dyd note in bothe these men, that thei thought a religion to kepe secret betwene God and them certayn thynges, rather than topon their wholl stomake; from the whych opynion I colde not *abduce* them with al my endeavor. *State Papers, i. 557.*

ABÉ. To atone for.

Here he hadde the destenee

That the povre man xulde *abé.*

Reliq. Antiq. i. 63.

ABEAR. To deport; to conduct. It is often used among illiterate persons for to bear, to tolerate.

So did the faerie knight himselfe *abeare*,

And stouped oft his head from shame to shield.

Fuerie Queene, V. xii. 19.

ABECE. An alphabet; an A B C. See Prompt. Parv. p. 12; Rob. Gloucest. p. 266; Reliq. Antiq. i. 63.

Whan that the wise man acompteth

Aftir the formel propriété

Of algorismes *abecs.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 193.

ABECEDARIAN. An *abecedarian*, one that teacheth or learneth the crosse row. *Minsheu.*

ABECEDARY. Alphabetical.

Unto these fewe you may annexe more if you will, as your occasion serveth, and reduce them into an *abecedarye* order. *MS. Coll. Omn. An. Oron. 130.*

ABECHED. Fed; satisfied. (*A.-N.*) Compare the printed edition of 1532, f. 132.

3it schulde I sumdelle ben *abeched*,

And for the tyme wel refreched.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 181.

ABEDDE. In bed. *Var. dial.*

That night he sat wel sore akale,

And his wif lai warme *abedde.*

The Sevyng Sages, 1513.

ABEDE. (1) To bid; to offer.

Y schal be the furste of alle

That our message schal *abede.*

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 23.

(2) Abode; remained. See Syr Tryamoure, 374.

Befyse, with hys felows bronde,

Smote yn sonder, thorow Godys sonde,

The rope above the Sarsyns hedde,

That he with Befyse yn preson *abede.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 108.

ABEGE. To atone for.

He wolde don his sacrilege,

That many a man it schulde *abeg.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 174.

Alle Grece it schulde *abegge* sore

To see the wilde best wone,

Where whilom dwellid a mannis sone.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 96.

ABEISAUNCE. Obedience. (*A.-N.*)

An hound is of good *abeisaunce*, for he wol lerne as a man al that a man wol teche hym. *MS. Bodl. 546.*

ABELDE. To grow bold.

Theo folk of Perce gan *abelde.*

Kyng Alisaunder, 2442.

ABELE. A fine kind of white poplar. *Var. dial.*

See Prompt. Parv. p. 17, where Mr. Way says

it is "the name given by botanists to the *populus alba*." The name is very common in the provinces.

ABEL-WHACKETS. A game played by sailors with cards; the loser receiving so many strokes from a handkerchief twisted into a knot on his hand, as he has lost the games. *Grose*.

ABELYCHE. Ably.

That he the craft *abelyche* may conne,
Wherever he go undur the sonne.

Constitutions of Masonry, 243.

ABENCHE. Upon a bench. See *Rob. Glouc.* p. 118.

Horn sette him *abenche*,

Is harpe he gan clenche. *Kyng Horn*, 1497.

ABENT. A steep place. *Skinner*. The *a* is here perhaps merely the article.

ABERDAVINE. The siskin. *Boucher*.

ABERE. To bear.

And with also good reson, we mowe of hem y-wis
Abere thilke truage, that as thyng robbed is.

Rob. Glouc. p. 196.

ABEREMORD. A law term, meaning murder fully proved, as distinguished from manslaughter, and justifiable homicide. See *Junius*, in v.

ABERING. A law phrase for the proper and peaceful carriage of a loyal subject. See *Hawkins' Engl. Drama*, i. 239; *ms. Ashmole* 1788, f. 20.

ABERNE. Auburn. See a mention of "long *aberne* beardes," in *Cunningham's Revels Accounts*, p. 56.

ABESSE. To humble.

Echeone untill other, what is this?
Oure kyng hath do this thyng amis,
So to *abesse* his rialté,
That every man it myȝte see.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.

ABESTOR. A kind of stone.

Among stones *abestor*, which being hot wil never be
colde for our constancies. *Lyly's Mother Bombe*, 1594.

ABESYANS. Obeisance.

Now wursheppful sovereyns that syttyn here in syth,
Lordys and ladyes and frankelins in fay,
With alle maner of *abesyans* we recomaunde us ryght,
Plesantly to ȝour persones that present ben in play.

MS. Tanner 407, f. 44.

ABET. Help; assistance.

I am thine eme, the shame were unto me
As wel as the, if that I should assent
Through mine *abet*, that he thine honour shent.

Troilus and Cressida, ii. 357.

ABETTES. Abbots. See *Wright's Monastic Letters*, p. 206, for an example of this form of the word.

ABEW. Above. *Devon*.

ABEY. To abie, q. v. See *Hartshorne's Met. Tales*, p. 225; *Richard Coer de Lion*, 714; *Chaucer*, *Cant. T.* 12034; *Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet.* ii. 283; *Gy of Warwike*, p. 169.

Farewelle, for I schalle sone deye,
And thenke how I thy love *abeys*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 86.

ABEYD. To abide.

And to *abeyd* abstynens and forsake abundans.

MS. Douce 302, f. 3.

ABEYE. To bow; to obey.

To resounne thei moste nedys *abeys*,
In helle pette ellys schalle they hong.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 139.

ABEYSAUNCE. Obeisance. *Skinner* thinks the proper form of the word is *abeisance*.

Unavysd clerk soone may be forlore,
Unto that theef to doone *abeysaunce*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 136.

ABEYTED. Ensnared.

Hys flesshe on here was so *abeyled*,
That thyke womman he coveytyd.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 2.

ABEYȜEDOUN. Obeyed.

Ny they *abeȝedoun* hem nothyng to the kyng hest.

Chron. Vilodun. p. 97.

ABGREGATE. To lead out of the flock. *Minsheu*.

ABHOMINABLE. An old method of spelling *abominable*, ridiculed in *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1. The word was not always formerly used in a bad sense. See *Webster's Works*, iii. 175.

ABHOR. To protest against, or reject solemnly. An old term of canon law. See *Henry VIII.* ii. 4.

ABIDANCE. Tarrying; dwelling.

Wherein he is like to remain 'till the dissolution
of the world, so long is his *abidance*.

The Puritan, p. 22.

ABIDDEN. Endured.

He looked wan and gash, but spake to them and
told them that the Lord, at the prayers of his wife,
had restored him to life, and that he had bene in
purgatory, and what punishment he had *abidden* for
his jealousy.

Cubler of Canterburie, 1608.

ABIDE. (1) To persevere; to endure; to suffer. *Pegge* gives the phrase, "you must grin and and *abide* it," applied in cases where resistance is useless, which comes, I believe, from the North. It is also another form of *abie*. See *Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet.* ii. 356; *Malone's Shakespeare*, v. 269.

(2) Often used by *Lydgate* in the sense of to forbear. To tolerate is its meaning in the provinces. See *Dent's Pathway to Heaven*, p. 120; *Topsell's Four-footed Beasts*, p. 75.

ABIDYNGE. Patient. (*A.-S.*)

And bold and *abidyng*e

Bismares to suffre. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 413.

ABIDYNGELY. Staying.

That these had ben with me familler,
And in myn housolde ben *abidyngely*.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 286.

ABIE. To pay for; to expiate. "To *abie* it dear" is a phrase constantly met with in old writers. *Hearne* explains it to *buy* in his glossary to *Langtoft*.

ABIGGEDE. Suffer. (*A.-S.*)

The wiche schal it *abiggede*

Thurch whom he hath don this dede.

Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 206.

ABIGGEN. To abie, q. v. See *Gy of Warwike*, pp. 49, 129, 138; *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 35, 127; *Kyng Alisaunder*, 901; *Amis and Amiloun*, 390; *Sevyn Sages*, 497.

The kyng schalle hyt soone *abygge*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 107.

ABILIMENTS. Habiliments. See *Hall's Union*, *Richard III.* f. 29. Sometimes written *abilments*, as in *Archæologia*, xvii. 292; and *abbiliment*, as in the *Woman in the Moone*, 1597.

But to recounte her ryche *abylyment*,
And what estates to her did resorte,

Therto am I full insufficyent.

Skelton's Works, i. 363.

ABILL. To make able.

And namely to thame that *abille* thame thare-to
with the helpe of Godd in alle that thay may one
the same wyse. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 234.*

ABILLERE. Stronger; more able.

Abillere thane ever was syr Ector of Troye.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.

ABIME. An abyss.

Columpne and base, upberyng from *abime*.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 539.

No word shul thei gitt sowne,
Til that thei be fallen downe
Unto the *abyss* withouten sigt.

Cursus Mundi, MS. Trin. Coll. Cantab. f. 134.

ABINTESTATE. Intestate. *Minsheu.*

ABISHERING. According to Rastall, as quoted
by Cowell, is "to be quit of amerciaments be-
fore whomsoever of transgression." Rider
translates it by *fisco non reditus*.

ABIST. Payest for it.

Thou lext, he seyde, vile losanjour !
Thou it *abist* bi seyn Saviour !

Gy of Warwike, p. 188.

ABIT. (1) A habit. The word occurs in the senses
of clothing, as well as a custom or habit. See
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 175; *Prompt Parv. pp. 97,*
179; *Gesta Romanorum, p. 246*; *Wright's*
Purgatory, p. 141; *Rob. Glouc. pp. 105, 434.*

(2) An obit; a service for the dead.

Also if thei vow hem to hold an *abit*, or other ritis,
and God behittith no meed for the keping, but ra-
ther reprove, as he dede sum tyme the Phariseis,
doutles that is agen the gospel.

Apology for the Lollards, p. 103.

(3) Abideth. See *Reliq. Antiq. i. 115*; *Chau-
cer, Cant. T. 16643*; *Rom. of the Rose, 4989.*

He sayeth that grace not in him *abit*,
But wikkid ende and cursid aventure.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 263.

Ne haste nougt thin owen sorow,
My sone, and take this in thy wilt,
He hath nougt lefte that wel *abit*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 95.

Seynt Bernard tharfore to swych chyt,
And seyth moche forgyt that longe *abyt*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 75.

ABITACLE. A habitation; a dwelling. (*Lat.*)

In whom also be ge bildid togidre into the *abitacle*
of God in the Hooli Goost.

Wickliffe's New Test. p. 154.

ABITE. (1) A habitation; an abode.

And eke abidin thilke daie
To leve his *abite*, and gon his waie.

Romaunt of the Rose, 4914.

(2) To atone for.

We, yel, that shal thou sore *abite*.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 15.

(3) To bite. (*A.-S.*)

Addres, quires, and dragouns
Wolden this folk, mychel and lyte,
Envenymen and *abite*.

Kyng Alisaunder, 5611.

Broune lyouns, and eke white,

That wolden sayn his folk *abyte*. *Ibid. 7096.*

(4) Abideth.

And as an esy pacient the lore
Abite of him that goth about his cure,
And thus he drivith forth his avinture.

Troilus and Creseide, i. 1092.

ABITED. Mildewed. *Kent.***ABITEN.** Bitten; devoured.

A thousent shepi ch habbe *abiten*,
And mo, 3ef hy weren i-writen.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276.

ABJECT. (1) A despicable person.

I deemed it better so to die,
Than at my foeman's feet an *abject* lie.

Mirroure for Magistrates, p. 20.

(2) To reject; to cast away. See *Palsgrave, f. 136*; *Utterson's Pop. Poet. ii. 7*; *Gilletta of Narbona, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 12*; *Skelton's Works, i. 308.*

The bloude of the saied Kyng Henry, althoughe
he had a goodly sonne, was clerely *abjected*, and the
crowne of the realme, by auctoritie of parliamente,
entayled to the Duke of Yorke.

Hall, Edward V. f. 1.

ABJECTION. Baseness, vileness. See *Minsheu*,
in v.; *Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 18.* It occurs in *Skelton's Works, i. 345*, ex-
plained by the editor to mean there *objection*.

ABLAND. Blinded; made blind.

The walmes han the *abland*,
And therwhiles thai boilland be,
Sire, thou ne schalt never i-se.

The Seryn Sages, 2462.

ABLASTE. (1) A crossbow. The *Prompt. Parv. p. 9*, is the authority for this form of the word.

(2) Blasted.

Venym and fyre togedir he caste,
That he Jason so sore *ablaste*,
That yf ne were his oynement,
His ringe and his enchauntement,
Whiche Medea tok him to-fore,
He hadde with that worme be lore.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 150.

ABLE. (1) This word has two distinct senses,
the one to make able or give power for any
purpose; the other and more remarkable one,
to warrant or answer for, as in *King Lear, iv. 6.* See also *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 118*; *Nares, in v.*; *Middleton's Works, iv. 223.*

(2) Fit; proper.

Noye, to me thou arte full *able*,
And to my sacrifice acceptable.

Chester Plays, i. 55.

(3) Wealthy. *Herefordsh.*

ABLECTIVE. Adorned for sale. *Cockeram.*

ABLEGATION. A dismissal; a dispersion.
More.

ABLEMENTES. Habiliments.

He toke a ship of high and greate advantage,
Of *ablementes* for warre, and ordinaunce.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 145.

ABLENDE. To blind; to dazzle. (*A.-S.*) As
the early translations of *Vegecius* will be occa-
sionally quoted, it may be as well to state that
the one made at Berkeley's request, 1408, from
which the following extract is made, is not by
Trevisa, as conjectured by *Tanner*, but by a
person of the name of *Clifton*. This fact ap-
pears from the colophon of copies in *MS. Douce 291*, and *MS. Digby 233*; the last-mentioned
one having baffled *Strutt, Reg. Antiq. ed. Planché, p. 77.* Manuscripts of this work are
very common. For examples of *ablende*, see

Piers Ploughman, p. 377; Rob. Glouc. p. 208.

Heschal both *ablende* his enemyes sight, and astonye his mynde, and he schal sodeynlich wounde his enemy. *MS. Douce 291, f. 12.*

ABLENESS. Power; strength. See Middleton's Works, iv. 519, and the example quoted by Richardson.

ABLENT. Blinded; deceived. See Piers Ploughman, p. 388; Wright's Political Songs, p. 330.

Stronge thef, thou schalt be shent,
For thou hast me thus *ablent*.

MS. Addit. 10036, f. 52.

ABLEPSY. Blindness. *Cockeram.*

ABLESS. Careless and negligent, or untidy or slovenly in person. *Linc.*

ABLESSYD. Blessed. See Tundale, p. 23, where, however, the *a* may be merely the exclamation *A!*

ABLET. The bleak. *West.*

ABLETUS. Ability. This seems to be the meaning of the word in an obscure and mutilated passage in *MS. Ashmole 44.*

ABLEWE. Blew [upon her.]

Aswon tho sche overthrewe,
Wawain sone hir *ablewe*. *Arthur and Merlin, p. 315.*

ABLICHE. Ably.

These mowe *abliche* be chosen to chyvalrye, for hereynne stondest al the helthe and profit of the comynalte. *MS. Douce 291, f. 10.*

ABLIGURY. Spending in belly cheere. *Minsheu.*

ABLINS. Perhaps; possibly. *North.*

ABLODE. Bloody; with blood. See Gy of Warwike, p. 315; Arthur and Merlin, p. 333.

Olubrius sat and byheld
How here lymes ronne *a-blode*.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

ABLOY. An exclamation used in hunting, borrowed from the French, and equivalent to *On! On!*

The lorde for blys *abloy*. *Syr Gawayne, p. 44.*

ABLUDE. To differ; to be unlike. *Hall.*

ABLUSION. A chemical term, meaning the cleansing of medicines from any drugs or impurities.

And also of ther induracion,
Oiles, *ablusions*, metall fusible.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 123.

A-BLYNDEN. To blind; to dazzle. (*A.-S.*)

Why menestow thi mood for a mote
In thi brotheres eighe,
Sithen a beem iu thyn owene

A-blyndeth thiselve. *Piers Ploughman, p. 189.*

ABLYNG. Fitting. See Urry's Chaucer, p. 364; Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 148.

Wherfore what tyme a man dooth what he may in
ablynge hym to grace, hit sufficith to him, for God
askith not of a man that he seeth impossible to hym.

Carton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.

ABNORMETH. Disfigureth; disguiseth.

Al frainith he in luste that he sojourneth,
And all his chere and speche also he *abnormeth*.

Troilus and Creside, l. 328.

ABOADE. Abided; suffered; endured.

For all her maydens much did feare,
If Oberon had chanc'd to heare
That Mab his Queene should have beene there,
He would not have *aboade* it.

Drayton's Poems, p. 173.

ABOARD. (1) To approach near the shore. (*Fr.*) *Cockeram* has *abbord*, to approach near the shore, to grapple with a ship. See also Cotgrave, in v. *Abordé, Arrivée.*

Ev'n to the verge of gold, *aboarding* Spain.

Soliman and Persida, 1599.

(2) In many kinds of games, this phrase signifies that the person or side in the game that was either none or but few, has now got to be as many as the other. *Dyche.*

ABOBBED. Astonished. (*A.-N.*)

The messangers were *abobbed* tho,
Thai nisten what thai mighten do.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 74.

ABOCHEMENT. Increase. *Prompt. Parv.*

ABOCCHYNGE. Increase. *Prompt. Parv.*

ABOCOCKED. A cap of state.

Some say his high cap of estate, called *abococked*, garnished with twoo riche crounes, whiche was presented to Kyng Edward at Yorke the fourth daie of May.

Hall, Edward IV. f. 2.

ABODE. (1) Delay. See Gy of Warwike, p. 46; Croke's Thirteen Psalms, p. 19.

And so he dede withouten *abode*,
Swiftliche hom he rode.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 107.

(2) Waited for.

Y thanke God that y was borne,
That y *abode* thys day.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 53.

ABOFE. Abode; dwelling.

Wolde God, for his modurs luf,
Bryng me onys at myne *abafe*,
I were out of theire eye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 53.

ABOFFE. Above.

Be Jhesu Cryst that is *aboffe*,
That man aught me gode loffe.

The Cockwolds Daunce, 217.

Thare was a ryalle roffe
In that chambir *aboffe*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

ABOGEN. Bowed. *Bailey.*

ABOGHTEN. Suffered. (*A.-S.*)

And that *aboghten* gultles,
Bothe Dejanire and Hercules.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 75.

ABOHT. Bought. See Kyng Horn, 1402; Chron. of England, 854; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 7; Harrowing of Hell, pp. 17, 25.

Nou thou hast in that foul hous,
A thyng that is ful precious,
Ful duere hit ys *aboht*.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 103.

ABOLETE. Antiquated; abolished.

And dare use the experyens,
In there obsolete consciens
To practyve suche *abolete* sciens.

Skelton's Works, ii. 48.

A-BONE. Excellently; well.

Spurres of golde also he had on,
And a good swerde, that wolde byte *a-bone*.

Syr Gawayne, p. 217.

ABONE. (1) To make good or seasonable; to ripen. *Blount.*

(2) To dispatch quickly. *Skinner.*

(3) Above. See The Grene Knight, 513; Richard Coer de Lion, 4361; Lybeaus Disconus, 1816.

Tho thei seiche a litel hem *abone*
Seven knightes y-armed come.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 128.

ABOOD. Remained.

Into the bath I scholde goon,
And in I wente anon by grace,
And there abood but lytel space.

MS. Cott. Tiber. A. vii. f. 85.

ABOON. Above; overhead. *North.***ABOORD.** From the bank.

As men in summer fearles passe the foord,
Which is in winter lord of all the plaine,
And with his tumbling streames doth beare aboard
The ploughmans hope and shepheards labour vaine.

Spenser's Ruines of Rome, 1591.

ABOOT. Beaten down. *Skinner.* See *Abote.***ABOOVE.** Above. *West.***ABORE.** Born.

At Taundeane lond I woz afore and abred.

MS. Ashmole 36, f. 112.

ABORMENT. An abortion. An unusual form of the word found in Topsell's History of Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 21. *Aborsment* occurs in Higin's Nomenclator, p. 17; and *abort* in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 2.

ABORTYVE. An abortion. It is also an adjective, as in Rich's Honestie of this Age, p. 6.

The childre that are *abortyves*,
Tho are that ben not born in lyves,
Shul rise in thrifty geer of elde.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Cantab. f. 136.

ABOSTED. Assaulted. (*A.-N.*) *MS. Douce 104* reads *and bosted*, and *MS. Douce 333* has *he bosted*.

A Bretone, a braggere,

A-bosted Piers als. *Piers Ploughman, p. 126.*

ABOT. An abbot. The occurrence of this form in early English shows that the new orthography *abbat*, which one sometimes sees, is incorrect. See *Legendæ Catholicæ*, p. 19; *Plumpton Correspondence*, p. 84.

ABOTE. (1) Beaten down.

Of whiche sight glad, God it wot,
She was abashid and *abote*.

Chaucer's Dreame, 1290.

(2) About.

With ordir in the bateyllys arayed,
They cum the towne *abote*.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 21.

ABOTHE. Above.

Abothe half lay mani on,
The beved fro the nek bon.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 18.

A-BOUET. This word, which occurs in Mr. Wright's glossary to the Deposition of Richard II., is perhaps a misprint for *a bonet*, a kind of sail.

ABOUGHT. Bought. Sometimes, atoned for, from *abiggen*; and it is occasionally the orthography of *about*. Jennings gives the Somersetshire proverb (*Dialects*, p. 80),

Vur vaught,
And dear *abought*.

See Gy of Warwike, pp. 72, 155, 355; Chaucer, Cant. T. 2305; Lybeaus Disconus, 1979; Kyng Alisaunder, 898; Sir Cleges, 43; Thynne's Debate between Pride and Lowlines, p. 62; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 31; Hawkins' Engl. Drama, i. 13. The proverb given above seems to be derived from an old one, "Dear bought and farr fett, are dainties for ladies," which Howell gives in his collection, p. 8.

ABOUGHWED. Bowed; obeyed. See a reading in the College of Arms MS. of Robert of Gloucester, in Hearne's edition, p. 106.

ABOUN. Above.

They said that songe was this to sey,
To God *aboun* be joy and blysse!

Tundale's Visions, p. 158.

ABOUNDE. Abounding.

Ryzt so this mayde, of grace most *abounde*,
A peerelle hath closid withinne hire brestes whyte.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3.

ABOURÉ. Protector?

And if thay have any mete,
Parte with them wole we,
Or elles strokes thay shal gete,
By God and Seynte Mary, myn *abouré*.

MS. Douce 175, p. 69.

ABOUT. Circularly; in a circle. See Macbeth, i. 3. It is singularly used in the phrase, "*about*, my brains," signifying, "brains, go to work," as in Hamlet, ii. 2. In the eastern counties it is current in the sense of *near*, as, "this horse is worth nothing *about* fourty pounds."

ABOUTEN. About. According to Cooper's Sussex Glossary, p. 12, it is still in use in East Sussex.

And in this wise these lordes all and some
Ben on the Sondag to the citee come
Abouten prime, and in the toun alight.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 2191.

ABOUT-SLEDGE. A smith's great forging hammer. See a note in Beaumont and Fletcher, ed. Dyce, iv. 289.

ABOUTWARD. Near. See the Plumpton Correspondence, p. 201.

But than syr Marrok, hys steward,
Was faste *aboutward*
To do hys lady gyle. *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 71.*

ABOUYE. To bow.

Alle londys soale *abouye* to by Weste and by Este.
Rob. Glouc. p. 215.

ABOUYTE. Part. past of *abie*, q. v.

Or it schalle sore ben *abouyte*,
Or thou schalte worche as y the say.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 55.
And that hath Dido sore *abouyte*,
Whos deth schall ever be bethouyte.

Ibid. f. 104.

ABOVE. In old stage directions this word generally refers to the upper stage, the raised platform towards the back of the stage. See Webster's Works, i. 314. *Above*, in common speech, is equivalent to *more than*. As *above a bit*, exceedingly, a very common phrase; and the slang expression *above your hooks*, i. e. too knowing or clever.

ABOVEN. Above.

With sparles and smeke covered *aboven*,
As hit were a brennyng oven.
Cursor Mundi, Trin. Coll. MS. f. 19.
Hir queynt *aboven* hir kne
Naked the knightes knewe.

Sir Tristrem, p. 246.

ABOWE. (1) To bow. See Kyng Alisaunder, 188; Rob. Glouc. pp. 78, 309.

To Roland than sche gan *abowe*
Almost down til his fete. *MS. Ashmole 33, f. 37.*
Therefore ech man heom scholde *abowie*,
That guode jeme tharof nome.

MS. Lawl. 108, f. 1.

(2) Above.

Into thatt reygion where he ys kyng,

Wyche *abowe* all othur far dothe abownde.

Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 83.

It was busked *abowe*

With besantes fulle bryghte.

MS. Lincoln. A. i. 17, f. 136.

(3) To maintain; to avow. This may be a mistake for *avowe*. See Arthour and Merlin, p. 193, and the example quoted under *Anclowe*.

ABOWEN. Above. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 54, 189; Prompt. Parv. p. 179.

Kepe hyt therfore wyth temperat hete adowne

Full forty dayes, tyll hyt wex black *abowen*.

Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 171.

ABOWES. Abbots. [Avowes?]

God and Seinte Marie, and Sejn Denis also,

And alle the *abowes* of this churche, in was ore ich
am i-do. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 475.

ABOWGHT. About.

Abowght the body he hyme hente,

As far as he myght last. *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 9.

ABOWTH. Bought.

And therfore God, that alle hath wroȝth,

And alle mankynde dere *abowth*,

Sende us happe and grace.

MS. Douce 84, f. 53.

ABOWTYNE. About. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. i. 7; Prompt. Parv. p. 168; Songs and Carols, xi.

He dyd them in a panne of brasse,

Also hote as ever it was,

And made fyere *abowtyne*. *MS. Ashmole 61, f. 5.*

ABOȜEDE. Bowed.

Wel corteysly thanne *abozede* she,

And to help hure gan him praye.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 27.

ABOȝT. Bought.

These bargeyn wyl be dere *aboȝt*.

MS. Douce 302, f. 1.

ABRACADABRA. This word, written in a peculiar manner, was formerly worn about the neck as a cure for the ague. See Pettigrew on Medical Superstitions, p. 53; Archæologia, xxx. 427.

Mr. Banester sayth that he healed 200 in one yer of an ague, by hanging *Abacadabra* about ther necks, and wold stanch blood, or heal the toothake, althogh the partyes wer 10 myle of.

MS. Addit. 5008.

ABRAD. Withered?

The gode burgels on a dal,

His ympe thrivende he sal,

Fair i-woxe and fair i-sprad,

But the olde tre was *abrad*. *The Sevyng Sages*, 610.

ABRADAS. A Macedonian pirate, mentioned by Greene and Shakespeare. The commentators have failed in tracing any further notice of him.

ABRADE. To rub, or scrape off. See Richardson in v. The word is still in use as a sea term.

ABRAHAM-COLOURED. See *Abram-coloured*. Cf. Hawkins' Eng. Dram. ii. 276; Blurt Master Constable, 1602.

ABRAHAM-CUPID. The expression occurs in Romeo and Juliet, ii. 1, and is conjectured by Upton to be a mistake for Adam Cupid, and to allude to Adam Bell, the celebrated archer. See his observations on Shakespeare, ed. 1748, p. 243. The conjecture is very plausible, as

proper names are frequently abbreviated in early MSS., and it suits the sense and metre.

ABRAHAM-MEN. According to the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575, "an Abraham-man is he that walketh bare-armed, and bare-legged, and fayneth hymselfe mad, and caryeth a packe of wool, or a stycke with baken on it, or such lyke toy, and nameth himselfe poore Tom." They are alluded to by Shakespeare under the name of Bedlam Beggars, and their still more usual appellation was Toms of Bedlam, q. v. According to Grose, to "sham Abram" is to pretend sickness, which Nares thinks may have some connexion with the other term. See also Aubrey's Nat. Hist. Wilts, MS. p. 259; Harrison's Description of England, p. 184.

ABRAHAM'S-BALM. A kind of willow. According to Bullokar, English Expositor, 1641, it was used as a charm to preserve chastity.

ABRAID. To rise on the stomach with a degree of nausea; applied to articles of diet, which prove disagreeable to the taste or difficult of digestion. *North*. This may be the meaning in Troilus and Creseide, i. 725.

Instead of nourishing, it stimulates, *abrades*, and carries away a part of the solids.

Collins' Miscellanies, 1762, p. 70.

ABRAIDE. (1) To awake; to start. Palsgrave has "I *abrayde*, I inforce me to do a thyng." f. 136.

And if that he out of his slepe *abraide*

He mighte don us bathe a vilanie.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 4188.

(2) Explained *abroad* by Percy. See Reliques, p. 44. It more likely ought to be "a braide," a start. See Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 19.

(3) As a slight variation of our first meaning, it may be mentioned that the word is particularly applied to the action of drawing a sword from a scabbard.

ABRAM. A cant term, according to Coles applied to a naked or very poor man. Cf. Middleton's Works, iii. 32.

ABRAM-COLOURED. Nares considers this expression may be a corruption of *auburn*, and is in some measure confirmed by a passage in Coriolanus, ii. 3: "Our heads are some brown, some black, some *abram*, some bald, but that our wits are so diversly coloured." The folio of 1685 alters *abram* to *auburn*. See Middleton's Works, i. 259; Toone, in v.

ABRASE. Smooth.

The fourth, in white, is Apheleia, a nymph as pure and simple as the soul, or as an *abrase* table, and is therefore called Simplicity.

Ben Jonson, ii. 366.

ABRAYDE. (1) Started; roused himself.

Ipomydon with that stroke *abrayde*,

And to the kynge thus he sayde.

Ipomydon, 1149.

(2) To upbraid. See the True Tragedie of Richard the Third, p. 22, where the editor has divided the word.

Bochas present felly gan *abrayde*

To Messaline, and even thus he sayde.

Bochas, b. vii. c. 4.

ABRAYDEN. To excite.

For theyr comoditis to abrayden up pride.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 191.

ABRAD. Unconfined; exposed; spread out.

North.

ABRECOCK. An apricot. *Gerard.*

ABRED. Brought up. *West.*

ABREDE. (1) This word is explained to upbraid, by Skinner, who refers to the following passage. The meaning is obviously, "ran out of his senses."

How Troilus nere out of his witte abrede,
And wept full sore, with visage pale of hewe.

The Testament of Cressida, 4b.

(2) In breadth. *North.* See Chronicle of England, 808, in Ritson's Met. Rom. ii. 303.

(3) Abroad. *Yorksh.*

Thine armis shalt thou sprede abrede,
As man in warre were forwerde.

Remount of the Rose, 2863.

ABREGE. To shorten; to abridge.

And for he wold his longe tale abryge,
He wolde non auctoritee allegge.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 9831.

Langens it is, whos privilege

That may non avaries abrygge.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 905.

ABREKE. To break in.

And gif we may owbar abrake,
Fle we hem with gret reke.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 292.

ABRENOUCE. To renounce utterly. *Taylor.*

ABREPT. To take away by violence.

— his nephew's life he questions,
And questioning, abrepte.

Billingaly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 40.

ABREYDE. (1) To upbraid. See *Abrayde*. Exprobrare, Anglice to abreyde.—*MS. Egerton* 829, f. 72.

(2) Started.

Thile at the laste he abreyde sodeynely.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4.

ABRIC. Sulphur. *Coles.*

ABRICOT. An apricot. See Harrison's Description of Brit. p. 210; Baret's Alvearie, in v. Rider calls an apricot tree an *abricot-apple*.

ABRIDGEMENT. A dramatic performance; probably from the prevalence of the historical drama, in which the events of years were so abridged as to be brought within the compass of a play. See *A Mid. Night's Dream*, v. 1. It seems, however, to be used for the actors themselves in *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

ABRIGGE. To shield off.

Alle myschettes from him to abrygge.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 5.

ABRIPTED. Ravished. *Cockeram.*

ABROACH. To "set abroach," to tap. It is sometimes used metaphorically in the state of being diffused or advanced. Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* p. 52; *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 5759; *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 164; *Colyne Blowball*, 3.

Ryjt as who sette a tunne abreche,

He percede the harde roche,

And spronge oute watir alle at wille.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 157.

ABROAD. Broad. *Minshew.* Spread abroad, widely distended. See *First Sketches of Henry VI.* p. 97.

ABRODE. (1) Abroad. *North.*

Admyt thou shouldst abyde abraze a year or twayne,
Should so short absence cause so long and eke so grievous payne? *Romeus and Juliet*, ap. *Collier*, p. 46.

(2) Spread abroad. *North.*

ABROKE. (1) One that has a rupture is said to be *abroke*. Kennett's MS. Glossary.

(3) Torn. *Hants.*

A-BROKEN. Broken out; escaped.

And salde thei wer no men,

But devellis a-broken oute of helle.

Sir Ferumbus, MS.

ABRON. Auburn.

A lusty courtier, whose curled head

With abron locks was fairly furnished.

Hall's Satires, iii. 5.

ABROOD. (1) Abroad. (*A.-S.*)

To here bischopes aboute

A-brood in vialtyng. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 38.

(2) Sitting, applied to a hen. See Baret's Alvearie, in v. The term is still in use in the provinces.

Like black cur scar'd, with tail betwixt his legs,

Seeing he sate abrood on addle eggs.

Clebury's Dialects Glimpses, p. 105.

ABROOK. To bear; to endure. The same meaning as *brook*, with the *a* redundant. See 2 Henry VI. ii. 4.

ABRUPT. Separated. See Middleton's Works, ii. 151. *Abruption*, a breaking off, is found in Minshew, and Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

ABRYGGE. To abridge.

My dayes, make y never so queynte,

Schullen abrygge and sumwhat swage.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 21.

ABSINTHIUM. Wormwood. See an early medical receipt in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 285.

ABSOLENT. Absolute.

And afterward, syr, verament,

They called hym knyght absolent.

The Squyr of Lowe Degre, 630.

ABSOLETE. Obsolete. *Minshew.*

ABSOLUTE. (1) Highly accomplished; perfect. See Pericles, iv. 4, and Malone's note, p. 134.

(2) Absolved; freed. *Chaucer.*

ABSOLVE. To finish. See a somewhat peculiar use of this word in Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 99.

ABSONANT. Untunable. *Cockeram.* Hence discordant, disagreeing. Glanville has *absonous* in the same sense. See Richardson, in v.

ABSTABLE. Able to resist.

He thanked God of his myracle,

To whose myght may be none abstable.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 38.

ABSTENEDEN. Abstained.

Siche myracleis pleying not onely pervertith oure believe but oure verrey hope in God, by the whiche scyntis hopiden that the more thei absteneden hem fro siche pleyes, the more made thei shuld then have of God.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 47

ABSTENT. Absent. *Warw.*

ABSTER. To deter.

As the other fixed upon the door maketh me to rejoyce and to put my whole affiance in Christ, so this in like manner should abster and fear me and mine from doing evil.

Becon's Works, p. 63.

ABSTINENT. Abstemious. *Minshew.* Absti-

nency, which is not given by Richardson, occurs in Harrington's *Nugæ Ant.* ii. 247. See the quotation under *Almesfulle*.

ABSTRACT. A separation. See Anthony and Cleopatra, iii. 6; Douce's Illustrations, ii. 93. The verb is used in the sense of taking away surreptitiously, and sometimes by the vulgar for *extract*. I was once asked by the porter of an ancient college whether I was come "agen to-day to *abstract* some of the old writings."

ABSURD. A scholastic term, employed when false conclusions are illogically deduced from the premises of the opponent. See the Broken Heart, i. 3.

ABTHANE. A steward. *Minsheu*. There is a dispute about the exact meaning of the word, which is generally said to be the old title of the High Steward of Scotland.

ABU. Above. *Devon*.

ABUCHYMENT. An ambush.

Y-lelede zond on *abuchymment*

Sarasyns wonder fale,

In the wode that zonder stent,

Ten thousand al by tale. *MS. Ashmole 33, f. 10.*

ABUDE. To bid; to offer.

And in the fairest manere that he can,

The message he gan *abude*. *MS. Ashmole 33, f. 24.*

ABUE. To bow; to obey.

Ne understonde hou luther yt ys to do eny outrage,

Other werny out the noble stude, that al the world
abueth to. *Rob. Glouc. p. 193.*

ABUF. Above.

Methoght I showed man luf when I made hym to be
Alle angels *abus*, like to the Trynyte.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 22.

Dere lady, graunt me thi lufe,

For the lufe of Hym that sittis *abufe*,

That stongene was with a spere.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 119.

Me thane to luffe

Alle thyng *abuffe*,

Thow aughe be fayne.

MS. Laud. 330.

ABUGGEN. To abie, q. v. See Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 112; Walter Mapes, p. 341; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276; Kyng Horn, 1081.

Ac let us and oure ofspryng

Abugge oure mysdede.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, f. 11.

Help me, God! and this day

He aschal *abugge*, zef ich may. *MS. Douce 376, p. 36.*

ABUIN. Above. *North*.

ABUNDAND. [Those who are] abounding in riches.

Pll not the pore peple with your prechyng,

Bot begge at *abundand* and at ryche aray.

Audelays Poems, p. 30.

ABUNDATION. Abundance. *Herefordsh.*

ABURNE. Auburn. See Florio, in v. *Albúrne*. Auburn colour is translated by *citrinus* in the Prompt. Parv. which would make it an orange tinge, rather than the brownish colour now so called. It is also spelt *abourne*, as in the Triall of Wits, 1604, p. 255. Another example of *aburne* occurs in Well met, Gossip, 4to. Lond. 1619.

Her black, browne, *aburne*, or her yellow hayre,
Naturally lovely, she doth scorne to weare.

Drayton's Poems, p. 233.

ABUS. The river Humber.

Foreby the river that whylome was hight

The ancient *abus*, where with courage stout

He them defeated in victorious fight.

Faerie Queene, II. x. 16.

ABUSCHID. Ambushed; in ambush.

That was *abuschid* ther bliside in a brent greve.

William and the Werwolf, p. 131.

ABUSE. To deceive; to impose upon. See Cymbeline, i. 5; Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 169. The noun occurs in Measure for Measure, v. 1.

ABUSED. Vitiated; depraved.

Such as have cure of soule,

That be so farre *abused*,

They cannot be excused

By reason nor by law.

Skelton's Works, i. 155.

ABUSEFUL. Abusive. *Herefordsh.*

ABUSHMENTLY. In ambush. *Huloet*.

ABUSION. An abuse. (*A.-N.*) See the Faerie Queene, II. xi. 11; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 141; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 154; Troilus and Creseide, iv. 990; Palsgrave, f. 17; Hall, Henry VI. f. 62.

Moreovyr wys right a gret *abusion*,

A woman of a land to be a regent.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 98.

Marke welle thys conclusyon,

Throughe suche *abusyon*.

MS. Rawl. C. 238.

ABUSIOUS. Abusive.

Even on the very forehead of thee, thou *abusious*

Villaine! therefore prepare thyselfe.

Taming of a Shrew, 1607.

ABUSSHEMENT. An ambush.

Full covertly to lay *abusschement*,

Under an hyll att a strayght passage.

MS. Rawl. C. 48.

ABUST. To arrange?

Wel, said he, y knowe ys wille,

Fairer thou *abust* thy tale;

Let another ys message telle,

And stond thou ther by thy fale.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 24.

ABUT. But. *North*.

ABUTTAL. A boundary. See a quotation from Coke, by Boucher, in v.

ABUY. (1) To bow.

Tho he was kyng y-mad, ys hest he made anon,

That clanliche to Vortiger ys men *abuyde* echon.

Rob. Glouc. p. 106.

(2) To abie, q. v. See Cotgrave, in v. *Eachere*.

ABUY3E. To abie, q. v.

Thi ryot thow schalt now *abuy3e*,

As othere that leeveth uppon ure lore.

Walter Mapes, p. 345.

ABVERT. To turn away. *Cockeram*.

ABVOLATE. To fly away. *Cockeram*.

ABWENE. Above.

Thane come of the oryente ewyne hyme agayne

A blake bustous bere *abwene* in the clowdes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

ABYCHE. To suffer for.

Ther start in Sander Sydebreche,

And swere, be his fader sowle, he schulde *abyche*.

Hunttyng of the Hare, 179.

ABYDDE. Abided.

Some hope that whan she knowith the case,

Y trust to God, that withyne short spase,

She will me take agayne to grace:

Than have y well *abydde*.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 24.

ABYDE. To forbear. Cf. Urry, p. 113.

Considering the best on every side
That fro his lust wer him better *abyde*,
Than do so hie a churlishe wretchidnesse.

Chaucer, MS. Cantab.

ABYME. An abyss. See *Abime*.

ABYN. Been.

Lord, and thou haddyst byn here, werely
My brother had natt *abyn* ded, I know well thyse.

Digby Mysteries, p. 104.

ABYSM. An abyss. *Shak.*

ABYT. Abideth; continueth. See Kyng
Alisaunder, 3638; Urry's Chaucer, p. 542.
Cf. *Abit*.

ABYYD. (1) Stay.

Abyyd, syr emperour, yf thou wylt! *Octavian, 248.*

(2) Suffer.

Hast thou broke my comaundement,
Abyyd ful dere thou schalle. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 91.*

AC. But. (*A.-S.*)

ACADEME. An academy. *Shak.*

Come, brave spirits of the realme,
Unshaded of the academe.

Peacham's Thalia's Banquet, 1620.

ACAID. Vinegar. *Howell.*

ACALE. Cold. (*A.-S.*)

And eek he was so sore *acale*,
That he wiste of himselfe no bote.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 233.

For blood may suffre blood,
Bothe hungry and *a-cale*.

Piers Ploughman, p. 393.

ACARNE. The sea-roach. *Kersey.*

A-CAS. By chance. *Sir Tristrem.*

A-CAST. Cast away; lost.

And weneth for te kevere, and ever buth *a-cast*.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 149.

My purpos is y-failed;

Now is my comfort *a-cast*.

Piers Ploughman, p. 457.

ACATER. A caterer; a purveyor. See Sad
Shepherd, ii. 2; Rutland Papers, p. 78.

He is my wardrobe man, my *acater*, cook,
Butler, and steward. *Devil is an Ass, i. 2.*

ACATES. Victuals; provisions purchased. See
Hoccleve's Poems, p. 40; Cotgrave, in v.
Pitance.

I, and all choice that plenty can send in;
Bread, wine, *acates*, fowl, feather, fish, or fin.

Sad Shepherd, i. 3.

ACATRY. The room or place allotted to the
keeping of all such provisions as the purveyors
purchased for the king.

ACATS. Agates.

Of *acats* and of amatistes and adamants fyne.

MS. Ashmole 44, f. 91.

ACAUSE. Because. *Suffolk.* The following Suf-
folk lines are from Major Moor's ms.

Yow mussent sing a' Sunday,

Acause it is a sin;

But yeou mah sing a' Monday,

Till Sunday come aginn.

ACAWMIN. Coming. *Somerset.*

ACAZDIR. Tin. *Howell.*

ACAZE. Against.

The barons it blispeke, that it nas noȝt wel i-do

Acaze the pourveance, vor hii nolde Frenssman non.

Rob. Glouc. p. 535.

ACCABLE. To press down. *Junius.*

ACCAHINTS. Accounts. *Staffordsh.*

ACCENSED. Kindled.

Although thei perceived their company to be *ac-
censed* and inflamed with fury and malice ynough,
yet to augment and encrease their madnes, thei cast
oyle and pitche into a fyre. *Hall, Henry VII. f. 41.*

ACCEPCION. Reception; acceptance.

Ther is nothing rȝtliche bygunne undir God, bot
the emperour give therto favorable *accepcion* and un-
dirfonging. *Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 4.*

There is a second *acceptation* of the word faith, put
either for the whole system of that truth which God
hath been pleased to reveal to his Church in the
Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, or some
part thereof. *Sunderson's Sermons, 1689, p. 61.*

ACCEPTILATION. A verball acquittance, when
the debtour demandeth of the creditour, Doe
you acknowledge to have had and received this
or that? And the creditour answereth, Yea,
I doe acknowledge it. *Minsheu.*

ACCERSE. To call together; to summon.
(*Lat.*) See Hall's Union, 1548, Edward IV.
f. 26; Henry VII. f. 40.

ACCESS. Augmentation.

Brought thereunto more *accesse* of estimation and
reverence than all that ever was done before or
since. *Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 301.*

ACCESSE. (1) A fit of any illness. See Florio,
in v. *Accesso*. According to Blount, "the *ac-
cess* of an ague is the approach or coming of
the fit;" and "in Lancashire they call the
ague itself the access." See *Axes*.

(2) A fever.

A water lilly, whiche dothe remedy
In hote *acceses*, as bokes specify.

Bochas, b. i. c. 15.

For as the grayne of the garnet sleeth
The stronge *acces*, and doth the hete avale.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13.

ACCESSIVELIE. Accessoriamente, *accessivelie*,
by his own seeking. *Florio.*

ACCIDAVY. An affidavit. *North.*

ACCIDE. Sloth; indolence; more especially
applied to religious duties. (*Lat.*)

Wayne dole, perplexité, and pryde,
Irkyng of gode and *accide*.

MS. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6.

Swych synne men kalle *accyde*,
Yn Goddys servyse sloghe betyde.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 29.

Accide ys slowthe in Godes servise,
In which y fynde many a vice.

MS. Bodl. 48, f. 135.

ACCIDENT. A symptom of illness. *Rider.* The
situation of a too confiding girl, when her
swain has proved faithless, is sometimes thus
politely designated:

"When lovely woman stoops to folly,
And finds too late that men betray."

ACCIDIE. Indolence; sloth.

He hadde an *accidie*,

That he sleep Saterdag and Sondag.

Piers Ploughman, p. 99.

ACCIPITRARY. A falconer. *Nash.*

ACCITE. To call; to summon. *Shak.*

ACCLOY. To cram; to clog; to overload; to
cloy. Hardyng uses this word very frequently.
See his Chronicle, ff. 47, 59, 82, 94, 137, 140,
198.

And who so it doth, full foule himself *accloyeth*,
For office uncommitted ofte annoyeth.

Chaucer, MS. Cantab.

ACCLOYD. A wound given to a horse in shoeing, by driving a nail into the quick. See Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, 1607, p. 414. To accloy originally meant to drive a nail in shoeing a horse. See Prompt. Parv. p. 6; Cotgrave, in v. *Enclouer*.

ACCOAST. To sail coastwise; to approach the coast. *Spenser*.

ACCOIL. To hustle.

About the caudron many cookes *accoyld*,
With hookes and ladles, as need did requyre.

Faerie Queene, II. ix. 30.

ACCOL. To embrace round the neck. See Surrey's Virgil, quoted by Richardson, in v.

ACCOLADE. The ceremony of embracing, formerly customary at the creation of knights. *Skinner*.

ACCOLDED. Cold.

When this knyght that was *accolded*,—and hit was grete froste,—and he saw the fyre, he descendide of his horse, and yede to the fyre, and warmide him.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 83.

ACCOMBEROUS. Cumbersome; troublesome.

A litil tyme his yeft is agreable,
But ful *accomberous* is the usinge.

Complaint of Venus, 42.

ACCOMBRE. To embarrass; to bring into trouble; to overcome; to destroy. See Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 56, 94; Piers Ploughman, gloss. See *Acombe*.

Nay, knave, yf ye try me by number,
I wyll as knavishly you *acomber*.

Plays called the Foure PP.

ACCOMMODATE. A very fashionable word in Shakespeare's time, ridiculed both by him and Ben Jonson, the latter calling it one of "the perfumed terms of the time." The indefinite use of it is well ridiculed by Bardolph's vain attempt to define it in 2 Henry IV. iii. 2. Justice Shallow has informed us just previously that it was derived from the Italian *accommodo*.

ACCOMPLICE. A partner, associate, or companion. This word was not formerly applied exclusively in a bad sense. See 1 Hen. VI. v. 2.

ACCOMPLISH. To equip, to dress out, to adorn either in body or mind. See Hen. V. iv. ch.

ACCOMPTE. To tell; to recount.

Syr, to *acompte* you the contynewe of my consayte,
Is from adversyte Magnyfycence to unbynde.

Skelton's Works, i. 305.

ACCONFERMENT. A confirmation. *Rob. Glouc.*

ACCORAGE. To encourage.

But that same froward twaine would *accorage*,
And of her plenty adde unto their need.

Faerie Queene, II. ii. 38.

ACCORATH-EARTH. A field; green arable earth. *North*.

ACCORD. Action in speaking, corresponding with the words. See Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

ACCORDABLE. Easy to be agreed. *Minsheu*.

ACCORDAND. Agreeing.

For the resoun of his saule was ay *accordand* with
the Godhed for to dye. *MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 30.*

ACCORDANT. Agreeing.

Whiche saying is not *accordaunte* with other writers. *Fabian, 1559, l. 18.*

ACCORDEDEN. Agreed.

Whan my fellows and I weren in that vale, wee weren in gret thought whether that wee dursten putten oure bodyes in aventure, to gon in or non, in the proteccioun of God. And somme of oure fellowes *accordeden* to enter, and somme noght.

Maundevile's Travels, p. 282.

ACCORDING. Granting.

To shew it to this knight, *according* his desire.

Faerie Queene, I. x. 50.

ACCORT. Heedy; wary; prudent. *Minsheu*.

ACCOST. Explained by Cockeram "to appropriate." It occurs in a curious manner in Twelfth Night, i. 3. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, explains it "to trie, to attempt;" Minsheu, to "draw neare unto one;" and the author of the New English Dictionary, 1691, says, "wrestlers do *accost* one another, by joining side to side."

ACCOUNSAYL. To counsel with.

And called him without fail,

And said he wold him *accounsayl*.

Richard Coer de Lion, 2140.

And the thirde sorte halth their flees to be *accounseill* with the howse, and yet the greatest number of theym hath no lernynge.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 289.

ACCOUNT. To count; to reckon. *Spenser*.

To *account of*, to esteem, as in Tarlton's News out of Purgatory, p. 59.

ACCOUNTANT. Accountable; responsible for. *Shak.*

ACCOUPLE. To join; to couple. See Hall and Bacon, quoted by Richardson, in v.

ACOURTING. Courting. *Spenser*.

ACCOWARD. To make one a coward.

I thought that al the wordes in the world shulde nat have *accowarded* the. *Palsgrave, f. 137.*

ACCOY. To alarm; to daunt; to render diffident, shy, or coy; and sometimes to soothe, to pacify, or make quiet. *Spenser* frequently uses the word. See *Acoie*. Cf. Peele's Works, iii. 152.

Forsaken wight, she verille believde
Some other lasse Ulysses had *acoyde*.

Turbeville's Ovid, 1567, arg.

ACCOYNTED. Acquainted. (*Fr.*)

The people, having so graciouse a prince and souverayne lorde as the kinges highnes is, with whom, by the continuance of his regne over them thies 28 yeres, they ought to be so well *accoynted*.

State Papers, i. 475.

ACCRASE. To crush; to destroy.

Fynding my youth myspent, my substance ym-payred, my credyth *accrased*, my talent hydden, my follyes laughed att, my rewyne unpytted, and my trewth unemployed. *Queen's Progresses, i. 21.*

ACCREASE. To increase; to augment. See Florio, in v. *Accrescere*.

ACCREW. To increase; to accrue. *Spenser* uses this word, but without *to* or *from*, which *accrue* now requires.

ACCRIPLE. A herb?

Some be browne, and some be whit,
And some be tender as *accrrips*.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 248.

ACCROCHE. To increase; to gather; to encroach. See Palsgrave, f. 137.

And fyre, whan it to tow approacheth,
Tho him anon the strengthe *accrocheth*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 162.

He never *accroched* treasour nere nor ferre
Towarde hymselfe. *Bochas, b. v. c. 16.*

ACCRUMENT. Increase; addition. *Taylor.*

ACCTECLOTHE. In an old inventory, dated 1586, in *Reliq. Antiq. i. 254*, mention is made of "*accteclothe* of j. yerd."

ACCUB. The footmark of any animal. *Cockeram.*

ACCUITY. Top; summit.

The cause whie, as telleth autors old,
Is that theire *accuity* is duld with cold.

Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 77.

ACCURSE. To curse. *Skinner.*

ACCUSE. To discover.

The entrees of the yerde *accuseth*
To him that in the watir museth.

Rom. of the Rose, 1591.

ACCUSTOM. A custom. *Skinner.*

ACCUSTOMED-TO. Acquainted with. *Dorset.*

ACELED. Sealed.

The legat, tho it was *aceled*, wende vorth over se.

Rob. Glouc. p. 517.

ACENTE. Assent. See *Rob. Glouc. p. 96*;
Prompt. Parv. p. 15. The latter work gives the verb *acentyn*, p. 5.

ACENTENDEN. Assented.

The douzre peres *acentenden* ther-to,
To bide til winter were i-do.

MS. Douce 376, p. 27.

ACERBATE. To make sour; to sharpen.

Tis this, said he, that *acerbates* my woe.

Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 53.

ACEROTE. Brown bread. *Minsheu.*

ACERTAINED. Confirmed in opinion.

For now I am *acertained* throughly
Of every thing I desired to know.

Todd's Gower and Chaucer, p. 225.

ACESCENT. Sour. *Arbuthnot.*

ACESE. To cease; to satisfy. See *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 126.*

Al wo and werres he schal *acesse*,
And set al reams in rest and pese.

MS. Douce 302, f. 29.

And litel thinge ȝowre nede may *acesen*,
So that nature may have hire sustenance.

Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 295.

ACETHE. This form of *aseth*, q. v., occurs in *Prompt. Parv. pp. 5, 182.* The quotation given by Mr. Way from *Piers Ploughman* is scarcely applicable. See *Asseth*.

ACH. Smallage; water-parsley. The word occurs in an old list of plants in *MS. Harl. 978, f. 24*, explained by the Latin *apium*. See also *Prompt. Parv. pp. 6, 246*; *Reliq. Antiq. i. 51, 53*; *Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26*; *MS. Med. Lincoln, f. 280.*

ACHAHI. Alum-water. A chemical term. *Howell.*

ACHAMECK. The dross of silver. *Howell.*

A-CHARMED. Delighted.

Ther ben somme that eten chyliden and men, and
eteth noon other flesh fro that tyme that thei be
a-charmed with mannys flesh, for rather thei wolde
be deed; and thei be cleped werewolfes, for men
shulde be war of hem.

MS. Bodl. 546.

A-CHARNE. To set on. (*A.-N.*)

That other resoun is whanne thei *a-charneth* in a
contré of werre there as batayles have y-be, there
thei eteth of dede men, or of men that be honged.

MS. Bodl. 546.

ACHAT. A contract; a bargain. See *Urry's Chaucer, p. 362.*

Cursed be he, quod the kyng, that the *achat* made.

MS. Cott. Vespas. E. xvi. f. 83.

ACHATES. An agate. *Minsheu.*

ACHATOUR. The person who had the charge of the acatry; the purveyor.

A gentil manciple was ther of a temple,
Of which *achatours* mighten take enseple.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 570.

ACHAUFE. To warm; to make hot. (*A.-N.*)

Whanne the hert hath be xv. dayes at the rutte
skarslyche, the bukke bygynneth to *achaufe* hymself
and bolne.

MS. Bodl. 546.

That swollen sorow for to put away,
With softe salve *achause* it and defie.

Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 290.

And be-sete in that settel semlych ryche,
And *achaufed* hym chefly, and thenne his cher mended.

Syr Gawayne, p. 34.

ACHAUNGED. Changed; altered.

Whan the emperice that understod,
Al *achaunged* was hire blod.

The Seyn Sages, 466.

ACHAYERE. Gere; array.

Scho was frely and fayre,
Wele semyd hir *achayere*.

Sir Degrevants, MS. Lincoln.

ACHE. (1) An ash tree. This seems to be the meaning of it in the *Plumpton Correspondence, p. 188.*

(2) Age.

But thus Godis low and he wil welde,
Even of blod, of good, of *ache*.

MS. Douce 302, f. 30.

ACHEKID. Choked.

And right anon whan that Theseus sethe
The best *achekid*, he shal on him lepe
To sleen him, or they comin more to hepe.

Leg. of Ariadne, 123.

ACHELOR. Ashler, or hewn stone used for the facings of walls. A contract for building Burnley church, co. York, temp. Henry VIII. specifies "a course of *achelors*." See *Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. Ashlar.*

ACHER. An usher. In *Archæologia, xxvi. 278*, mention is made of Loys Stacy, "*acher* to the Duke of Burgoine."

ACHES. Convulsions are called "pricking aches" by Rider. It was sometimes used as a dissyllable. See *Hudibras, III. ii. 407.*

ACHESOUN. Reason; cause. *Hearne, gloss.* to P. Langtoft, explains it *occasion*.

And all he it dede for traisoun,
King to be was his *achesoun*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 6.

A-CHETYN. To escheat. *Prompt. Parv.*

ACHEVE. To accomplish. *Urry* reads *achived*.
And through falshed ther lust *acheved*,
Wherof I repent, and am greved.

Rom. of the Rose, 2049.

A-CHOKED. Choked.

For he was *a-choked* anon,
And toward the dethe he drough.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 166.

ACHON. Each one.

The lady tok her maydenys *achon*,
And wente the way that sche hadde er gon.
Launfal, 1018.

ACHORN. An acorn. *Chesh.*

ACHRAS. A wild choak-pear. *Kersey.*

ACHWYN. To shun; to avoid. *Prompt. Parv.*
We have also, "*achuyng*e, or beyng ware,
precavens, vitans."

ACISE. Assizes. In *Archæologia*, xvii. 291, it
is used in the sense of assize.

Ther he sette his owne *acise*,
And made bailiffs, and justices.
Kyng Allsaunder, 1423.

ACK. To mind; to regard. *North.*

ACKE. But. (*A.-S.*)

Acke that ne tel thou no man
For the sothe thou hast i-founde.
MS. Laud. 106, f. 1.

ACKELE. To cool.

But verray love is vertue as I fele,
For verray love may freile desire *ackele*.
Courte of Love, 1076.

ACKER. (1) A ripple on the surface of the water. So explained in the Craven dialect, but Huloet, in his *Abcedarium*, 1552, has "*aker* of the sea, whiche preventeth the flowde or flowynge, *impetus maris*," a more precise definition, *preventeth* being of course used in the sense of *precedeth*. In the *Prompt. Parv.* p. 8, *akyr* occurs with the same Latin that Huloet gives. See *Eager*, and *Higre*, ramifications of the same term, which appear to be applied to commotions of more violence than the generality of Huloet's explanations necessarily implies. Mr. Way has a good note on this word in the *Prompt. Parv.* p. 8, and makes the following extract from *MS. Cott. Titus A.* xxiii. f. 49:

Wel know they the reume yf it a-ryse,
An *aker* is it clept, I understonde, [wytstonde.
Whos myght there may no shippe or wynd
This reume in thocclan of propre kynde,
Wytoute wynde hathe his commotioun;
The maryneer therof may not be blynde,
But when and where in every regioun
It regnethe, he moste have inspectioun;
For in viage it may bothe haste and tary,
And unavised thereof, al myscary.

This extract scarcely bears out Mr. Way's opinion as to the extended meaning of the word *aker*. The third line probably refers to the *reume*, or tide, and merely means to express the great and then necessary importance of the tide to navigation, not any particular commotion or current implied in *aker*. Jamieson has *aiker*, "the motion, break, or movement made by a fish in the water, when swimming fast," which is similar to the meaning of the word in Craven. Lily mentions the *agar*, but this seems to be the *higre*, not in the sense of a tide, but a sea-monster. See Nares, in v. *Agar*. But, after all, it may mean the double tide, called by Dryden the *eagre*. The word *acker* is also used as a verb in the north, to curl, as the water does with wind. See Carlyle's *Hero Worship*, p. 30, who says the word is still applied, on the river

Trent, to a kind of eddying twirl when the river is flooded, which is often extremely dangerous to the bargemen.

(2) Fine mould. *North.*

(3) An acre; a field. *Yorksh.*

ACKERSPRIT. Said of potatoes, when the roots have germinated before the time of gathering them. *Chesh.* See *Acrospire*. It is also used among masons and stone-getters, in reference to stone which is of a flinty or metallic quality, and difficult to work.

ACKERY. Abounding with fine mould, applied to a field. *North.*

ACKETOUN. A quilted leathern jacket, worn under the mail armour; sometimes used for the armour itself. (*A.-N.*)

Hys fomen were well boun
To perce hys *acketoun*. *Lybeaus Disconus*, 1175.

ACKNOWLED. Acknowledged. *North.* See Harrington's *Ariosto*, 1591, p. 418; Lambard's *Per. of Kent*, 1596, p. 461; Supp. to Hardyng's *Chronicle*, f. 75.

ACKSEN. Ashes. *Wills.* This form of the word occurs in Kennett's *Glossary*, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

ACKWARDS. When a beast lies backwards, and cannot rise. See the glossary prefixed to the *Praise of Yorkshire Ale*, 1697, p. 89.

ACLIT. Adhered together. *Devon.*

ACLITE. Awry. *North.*

ACLOYE. To cloy; to overload; to overrun. See *Accloy*; Wright's *Political Songs*, p. 335; Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.* p. 201.

And told hym all the cas unto the end,
How her contrey was greuously *acloyed*
Wyth a dragon venoms and orible of kend.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 55.

A-CLUMSID. Benumbed with cold. *Wickliffe.*

ACME. Mature age.

He must be one that can instruct your youth,
And keep your *acme* in the state of truth.
Ben Jonson's Stap. of News, prol.

ACOATHIED. Rotten or diseased in the liver, as sheep. *Dorset.*

A-COCK-HORSE. Triumphant. See Ellis's *Literary Letters*, p. 265. A somewhat slang expression, not quite obsolete.

ACOIE. To make quiet.

Sith that ye reft him thaquaintaunce
Of Blacoll, his most jole,
Whiche all his painis might *acoie*.
Rom. of the Rose, 3564.

ACOILD. Congealed. (*A.-N.*)

Al to michel thou art afoild;
Now thi blod it is *acoild*. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 20.

ACOILE. See Level-coil, a game which is mentioned by Brome, under the title of *levell Acoile*. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 215, note.

ACOLD. (1) Cold. Dr. Forman, in his *Autobiography*, *MS. Ashmole* 208, informs us that when his master "was *acold*, he wold goe and carry his faggots up into a lofte till he was hote."

Thus lay this povere in gret distresse,
Acolds and hungrid at the gate.
Gower. MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 183.

(2) In the following quotation, which is put into

Joseph's mouth after he had made the discovery of the Virgin Mary's presumed guilt, Mr. Sharp explains *acold*, called; but the ordinary interpretation, as given above, will suit the context, implying that his powers were impaired.

Husebond, in feythe, and that *acold*.

Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 87.

ACOLDYNG. Getting cold.

The syknesse of the world thou schalt knowe by charyté *acoldyng*, and elde of hys feblenesse.

Wimbleton's Sermon, 1388, *MS. Hatton* 57, p. 24.

ACOLED. Cooled. This is the reading of the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, the other being *akelde*. See Hearne's edition, p. 442.

ACOLEN. To embrace. (*A.-N.*)

Then *acoles* he the knyȝt, and kysses hym thryes, As saverly and sadly as he hem sette couthe.

Syr Gawayne, p. 71.

ACOMBRE. To encumber; to trouble. (*A.-N.*) Cf. *Arthur and Merlin*, p. 26; *Depos. of Rich.* II. pp. 29, 30; *Skelton's Works*, i. 298; *Kyng Alisaunder*, 8025; *Prompt. Parv.* p. 6; *Chaucer*, *Cant. T.* 510; *Piers Ploughman*, p. 31.

Acombred was he for to here

Aske of so mony lettres sere.

Cursor Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 76.

A-COMELYD. Enervated with cold. *Prompt. Parv.* We have also the form *a-clommyde*, which would connect it perhaps with the provincial term *clamm'd*.

ACON. Aix la Chapelle.

At *Acon* it was brought to pas,

As by myne auctor tried it was.

Skelton's Works, ii. 48.

ACONICK. Poisonous. *Rider*.

ACOP. Conical; ending in a point.

Marry she's not in fashion yet; she wears a hood, but it stands *acop*.

Alchemist, ii. 6.

ACOPUS. Either a herb or stone, introduced by Middleton, in the *Witch*, as an ingredient for a charm. See his *Works*, iii. 327.

ACORDAUNT. Agreeing. (*A.-N.*)

Suche thyng whereof a man may lere,

That to vertu is *acordaunt*.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 41.

ACORDEND. Agreeing. (*A.-N.*)

Nowe myght thou here next sewend

Whiche to this vyce is *acordend*.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 36.

ACORE. To sorrow; to grieve. (*A.-N.?*)

Ich am a man; ich schal go ffore:

Thou ne augtest nowȝt mi deȝ *acore*.

Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 112.

At Gloucestre he delde, ac eir nadde he non:

That *acorede* al this lond, and ys men echon.

Rob. Glouc. p. 75.

ACORSE. To curse. (*A.-S.*)

Callede hem caytyves

Acorsed for evere.

Piers Ploughman, p. 375.

Acorsed beo that me bar,

And the tyme that ich was i-bore.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 107.

A-CORSY. To bury.

Deus laudem it is y-clepud;

This salme the quene radde

For to *a-corsy* here brother body,

And alle that him ladde.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oron. 57.

ACORYE. Same as *Acore*, q. v.

Bu a peyre of a marc, other thou salt be *acorye* sore.

Rob. Glouc. p. 390

Art thou, he selde, on of thulke?

Thou it schalt *acoris* sore! *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 122.

ACOST. On the side. (*A.-N.*)

No schal [scape] non of this ost:

Siweth me thus al *acost*. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 2144.

Forth thal passeth this lond *acost*

To Clarence with alle her ost.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 281.

ACOUNTRE. An encounter.

With hard *acountres* hym agayne.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 106.

The *acountre* of hem was so strong,

That mani dyed ther among.

Gy of Warwike, p. 291.

ACOUPE. To blame; to accuse; to inculcate.

(*A.-N.*) See *Piers Ploughman*, p. 272; *Rob.*

Glouc. p. 544.

Alle ys pryde and vanyté,

Of al shalt thou *acouped* be.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23.

ACOUPEMENT. An accusation. (*A.-N.*)

Withouten answer to *acoupement*.

Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 109.

ACOPYNG. An onset.

At the *acopyng* the knyȝtes [speres] either brak on

Swiftli with here swerdes swinge thei togeder. [other,

William and the Werwolf, p. 124.

ACOVERD. Recovered.

Belisent, withouten lesing,

Acoverd and undede her eyin.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 315.

ACOW. Crooked; obliquely; awry. *North.*

A-COYNTEDE. Made his acquaintance.

Heo *a-coyntede* hym anon, and bi-comen frendes gode,

Bothe for here prowes, and for heo were of on blode.

Rob. Glouc. p. 15.

ACOYSYNG. Accusing.

He is forth brought, and the kyng

Gereth him *acoyssyng*. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3973.

ACQUEYNT. Quenched.

The more that my herte drynketh

The more I may, so that me thynketh

My thirst shall never be *acqueynt*.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 129.

ACQUILL. A term in hunting. See *Reliq.*

Antiq. i. 151. It was applied to the buck and

doe, the male and the female fox, and all ver-

min, and corresponds to the French term

enquiller or *aquiller*, a form of *accueillir*, for

which see *Roquefort*, in v. It is nearly syno-

nymous with the more modern word *imprime*,

which was afterwards applied to unharbour-

ing the hart. See *Sir H. Dryden's Twici*,

p. 26.

ACQUIST. An acquisition. *Milton.* Skinner

has it as a verb, explained by *acquirere*.

ACQUIT. Acquitted. *Spenser.*

ACQUITE. To requite.

O, how ill dost thou *acquite* the love I beare thee,

and that which, for thy sake, I do nowe forsake!

The Shepherdess Felismena, ap. *Collier's Shak. Lib.* p. 28.

ACQUITTANCE. (1) Acquaintance. *Skinner.*

(2) A receipt. *North.*

(3) Requital. See *Othello*, iv. 2. It is also used

by Shakespeare in the sense of "to procure an

acquittance, to acquit." See *Richard III.* iii. 7.

ACQUYSE. To acquire.

Late to go to rest, and erly for to ryse,
Honour and goodes dayly to *acquyse*.

Maitland's Lambeth Books, p. 281.

ACRASED. Crazed. *Grafton*.

ACRE. (1) A field. The word at first signified not a determined quantity of land, but any open ground, especially a wide campagne; and that sense of it seems preserved in the names of places, as Castle-acre, West-acre, in co. Norf. See *Aker*; Kennett's Glossary, p. 4; MS. Lansd. 1033; Gloss. to P. Langt. p. 518-21.

Pople with alle the rechesse, and *akres*, als thei wonnen

Thorgh ther douhtinesse, the lond thorgh thei ronnen.
Peter Langtoft, p. 115.

(2) An old sort of duel fought by single combatants, English and Scotch, between the frontiers of their kingdom, with sword and lance.

Cowell.

ACRE-DALE. Lands in a common field, in which different proprietors hold portions of greater or lesser quantities. *North*.

ACREME. Ten acres of land. A law term.

ACRE-MEN. Husbandmen. (*Dut.*)

The foules up, and song on bough,
And *acre-men* yede to the plough. *Lay le Freine*, 176.

ACRES. The town so called?

Armede hym in a *actone*, with orfraeez fulle ryche,
Aboven one that a jeryne of *Acres* owte over.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

ACRE-SHOT. A kind of local land-tax, or charge.

The said in-dikes should be carefully maintained and repaired by those dyke-reeves, out of the common *acre-shot*, assessed within every of the said towns.
Dugdall's Imbanking, p. 275.

ACRESTAFF. The plough-staff. *Huloet*. Howell translates it *le cuoir du coutre*. See also Cotgrave, in v. *Curette*.

ACROKE. Crooked.

Who so byldeth after every man his howse, hit schalle stonde *acroke*.
MS. Douce 52.

ACROOK'D. Crooked; awry. *Yorksh.*

ACROSPIRE. When unhoused grain, exposed to wet weather, sprouts at both ends, it is said to *acrospire*. According to Kersey, the *acrospyre* of corn is "that part which shoots out towards the smaller end of the seed." (*Gr.*)

Other will have the sprit drowned, and most of those which come without extraordinary pains, will send forth their substance in an *acrospire*.

Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 304.

ACROSS. (1) A kind of exclamation when a sally of wit miscarried. An allusion to jousting. See *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

(2) On cross.

When other lovers in arms *across*,
Rejoice their chief delight.

Surrey's Complaint of Absence.

ACROSTIC. Crossed on the breast.

Agreed: but what melancholy sir, with *acrostic* arms, now comes from the Family?

Middleton's Works, ii. 179.

ACROTCH. To take up; to seize. *Huloet*.

ACSEDE. Asked. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng Alesandre *acsede*
Hwan sall that be.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 30.

ACT. To behave; to conduct. *Esser*.

ACTÆON. Shakespeare has a classical allusion in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1, applying this name to a cuckold. The commentators have not noticed that Blount remarks it is so used "in a waggish sense."

ACTE. The sea-shore; also, the elder tree.
Phillips.

ACTILLY. Actually. *Tim Bobbin*.

ACTIONOUS. Active.

He knows you to be eager men, martial men, men of good stomachs, very hot shots, very *actionous* for valour, such as scorn to shrink for a wetting.

Webster's Works, ii. 296.

ACTON. A leather jacket sometimes worn under a coat of mail; a kind of tunic. See *Acketoun*.

His *acton* it was all of blacke,

His hewberke and his sheelde. *Sir Cauline*.

To Jerusalem he dld hym lede,

His *actone* and his other wede.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 96.

ACTOURES. Governors; keepers. (*Lat. Med.*)

See glossary to Baber's ed. of Wickliffe, in v.

ACTRESSES. In explanation of numerous passages in our old plays, it may be well to observe that actresses were not generally introduced into English theatres till after the Restoration. In Shakespeare's time the female characters were personated by boys. There is a curious letter on this subject in MS. Tanner 77. It would appear from the following anecdote, written in a copy of the Memoirs of the Count de Grammont, that this practice was continued to a later period:

It is said the fleet which went for the queen [of Charles II.] stayed six weeks at Lisbon, without any reason given. Some suppose a change in the queen's person was the cause; to which William Davenant alluded when the king, one night at the play, was impatient to have the play begin,—"Sire," said Davenant, "*they are shaving the Queen!*"

ACTUATE. To put into action; to produce. See the Roman Actor, iv. 2; Florio, in v. *Attuare*.

ACTURE. Action.

Love made them not; with *acture* they may be,
Where neither party is nor true nor kind.

A Lover's Complaint, p. 240.

ACUATE. Sharpened. (*Lat.*)

Gryndyng with vynegar tyll I was fatygate,
And also with a quantyte of spyces *acuate*.

Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 191.

ACUMBRE. To encumber; to worry. (*A.-N.*)

And but thou sone amende the,
Tharfor mayst thou *acumbred* be.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 36.

Gil of Warwike mi name is;

Ivel ich am *acumbred* y-wis.

Gy of Warwike, p. 217.

ACUNTRED. Encountered. (*A.-N.*)

So kenli thei *acuntred* at the coupyng to-gadere,
That the knyt spere in speldes al to-schivered.

William and the Werwolf, p. 130.

ACURE. A chemical term, applied to a drug when its power is increased by the addition of some other. *Kersey*.

ACURSEN. To curse (*A.-S.*)

Which is lif that oure Lord

In alle lawes *acurseth*. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 375.

ACYCE. Assize. *Ritson.*

A-CYDENANDYS. Aside; obliquely. *Prompt. Parv.* The King's College MS. reads *acydnande*, and Pynson's edition *acydenam*.

A-CYNEN. To assign. *Prompt. Parv.*

ACYSE. Manner; custom.

An halyday fyl, as ys the *acyse*,
Men to go to Goddys servyse.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 81.

And of these berdede bukkes also,
Wyth hemself thy moche mysdo,
That leve Crysten mennys *acyse*,
And haunte al the newe gyse.

MS. Bodl. 415, f. 21.

AD. Hath.

Lo, hou he *ad* me to-rent,
Mi bodi and mi face i-schent.

The Scryn Sages, 489.

ADACTED. Driven in by force. *Minsheu.*

ADAFFED. Daunted. Junius refers to this word in Chaucer. Urry reads *adassid*, q. v.

ADAM. (1) The following is one of the most common early English proverbs, and John Ball took it as a text for one of his revolutionary sermons. See Wright's Songs and Carols, song i.

When Adam delv'd and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?

(2) A serjeant, or bailiff, was jocularly so called. See the Comedy of Errors, iv. 3, "Not that *Adam* that kept the paradise, but that *Adam* that keeps the prison."

ADAM-AND-EVE. The bulbs of *orchis maculata*, which have a fancied resemblance to the human figure. *Craven.*

ADAMANT. The magnet; the loadstone. Early writers frequently use it in this sense, and occasionally the Latin *adamas* is so interpreted, but not in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 6, where the synonyme is "precyowse stone," meaning of course the diamond. Cf. *Mids. Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

ADAMATE. To love dearly. *Minsheu.*

ADAM-BELL. A northern outlaw, so celebrated for archery that his name became proverbial. Percy has a ballad concerning him.

With loynes in canvass bow-case tyde,
Where arrowes stick with mickle pride:
Like ghosts of *Adam Bell* and *Clymme*,
Sol sets for fear they'l shoot at him.

D'Avenant's Works, ed. 1673, p. 291.

ADAMITES. A sect of enthusiasts who are said to have imitated the nakedness of Adam in their public assemblies. They are alluded to in the *Merry Beggars*, ii. 1.

ADAM'S-ALE. Water. *Var. dial.* Jamieson gives *Adam's-wine*, a similar phrase current in Scotland.

ADAM'S-APPLE. A kind of citron. *Gerard.* The nob in a man's throat is also called by this name.

ADAM'S-FLANNEL. White mullein. It may have obtained this name, says Carr, from the soft white hairs, with which the leaves are thickly clothed on both sides. *Craven.*

ADANT. Daunt; quench; mitigate.

Ageyns heom thy wraththe *adant*,
Gef heom mercy and pes heom graunt.

Kyng Alisaunder, 2853.

ADARNECH. Colour like gold. *Howell.*

ADARNED. Ashamed. *Coles.*

ADARRIS. The flower of sea-water. *Howell.*

ADASE. To dazzle.

My clere and shynynge eyen were all *adased* and derked.

Caston's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.
The glittring therof wold have made every man's eyes so *adased*, that no man should have spied his falshed, and founden out the trouth.

Sir T. More's Workes, p. 459.

ADASSID. Dazzled; put out of countenance.

Beth not *adassid* for your innocence,
But sharpely take on you the governalle.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 106.

ADAUDS. In pieces. *Yorksh.* To rive all *adauds*, i.e. to tear all in pieces. See Kennett's MS. Glossary, the glossary at the end of The Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 12mo, York, 1697, p. 89, and the Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 41.

ADAUNT. (1) To tame. (*A.-N.*) See Rob. Glouc. pp. 61, 372; MS. Cott. Nero A. x. f. 41.

His fleshe wolde have charged him with fatnesse,
but that the wantonesse of his wombe with travaille and fastyng he *adaunteth*, and in ridyng and goyng travayleth myghteliche his youthe.

Rob. Glouc. p. 432.

(2) To daunt. *Daniel.*

ADAUNTRELEY. Same as *avauntlay*, q. v.

At last he upstart at the other side of the water,
which we call soil of the hart, and there other huntmen met him with an *adauntreley*.

Hawkins' Engl. Dram. iii. 238.

ADAW. To be daunted. *Spenser.*

ADAWE. (1) To awake. Palsgrave has, "I adawe or adawne, as the daye dothe in the mornynge whan the sonne draweth towardes his rysyng;" and, "I adawe one out of a swounde." Cf. *Troilus and Crescide*, iii. 1126.

But, sire, a man that waketh of his slepe,
He may not sodenly wel taken kepe
Upon a thing, ne seen it parfitly,
Til that he be *adawed* veraily.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 10274.

For this is Spica with hire bryzt spere,
That toward evene, at mydnyzt and at morwe,
Downe fro hevene *adaweth* al oure sorowe.

Lydgate, MS. Hatton 73.

(2) Down. The MS. Bodl. 415, f. 26, reads "do adawe," in the following passage. Cf. *Cov. Myst.* p. 294.

Eutycyus the abbot, hys selawe,
Herd sey hys bere was so *adawe*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 27.

(3) To kill; to execute.

Some wolde have hym *adawe*,
And some sayde it was not lawe.

Richard Coer de Lion, 973.

ADAY. In the daytime.

For what thing Willam wan *aday* with his bowe,
Were it fethered foul, or foure-foted best.

William and the Werewolf, p. 8.

ADAYS. A shorter form of the common phrase "now-a-days." *East Anglia.* In the following passage it probably means the same as *aday*, q. v.

What useth the eorl *adayes*?
Hontes he ar revayes?

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 85.

ADAZ. An addice. *Kennett's MS. Gloss.*

ADDE. Had.

And he byhet hym and ys al Kent ver and ner,
Al that Hengyst *adde* wule wythe kynges daye
Vortyger. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 221.

ADDEEM. To think; to judge; to determine.
(*A.-S.*)

And for revengement of those wrongfull smarts,
Which I to others did inflict afore,
Addeem'd me to endure this penaunce sore.
Faerie Queene, VI. viii. 22.

ADDER-BOLT. The dragon fly. *Var. dial.*

ADDER-SAY. I dare say. *Yorksh.*

ADDER'S-GRASS. A plant mentioned by Gerard, of which the generic name is *cynosorchis*.
See his Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 205.

ADDER'S-TONGUE. A description of this common plant is in Gerard's Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 404. [*Gerard*,

ADDER-WORT. The bistort or snake-weed.

ADDICE. (1) An addled egg. *Huloet*.

(2) An adze or axe. This is a common form of the word. Nares quotes Lyly's Mother Bombie.

ADDICT. Addicted.

To studies good *addict* of comely grace.
Mirroure for Magistrates, p. 175.

ADDITION. A title given to a man over and above his first, or Christian, and surname, showing his rank, occupation, &c. or alluding to some exploit or achievement. A law term, frequently occurring in Shakespeare.

ADDIWISSEN. Had I known it. *North*. An expression nearly obsolete, though still retained by some old persons. See Marshall's Rural Economy of Yorkshire, ii. 315. It seems to be merely a corruption of the very common old method of expressing repentance for any hasty action, *had I wist*, had I known the consequences. The following extracts give forms of the phrase very close to the provincial term.

This dredful ded I drawe me tylle,
And alle ys tornyd to *adywyst*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 51.

Addiwyst yt wylle not bee. *Ibid.* f. 51.

ADDLE. (1) To earn. *North*. Forby says "to earn, to profit gradually." It occurs in the Townley Mysteries, p. 195. See *Adyld*.

With goodmen's hogs, or corn, or hay,
I *addle* my ninepence every day.

Richard of Dalton Dale.

(2) "To addle his shoon" is said in the North of a horse that falls upon his back, and rolls from one side to the other. In the South, when a horse does so, he is said to "earn a gallon of oats."

(3) To grow; to thrive. *East*.

Where ivye embraseth the tree very sore,
Kill ivye, or tree else will *addle* no more.

Tusser's Five Hundred Points, 1573, f. 47.

(4) A swelling with matter in it. *Somerset*.

(5) Labourer's wages. *Yorksh.*

ADDLE-HEADED. Stupid; thoughtless. *Var. dial.*

ADDLE-PATE. A foolish person. *Kent*.

ADDLE-PLOT. A person who spoils any amusement. *South*.

ADDLE-POOL. A pool or puddle, near a dung-hill, for receiving the fluid from it. *South*.

ADDLINGS. Earnings from labour. *Yorksh.*

ADDOLORATE. To grieve. See Florio, in v. *Dolorare*.

ADDOUBED. Armed; accoutred. (*A.-N.*)

Was hotter than ever to provide himselfe of horse and armour, saying he would go to the island bravely *addoubed*, and shew himself to his charge.

Sidney's Arcadia, p. 277.

ADDOULSE. To sweeten. This term occurs in the dictionaries of Minsheu and Howell. See *Adulce*.

ADDRESS. To prepare for anything; to get ready. (*Fr.*) A very common use of the word in our old dramatists.

ADE. To cut a deep gutter across ploughed land. *Salop*.

ADEC. A vinegar milk. *Howell*.

ADECOUE. On oath. Perhaps an error of the scribe in the following passage, the other MSS. reading *a-vowe*.

By a token thou me troue,
I breke a solem *adecoue*.

Robson's Romances, p. 8.

ADELANTADO. The king's lieutenant of a country, or deputy in any important place of charge. Cf. Middleton's Works, i. 241; Minsheu, in v. It is a Spanish word.

ADELE. Added; annexed. So explained in the glossary to Urry's Chaucer. It should be two words, *a dele*, a portion.

ADEMAND. The loadstone. This form of the word occurs in Maundevile's Travels, p. 161.

ADENT. To fasten. *Minsheu*.

ADENYD. Dinned; stunned.

I was *adenyd* of that dynt,
Hit stoned me and mad me stont

Styl out of my steven. *MS. Douce 302, f. 12.*

ADEPCION. An acquirement. (*Lat.*)

In the *adepcion* and obteynyng of the garland, I being seduced and provoked by sinister counsaill and diabolical temptacion, did commyt a facynorous and detestable acte. *Hall, Richard III. f. 30.*

ADEQUATE. To make even or equal. *Minsheu*.

ADERCOP. A spider. More generally written *attercop*, q. v. Araneus, an *adercop*, or a spynner.—*Stanbrigii Vocabula*, sig. d. ii. Palsgrave has *addircop*. See Prompt. Parv. p. 16.

ADES. An addice. *Kennett*.

ADEWEN. To moisten; to bedew.

Thy gracious shourys lat reyne in habundaunce,
Upon myn herte t'*adewen* every veyne.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 251.

The hie hevynes doth your grace *adewe*.

MS. Ashmole 59, f. 174.

ADGE. An addice. *North*.

ADHIB. A name given to the herb eyebright, in Dr. Thomas More's MS. additions to Ray.

ADHIBITE. To admit. In the following example it perhaps ought to be *adhibited*. Cf. Rhomeo and Julietta, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 89.

To which counsaill there were *adhibite* very fewe,
and they very secrete. *Hall, Edward V. f. 13.*

ADHORT. To advise; to exhort.

Jullus Agricola was the first that by *adhorting* the Britaines publikely, and helping them privately, wun them to builde houses for themselves.

Stow's Survey of London, ed. 1593, p. 4.

ADHTEETH. Adheteeth him, i. e. fits himself with.

Adheteeth him a gay wench of the newe jet.
Wright's Political Songs, p. 320.

ADIN. Within. *Sussex.*

ADIR. Either.

It is agreed that the said Thomas Wrangwysch and William Welles shalbe captens of the soghers for the said cite, and that *adir* of them shall have liij. ss. of the day. *Darwin's York Records, p. 155.*

ADIT. A sough or level in a mine, generally made for drawing off water. *Derbysh.*

ADJOYNATE. Joined.

Two senely priores, together *adjoynate*,
In all the world was none theim like allowed.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 154.

ADJOYNAUNTES. Those who are contiguous. The adjective *adjoynate* occurs in the Dial. of Creat. Moral. p. 192.

Sought and practised waies and meanes how to joine himself with forein princes, and to greve and hurte his neighbors and *adjoynantes* of the realme of England. *Hall, Henry VI. f. 53.*

ADJOYNT. A person joined with another; a companion, or attendant. See Daniel's Civ. Wars, iv. 69, quoted by Nares.

ADJUMENT. Help; succour. *Miege.*

ADJUNCT. United with; immediately consequent. See King John, iii. 3, and Richardson, in v. *Adjoin.*

ADJUTE. To assist; to help. See Ben Jonson, as quoted by Richardson, in v.

ADJUTORIES. The arm bones. *Vigo tr.*

ADJUVANT. Assisting. See Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 109, for an instance of the word, the same with that taken by Richardson from Howell, Dict. in v. *Adjute.*

ADLANDS. Those butts in a ploughed field which lie at right angles to the general direction of the others; the part close against the hedges. *Salop.* [Headlands?]

ADLE. (1) Unsound; unwell. *East.*

(2) To addle; to earn. Skinner and Kennett give this as a Lincolnshire form of the word.

ADMERALLYYS. Commanders. See *Admiral.*
He sende after lordyngys,
Fyftene *admerallyys* and kyngys,
And arrayd them to fyght.

MS. Cantab. Ff. H. 38, f. 123.

ADMIRABLIST. Most admirable. Accented on the antepenult. *Yorksh.*

ADMIRAL. This word, which the reader will find under other forms, did not always imply its present acceptation, but a Saracen commander, sometimes a king. According to Kennett, the term *admiral* was not introduced before the latter end of the reign of Edward I. See his Glossary, 1816, in v. *Marinarius*; and *Admyrall*; Richard Coeur de Lion, 5042; Maundeville's Travels, p. 38. Robert of Gloucester has the form *amrayl*. See Hearne's Gloss. in v. According to some, the word was obtained in the wars with the Saracens of Spain, from *Emir-alma*, or emir of the water, which readily resolves itself into the other word. See Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. Introd. p. cxcv.

ADMIRATIVE. Minshew calls the note of admiration, the *admirative* point.

ADMISSION. An *admission*, as when a prince doth avow another prince to be under his protection. *Hollyband.*

ADMITTANCE. In general the same as *admission*, but used by Shakespeare in the sense of custom, privilege, or prerogative of being admitted into the presence of great personages, Ford tells Falstaff he is a gentleman "of great *admittance*." See the Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

ADMONISHMENT. Admonition. *Shak.*

ADMOVE. To move to. (*Lat.*)

ADMYROLD. A Saracen commander, or king.

The spec on *admyruld*,

Of wordes he was swythe bold. *Kyng Horn, 96.*

ADNOTE. To note; to observe. (*Lat.*)

In this matere to bee *adnoted*,

What evyl counsell wylthe pryncys maye induce.

Brit. Bibl. iv. 204.

ADNUL. To annul.

Shal uttilyrly stonde volde and *adnu'llid*, accordyng to the olde custome therof hadde and made.

MS. Bodl. c. Mus. 229.

ADNYCHELL. To annihilate. See an instance of this form of the word in Skelton's Works, i. 202.

ADO. (1) Done; finished. *Somersetsh.*

(2) To do.

I wol that thei togithir go,

And done al that thei han *ado*.

Romaunt of the Rose, 5090.

ADON. (1) Adonis. Cf. Troilus and Creseide, iii. 722.

For thilke love thou haddest to *Adon*,

Have pitee on my bitter teres smert.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 2226.

(2) Done away. Cf. Morte d'Arthur, ii. 29.

And what with Venus, and othir oppression

Of housis, Mars his venime is *adon*

Leg. of Hypermn. 32.

ADONNET. A devil. *North.* In Yorkshire one sometimes hears the saying, "Better be in with that *adonnet* than out."

ADOORS. At doors; at the door.

But when he sawe her goe forth *adours*, he hasted after into the streete.

Riche's Furness, 1561.

But what, sir, I beseech ye, was that paper,

Your lordship was so studiously employed in,

When ye came out *a-doors*?

Ifoman Pleased, iv. 1.

ADOPTIOUS. Adopted. See All's Well that Ends Well, i. 1. The commentators do not furnish another instance of the word.

ADORAT. A chemical weight of four pounds. *Phillips.*

ADORE. To adorn. See the Faerie Queene, IV. xi. 46; Beaumont and Fletcher, quoted by Nares in v.

ADORNE. (1) To adore.

The sonne, the moone, Jupiter and Saturne,

And Mars the God of armes they dyd *adore*.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 56

(2) Adorning; ornament. *Spenser.*

ADOTE. To doat; to grow silly.

It falleth that the moste wise
Ben otherwhile of love *adotid*,
And so by-whaped and assotid.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 177.

ADOUNE. Below; down. (*A.-S.*)

So lette thy grace to me discende *adouna*.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 27.

And when the gospel ys y-done,

Agayn thou myȝth knele *adown*.

Constitutions of Masonry, p. 35.

ADOUTED. Feared; redoubted. (*A.-N.*) Cf.

Morte d'Arthur, ii. 69.

He was corajous and gode knight,

And michel *adouted* in everich fight.

Gy of Warwike, p. 120.

ADOYNGE. Going on.

Alle the whyle the turnement was *adoynge*, she was
with Quene Guenever, and ever the Quene asked her
for what cause she came into that countrey.

Morte d'Arthur, i. 361.

ADPOYNTE. To appoint. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 194.

ADRAD. Afraid; frightened. (*A.-S.*)

The lady wase nevyr so *adrad*,

Into the hale sche hym lad.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 13.

ADRAMING. Churlish. *Kersey.*

A-DRAWE. (1) To draw away; to withdraw.

Awey fro hem he wold *a-drawe*,

Yf that he myght.

Octavian, 357.

(2) To draw. In the Dorset dialect we have *a-draen*, drawing.

The jeant, tho he sey hym come, bygan ys mace
adrawe.

Rob. Glouc. p. 207.

ADREAMT. Dosing. This is the provincial meaning of the word in Oxfordshire, and probably other counties. "You see, ma'am, all this time she is *adreamt*, between sleeping and waking," applied to an infant. The phrase "I was *adream'd*," for "I dreamt," occurs in the City Night-Cap, act iv. Cf. Webster's Works, i. 139.

I was even now *adream'd* that you could see with
either of your eyes, in so much as I waked for joy,
and I hope to find it true.

Wits, Fittes, and Fancies, 1595, p. 94.

ADREDE. To dread.

So mighti strokes ther wer given,

That strong schaftes al to-driven;

No was ther non in that ferrede,

That of his liif him might *adrede*.

Gy of Warwike, p. 47.

Ganhardin selghe that sight,

And sore him gan *adrede*. *Sir Tristrem, p. 288.*

ADRELWURT. The herb federfew. This name occurs in an early list of plants, in MS. Harl. 978.

ADRENCHEN. To drown. (*A.-S.*)

The see the shal *adrenche*,

Ne shal hit us of-thenche.

Kyng Horn, 109.

ADRENT. Drowned. See Rob. Glouc. pp. lxxxiv. 39, 384.

ADRESSID. Dressed; clothed.

Of vayne glorie excuse me,

That y ne have for love be

The bettre *adressid* and arayed.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 56.

How here jelow heer was tressid,

And hire atire so wel *adres-id*. *Ibid. f. 225.*

ADREST. Dressed; adorned. *Somersetsh.*

ADREYNTE. Drowned. Cf. Sevyng Sages, 1486; Piers Ploughman, p. 198; Gesta Romanorum, p. 104; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 229; Minot's Poems pp. 58, 60, 62.

So that he gan to swymme forth,

Over for to wende;

Ac his mester so evele he couthe,

That he *adreynte* atte ende.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

ADRIANE. Ariadne.

The plaint of Dejanire and Hermion,

Of *Adriane* and Ysiphillee.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 4487.

ADRIHE. Aside; behind. See Jamieson, in v. *Adreich*.

The kyngis douȝter whiche this syȝe,

For pure abaschement drow hire *adrihe*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 112.

The kyngys douȝter woche this syȝt,

For pure abasschyde drow hyre *adryȝt*.

Ibid. MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 6.

A-DRINK. Drunk. See the example quoted under *Amorwe*.

A-DROGH. Drew away. See the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, quoted in Hearne's edition, p. 241.

ADRONQUE. Drowned. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 430.

Tho fond hue hire sonde

Adronque by the stronde.

Kyng Horn, 968.

ADROP. A species of aurichalc, mentioned by Ben Jonson, in the Alchemist, ii. 1. Ashmole alludes to it in his Theat. Chem. Brit. pp. 135, 151, 333.

A-DROWE. Drew. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 307.

Hure swerdes than thay *a-drowe*,

That wern sharp y-grounde.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 30

ADROWED. Dried. *Devon.*

ADRY. Thirsty. *Var. dial.*

A-DRYE. To bear; to suffer. (*A.-S.*)

In alle thys londe ther ys not soche a knyȝt,

Were he never so welle y-dyȝt,

That hys stroke myȝt *a-drye*,

But he schulde hyt sore abyē.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 218.

ADULABLE. Easy to be flattered. *Minshew.*

ADULCE. To sweeten. (*Lat.*)

Not knowing this, that Jove decrees

Some mirth, t'*adulce* man's miseries.

Herrick's Works, 11. 47.

ADULTERATE. Adulterous; false. Often used in the latter general sense, without any reference to adultery. Cf. Richard III. iv. 4; Comedy of Errors, ii. 2; Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 240; Rider's Dict. in v. *Adullerine* for *adulterous* occurs in the Mirour for Magistrates, p. 85.

ADUN. Down. Cf. Wright's St. Patrick's Purgatory, p. 55.

Slellich is this vers i-seid,

Hit wer harme *adun* i-lelid.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 175.

ADUNATION. Union. *Taylor.*

ADUNCITY. Crookedness. *Rider.*

ADURE. To burn. *Bacon.*

ADUSTON. Adustion. This form of the word occurs in Greene's Planctomachia, 1585, f. 11.

ADUTANTE. Fine?

With ther coppentante

They loke *adutante*. *Skelton's Works, ii. 429.*

ADVANCE. To grace ; to give a lustre to. See Timon of Athens, i. 2.

ADVANCERS. The second branches of a buck's horn. See the Lexicon Tetraglotton of Howell, and *Avanters*.

ADVAUNT. A boast.

And if ye wyn, make none *advauant*,
For you are sure of one yll *servaunte*.

Plays called the foure PP.

ADVAUNTOUR. A boaster. *Palsgrave*.

ADVAYLE. Profit ; advantage.

In any wise to do,
For lucre or *advayle*,
Ageynst thyr kyng to rayle.

Skelton's Works, ii. 432.

ADVENTAYLE. The open and moveable portion of the helmet which covered the mouth, for the purpose of respiration.

Hys *adventayle* he gan unlace,
Hys hed he smoot of yn the place. *Octovian*, 1153.

ADVERE. To turn to.

And doo then accompte their good service had
clerely out of remembraunce, whiche stirreth theym
and others, for drede and their awne securities, to *advere*
in maner in way of allegiaunce to th Erle of Kyldare,
omytting wele nigh their hole duetie to the Kingis
Highnes.

State Papers, ii. 168.

ADVERSACYON. Contention.

Desyringe so a castell in to dwell,
Hym and his men to kepe frome all *adversacyon*.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 55.

ADVERSE. Be unpropitious.

And seeyde how that was a presage,
Touchende unto that other Perse,
Of that fortune him schulde *adverso*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 73.

ADVERSER. An adversary.

Myn *adversers* and false wytnes berars agaynste
me say that they hard Prate saye that I shuld call
my very god lorde Chauncellour knave.

Archæologia, xxlii. 46.

ADVERSION. Attention.

The soul bestoweth her *adversion*
On something else. *More's Phil. Poems*, p. 294.

ADVERTACYONNE. Information.

Of your good herts I have *advertacyonne*,
Where thorow in sowle holl made ze be.

Digby Mysteries, p. 106.

ADVERTASH'D. Advertised. *North*.

ADVERTENCE. Attention.

Although the body sat emong hem there,
Her *advertence* is alwaie ellis-where.

Troilus and Cresside, iv. 698.

ADVERTISEMENT. Admonition. This is the original meaning of the word in prefatory notices. Cf. Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1 ; Harrington's Nug. Antiq. i. 46.

ADVEST. To put a person in possession. See Cotgrave, in v. *Adheriter*, *Advestir*.

ADVISEMENT. Consideration.

Thereto, if you respect their position, they are
situat in maner of a circle or ring, having an huge
lake or portion of the sea in the middest of them,
which is not without perill to such as with small
adviseement enter into the same.

Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 33.

ADVITE. Adult. (*Lat.*)

Fyrste such persones, beyng nowe *advite*, that is
to saye, passed their chyldehoode, as wel in maners
as in yeres

Sir Thos. Elyot's Governor, p. 85.

ADVOCACIES. Lawsuits. (*A.-N.*)

Be ye not ware how that false Poliphete
Is now about eftsonis for to plete,
And bringin on you *advocacies* new ?

Troilus and Cresside, ii. 1469.

ADVOCAS. Lawyers ; advocates.

As shameful deth as herte can devise,
Come to thise juges and hir *advocas*.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 12225.

ADVOCATION. Pleading. *Shak.*

ADVOCATRICE. A female advocate. *Elyot*.

ADVOID. To avoid ; to leave ; to quit. "Void the bar" is a phrase still used by the crier at the courts in Westminster Hall. Cf. Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 198 ; Hall, Henry IV. f. 27 ; Supp. to Hardyng, f. 83.

ADVOUCH. To avouch.

Yet because it hath beene by us experimented,
and found out to be true, we maie the better *advouch*
it.

Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 30.

ADVOWE. To avow ; to plead. See Palsgrave, f. 138.

So that I maie sale and *advowe* that never prince
bearyng scepter and croune over realmes and re-
gions, hath found or proved more faithfuller coun-
sailers, nor trewer subjectes, then I.

Hall, Edward IV. f. 60.

ADVOWTRY. Adultery. Cf. Cov. Myst. p. 216 ; Hardyng, f. 194 ; Supp. to Hardyng, f. 67 ; Percy's Reliques, p. 120 ; Apology for the Lollards, p. 78 ; Rom. of the Rose, 4954.

We giffe noȝte oure bodyse to lecherye ; we do
nane *advowtrye*, ne we do na synne wharefore us
sulde nede to do penaunce.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 33.

ADVYSYON. A vision ; a dream.

O good knyghte, sayd he, thow arte a foole, for that
gentilwoman was the maister fende of helle, the
whiche hath power above alle devyls, and that was
the old lady that thow sawest in thyn *advysyon*
rydyng on the serpent.

Morte d'Arthur, ii. 245.

ADWARD. Award ; judgment ; sentence. *Spenser*.

This poet also uses it as a verb.

ADWAYTHE. To wait for. This peculiar form occurs in Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 202.

ADYGHT. Dressed ; adorned. (*A.-S.*)

The terys ranne on the kingis kne,
For joye that he sawe Bors *adyght*.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 103.

ADYLD. Addled ; earned.

He has *adyld* his ded, a kyng he hym calde.

Tuoneley Mysteries, p. 195.

ADYT. The innermost part of a temple ; the place where the oracles were pronounced.

Behold, amidst the *adyts* of our gods.

Greene's Works, i. 114.

ADYTE. To indite ; to write.

Kyng Rychard dede a lettre wryte,
A noble clerk it gan *adyte*,
And made therinne mensyoun,
More and lesse, of the raunsoun.

Richard Cœur de Lion, 1174.

ADZE. An addice. *Minsheu*.

AE. One ; one of several ; each. *North*.

AER. An ear. *East*.

AEREMANCÉ. Divination by the air.

He tempteth ofte, and cek also,
Aeremancé in juggement.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 185.

ÆSTIVE. Summer.

I must also shew how they are likewise ingendered out of the dust of the earth by warme, æstive, and summer shewers, whose life is short, and there is no use of them. *Topseell's History of Serpents*, p. 178.

AEWAAS. Always. *North.***AEY.** (1) Yes. *Var. dial.*

(2) Always; ever.

Off lewtyng, welle y wote,

He bare the pryas aey. *MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 80.*

AF. Of.

Fore as possebil fore soth hit is,

With a tere af thyn ye. *MS. Douce 302, f. 19.*

AFAITEN. To tame. (*A.-N.*)

It *afaiteth* the flesh

Fram folies ful manye. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 291.

A-FALLE. Fallen. Cf. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 272;

Gesta Romanorum, p. 472.

Lordynges, wel ȝe wyteth alle,

How Charles the kyng of Fraunce

Now is oppon my lond *a-falle*,

With pride and gret bobaunce.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 20.

AFARE. Affairs; business. *Skinner.***AFARNE.** Afar off; at a distance.

Al thay wald wiht hym *afarne*.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

AFATEMENT. Behaviour; good manners. (*A.-N.*)

Theo thridde him taughte to play at bal;

Theo feorthe *afatement* in halle.

Kyng Alisaunder, 661.

AFAUNCE. Weber conjectures this word to mean *affiance*. The Bodl. MS. reads *avaunce*.

By anothir mon thou knowest *afaunce*,

And by the steorres telle his chaunce.

Kyng Alisaunder, 732.

A-FAYLE. To fail; to be wanting.

Two hundurd knyghtys take the

The Lerons boldely to assayle;

Loke yowre hertys not *a-fayle*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 178.

AFAYTY. To tame; to subdue. (*A.-N.*)

As sone as somer come, to Yrlond he gan wende,

Vor to *afayty* that lond, and to wynne ech ende.

Rob. Glouc. p. 179.

AFEARD. Afraid. *Var. dial.* This form of the word is a common archaism. See *Merch. of Venice*, ii. 9.**AFEDE.** To feed. *Chaucer.***AFEDED.** Feofed; gave fiefs.

Thei lete make a guode abbey,

And well yt *afefed* tho.

Amis and Amiloun, 2486.

AFELD. (1) In the field.

This brethren wendeth *afeld*

To witen here fe;

Ac Josep levede at hom,

That hende was and fre. *MS. Bodl.* 652, f. 2.

Ant hou he sloh *afelde*

Him that is fader aquelde. *Kyng Horn*, 997.

(2) Felled; destroyed. (*A.-S.*)

That lond destrud and men aqueld,

And Cristendom thai han michel *afeld*.

Gy of Warwike, p. 96.

AFELLE. To fell; to cut down. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng dude onon *afelle*

Many thousande okes, ich telle.

Kyng Alisaunder, 5240.

AFENCE. Offence. *Prompt. Parr.***AFEND.** To offend.

Thi God thou schalt noȝt *afend*,

Bot bryng thiselfe to good end.

MS. Douce 302, f. 2.

AFENG. Received. (*A.-S.*)

Seinte Martha guod was,

As ȝe hereth of telle,

Hy *afenge* oure Lord in here hous,

As it seith in the gospelle.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oron. 57.

AFEORMED. Confirmed; made fast. (*A.-N.*)

Have who so the maistry may,

Afeormed faste is this deray.

Kyng Alisaunder, 7356.

AFER. A horse. *Northumb.***AFERD.** Instructed. (*A.-N.*)

And hoteth him sende, fer and nere,

To his justices lettres hard,

That the contrais beo *aford*

To frusche the gadelyng, and to bette,

And none of heom on lyve lete.

Kyng Alisaunder, 1813.

AFERE. (1) Afraid. As Tyrwhitt does not explain this word, I give the French original of the passage in which it occurs.

Mine hert for lre goith *afere*,

That I let any entre here.

Romaunt of the Rose, 4073.

Trop yré suis au cuer du ventre,

Quant oncques nul y mist le plé.

Le Roman de la Rose, 3827.

(2) To make afraid. (*A.-S.*)

Ye have with yow good engynes,

Swilke knowe but few Sarezynes;

A mangel thou doo arere,

And soo thou schalt hem wel *afere*.

Richard Coer de Lion, 4104.

AFERID. Afraid. (*A.-S.*)

Ha! cowarde herte of love unlerid,

Whereof arte thou so sore *afetid*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 107.

AFERRE. Afraid. (*A.-S.*)

ȝytte sche that is *aferre* lette her flee.

Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 77.

AFERT. Afraid. (*A.-S.*)

So gryslich thel were wrought,

Uche of hem a swerd brought,

And mad hire *afert* so sore.

The Kyng of Tars, 411.

A-FETID. This term is applied to deer in the following passage, and apparently means well or full shaped. (*A.-N.*)

And wel *a-fetid* is whanne the hed is wel woxen by ordynaunce after the highte and the schap, whan the tyndes be wel growe yn the beem by good measure.

MS. Bodl. 546.

AFFADIL. A daffodil. A common old form of the word, found in Palsgrave, Minsheu, Florio, and Cotgrave. "Flour of *affadille*" is recommended in a receipt to cure madness, in an old medical MS. in Lincoln Cathedral, f. 282. See also *Archæologia*, xxx. 382.**AFFAIED.** Afraid; affrighted; affected. *Langtoft.***AFFAIES.** Burdens. *Langtoft.***AFFAINED.** Feigned. *Hall.***AFFAMISH.** To famish with hunger. *Spenser.***AFFAYTED.** Prepared; instructed; tamed. (*A.-N.*)

He hadde a clergon yonge of age,
Whom he hath in his chamber *affaited*.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 43.

His cookes ben for hym *affayted*,
So that his body is awayted. *Ibid. f. 130.*
The yonge whelpe whiche is *affayted*,
Hath not his mayster better awayted
To couche, whanne he sayeth, "Goo lowe!"

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 46.

And eche of hem his tale *affayteth*
Alle to deceyve an innocent.

Ibid. f. 64.

AFPE. Have.

That mester *affe* to wynne theem mede.

Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 47.

APPEARED. Afraid. *Shak.* Few provincial words are more common.

AFFECT. (1) To love. This word is used both as a substantive and a verb.

True worth moves few: but sure I am, not many
Have for bare vertues sake *affected* any.

Wither's Abuses, p. 34.

(2) A property of the mind.

Yea, they were utterlie void of that *affect*, which is naturallie ingrafted in man, which is to be pittifull to the humble and prostrate, and to resist the proud and obstinat. *Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, p. 55.*

AFFECTATED. Affected. "A stile or oration to much *affected* wyth strange words." *Baret.*

AFFECTATION. A curious desire of a thing which nature hath not given. *Rider.*

AFFECTEIOUSLY. Affectionately. See *Affectuously*.

After hys death, his life again was dally wished, and *affecteiously* among his subjectes desyred, but wishyng served not, nor yet their desyre tooke none effecte. *Hall, Edward IV. f. 61.*

AFFECTION. (1) Affectation. *Shak.*

(2) Sympathy. See a curious passage in the *Merch. of Venice*, iv. 1, and the notes of the commentators. Parson Hugh, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1, makes a verb of it, to love.

AFFECTIONATED. Attached. See the *Cobler of Canterburie*, 1608, sig. E. iii.

And albeit he trusted the Englishmen well inough, yet being borne on the other side of the seas, he was more *affectionated* to the people of those provinces there subject unto him.

*Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, p. 55.**

AFFECTIONED. Affected. *Shak.*

AFFECTUALL. Effectual. Such seems to be the meaning of the word in *Archæologia*, xxv. 90, while in the same document, p. 89, *affectually* occurs in the same sense as *affectuously*, q. v.

Alonso failed not with *affectuall* and manifest argumentes to perswade her that her housband had now no more right or title to her at all.

Riche's Farewell, 1581.

AFFECTUOUSLY. Passionately; affectionately. Cf. Giletta of Narbona, ap. Collier's *Shak. Lib.* p. 10; Harrington's *Nug. Ant.* i. 19; Wright's *Monastic Letters*, p. 99; *State Papers*, i. 827.

I have sought hym desirously,

I have sought hym *affectuously*. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 157.

AFEEBLED. Enfeebled.

In the restreynyng of naturall issues, strengthening

the *afeebled* members, assisting the livelie forces, dispersing annolous oppllations, and qualifieng of sundrie griefes. *Harrison's Desc. of England*, p. 214.

AFFEER. To settle; to confirm. See *Macbeth*, iv. 3. *Affeerours*, says Cowell, are "those that be appointed upon oath to mulct such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable, and have no express penalty set down by statute."

AFFENDE. To offend.

Lawe is nyge flemid oute of contré,
For fewe ben that dide it to *offende*.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 267.

But now to the mater that I be-flore meved,
Of the gomes so gay that grace hadde *affendid*.

Deposition of Richard II. p. 21.

AFFERAUNT. The haunch. (*A.-N.*)

He bereth moo tyndes then dolt an herte. His heed may noht be wel devysed withoute payntyng. Thei have a longere tayl than the hert, and also he hath more grece to his *afferaunt* then the hert.

MS. Bodl. 546.

AFFERDEDE. Frightened.

Me thoghte scho had no powere, for the Passyone of God comforthed me; but the grysely syghte of hir *afferdede* me.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 251.

AFFERE. (1) To belong. (*Fr.*)

He was then buryed at Winchester in royall wise, As to suche a prince of reason should *affere*.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 106.

(2) Countenance; demeanour. *Gaw.*

(3) To terrify.

The fion the soudan nam, Richard for to *affere*.

Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 187.

AFFERMID. Confirmed.

And whan that lawe was confermid
In dewe forme, and alle *affermid*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 80.

Among the goddes highe it is *affirmed*,

And by eterne word written and confermed.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 2351.

AFSESED. Frightened. The following extract from Browne is given by Richardson, in v. *Pheeze*, but it is, perhaps, the same with *fesyne*, *Prompt. Parv.* p. 158, explained to *make afraid*, and which has no connexion, I believe, with either *pheeze*, or *A.-S. fesian*, as Mr. Way seems to intimate. See *Fese*.

She for a while was well sore *afessed*.

Browne's Shepherd's Pipe, Ecl. i.

AFFICHE. To affirm. (*A.-N.*)

Of that they sen a womman riche,
Ther wol they alle here love *affiche*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 142.

AFFIE. To trust; to rely. See *Rom. of the Rose*, 5480; *Kyng Alisaunder*, 7347.

AFFINAGE. The refining of metals. *Skinner.*

AFFINE. (1) A relative. Shakespare has it as a verb.

Howe heynous or detestable a cryme sooever he had committed, treason onely except, shoulde likewise as *affines* and alyes to the holy orders be saved, and committed to the bysshoppes pryson.

Hall, Henry VII. f. 50.

(2) To refine. *Skinner.*

AFFIRE. On fire.

And hir to love lliche as I desire,
Benigne Lorde, so set myn hert *affire*.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 12.

AFFIRMABLY. With certainty.

I cannot wryte of suche *affirmably*.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 58.

AFFLIGHT. Flight.

Of the gripe he had a sight,
How she flew in *afflight*.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 82.

AFFLIGIT. Afflicted. *Maundevile*.**AFFOND.** Have found.

A moneth after a mon myghtte hom *affond*,
Lyand styll on the grownd.

Huntyng of the Hare, 253.

AFFONG. Same as *Afonge*, q. v. This form occurs in MS. Arund. Coll. Arm. 8.**AFFORCE.** To strengthen; to compel.

Gorge upon gorge to *afforce* hys lechery;
The longe daye he spent in glotony.

Bochas, b. v. c. 8.

Swa sulde we do agaynes develles that *afforces* thame
to reve fra us the hony of poure lyfe and of grace.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 194.

AFFORD. To afford to sell. *Non possum tantulo vendere*, I cannot *afford* it at so little a price. *Rider*.**AFFORE.** To make effective.

So that thou ous sykerie *affore*

To help ous in this clos. *MS. Ashmole 33, f. 27.*

Heete and moysture directyth ther passages,
With greene fervence *t'affore* yong corages.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 244.

AFFORME. To conform.

Ye servauntes that wayte upon the table,

Be ye honest and dyligent;

To hym that is most honourable

Afforme your maners and entent.

Doct. of Good Servauntes, p. 8.

AFFORN. Before.

And alle the Sarsyns thay a-slowe,

That thay *afforn* him founde.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 30.

AFFORST. Thirsty.

Not halffe ynowh therof he hadde,

Oft he was *afforst*. *The Frere and the Boy*, iv.

AFFRAIE. Fear.

But yet I am in grete *affraie*

Lest thou sholdest nat doe as I saie.

Rom. of the Rose, 4297.

AFFRAMYNGE. Framyng, or *afframyng*, or wynnynge, *Lucrum, emolumentum*. Prompt. Parv. p. 176.**AFFRAP.** To encounter; to strike down.

They bene y-mett, both ready to *affrap*.

Faerie Queene, II. i. 26.

AFFRAY. (1) A disturbance. (*A.-N.*)

Who lived ever in swiche delite o day,

That him ne meved other consience,

Or ire, or talent, or som kin *affray*.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 5557.

(2) To frighten. (*A.-N.*)

Needles, God wot, he thought hire to *affray*.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 8331.

AFFRAYED. Afraid.

And whenne Kyng Edwardes hooste had know-
lege that Sere Perys le Brasille with the Scottes-
menne were comynge, thei remewed from the sege
and were *affrayed*. *Warkworth's Chronicle*, p. 2.

AFFRAYNE. To question; to ask. (*A.-S.*)

Byfore the amyrall thanne he goth,

And bygan him for to *affrayne*.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 28.

I *affrayned* hym first

Fram whennes he come.

Piers Ploughman, p. 347.

AFFRENDED. Reconciled.

Where when she saw that cruell war so ended,
And deadly focs so faithfully *affrended*,
In lovely wise she gan that lady greet,
Which had so great dismay so well amended.

Faerie Queene, IV. ili. 50.

AFFRET. An assault; an attack. (*Fr.*)

And, passing forth with furious *affret*,

Pierst through his bever quite into his brow.

Faerie Queene, IV. ili. 11.

AFFRICTION. Friction. *Boyle*.**AFFRODILE.** A daffodil. *Chesh*.**AFFRONT.** To meet face to face; to encounter.

Cf. Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2; Hamlet, iii. 1.

"On affront," face to face. Ben Jonson, iv.
51, has the word as a substantive.

The brigge ys of fair entaylle,

On brede fourty fete;

An hundred knyghtes wythoute faille,

Ther on *affront* mowe meet.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 22.

AFFRONTEDNESS. Great impudence. *Skinner*.**AFFULDEM.** Struck down. (*A.-S.*)

Roland is an hardi man,

So strong man and so wigt;

In no bataill ther he cam,

Ne fond he nevere knygt

That onys a strok him astod,

That he on him leide,

That he ne *affuldem* were wod,

Outher slowe at a braide. *MS. Ashmole 33.*

AFFYAUNCE. Trust.

He shrove hym with grete repentaunce,

But of Goddys mercy he hadde none *affyaunce*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 82.

AFGODNESS. Idolatry. *Skinner*.**AFILE.** To file; to polish. Cf. Troilus and Creseide, ii. 1681.

Whanne he hath his tunge *afild*

With softe speche and with lesynges.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

For wel he wiste, whan that song was songe,

He must preche, and wel *afile* his tonge.

Chaucer Cant. T. 714.

AFILED. Defiled.

Alas, heo saide, y nere y-spilled!

For men me clepuþ quene *afiled*.

Kyng Alisaunder, 1064.

A-FINE. *Wel a-fine*, in perfection. See *Afyn*.

For no man at the firste stroke

Ne may not fel adoune an oke,

Nor of the reisins have the wine,

Till grapes be ripe and *wel a-fine*.

Rom. of the Rose, 3690.

AFINGRET. Hungry. Cf. Wright's Political Songs, p. 342; Piers Ploughman, pp. 133, 176, 283, 403.

A vox gon out of the wode go,

Afingret so, that him wes wo;

He nes nevere in none wise

Afingret erour half so swithe.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 272.

As hy were on a day sore *afyngred*,

To the bord hy sete.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, f. 3.

AFIT. On foot. *North*.**A-FIVE.** Into five pieces.

Sir Gil to him gan to drive,

That his spere brast *a-five*. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 395.

AFLAMING. Flaming.

The sting of tongues the *aflaming* fire doth feed.

Append. to W. Mures, p. 291.

AFLAT. Flat. *Bacon.***AFLAUNT.** Showily dressed.

Al *aflaunt* now vaunt it;

Brave wench, cast away care;

With layes of love chaunt it,

For no cost see thou spare.

Promos and Cassandra, l. 2.

AFLIED. Escaped.

He shoke his eares,

And from grete feares

He thought hym well *aflid*.

Sir Thomas More's Workes, 1557.

AFLIGHT. To be uneasy. (*A.-N.*)

Upon this worde hir herte *aflight*,

Thynkende what was best to doone.

Gower, b. ii.

Tho was the boy *aflight*,

And dorst not speke.

Octavian, 191.

A-FLORE. On the floor.

And over keveryd with a pal,

A-flore where she stondea.

MS. Cantab. Ff. l. 6, f. 90.

AFLOJEN. Flown.

And were *afozen* grete and smalle,

And eke the amerel. *MS. Ashmole 33, f. 41.*

AFLY3TE. Same as *Aflight*, q. v.

Upon his worde hire herte *afl3yte*,

Thenkende what was best to done.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 66.

And tho for fere hire herte *afl3yte*. *Ibid. f. 112.*

AFO. To take; to undertake; to receive.

Thempereur that was so fre,

With him Gij than ladde he;

Castels him bede and cités,

Gret worthachip and riche fes;

Ac he therof nold *afo*,

For nothing that he might do.

Gy of Warwike, p. 94.

Bi mi Lord Jhesus Crist,

This message ichil *afo*.

Ibid. p. 133.

For nought that y might *afo*,

Y all bitray therl Tirrl.

Ibid. p. 199.

AFOAT. On foot. *Var. dial.***AFOILD.** Foiled; cast down.

Felice hadde of him gret rewthe.

Gii, quod sche, thou lovest me in trewthe!

Al to michel thou art *afoild*;

Now thi blod it is acoild. *Gy of Warwike, p. 20.*

AFONGE. To take; to receive. "Afonge hem

who so afonge," take them who will take them.

Cf. Wright's Middle-age Treat. on Science, p.

140; Rob. Glouc. p. 91; Arthour and Mer-

lin, p. 126; Kyng Alisaunder, 606, 972, 7289,

7534.

Alas! sede seinte Cuthberd,

Fole ech am to longe!

I nelle this schep no longer kepe,

Afonge hem who so *afonge*!

MS. Coll. Trin. Oron. 57, f. 2.

AFORCE. (1) To force; to compel. Cf. Kyng

Alisaunder, 789; Rob. Glouc. pp. 121, 323;

Skelton's works, i. 31, 308, explained to mean,

to attempt, to exert one's self.

Thoghe men *aforced* hym, for drede,

To sey that that man dyd that dede.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 25.

For gif a mon *aforce* hym ay

To do the goode that he may,

git may his goode dedus be so wrought,

That par chaunce God aloweth hym nought.

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 31.

(2) To force; to ravish.

He hath me of vilanie blsought;

Me to *aforce* is in his thought.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 88.

AFORE. (1) Before; forward; in time past.

(*A.-S.*) It is used in the two latter senses

with quick speakers; especially in the northern

provinces, and in Norfolk. In MS. Digby 40,

f. 19, is the proverb, "Hee that will not be-

ware *afore* will be sory afterwarde."

And when the lyenas hungurd sore,

Sche ete of the gryffyn more,

That *afore* was stronge and wyght.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84.

(2) Gone. So explained in a MS. Somerset-

shire glossary, lent to me by a native of that

county.

AFOREN. Before. *Chaucer.***AFORE-TUZ.** Before thou hast. *Yorksh.***AFORETYME.** In time past. Still in use. See

an instance in the Dial. of Creat. Moral. p. 144.

AFORE-YENE. Over against; directly in front

of. *Somerset.*

And sayid, nece, who hath arayid thus

The yondir house, that stante *aforylene* us?

Troilus and Creneide, li. 1188.

AFORNANDE. Beforehand. *Prompt. Parv.***AFORNE.** Before; formerly. *West.*

Aforne provided by grace of Crist Jhesu,

To were ij. crownys in Yngland and in Fraunce.

MS. Harl. 2251, f. 4.

AFORNE-CASTE. Premeditated.

By high imaginacion *aforne-caste*,

On a night thorghe the hoggis sty hee brast.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 171.

AFORRAN. In store; in reserve. *North.* A

corruption apparently of *aforehand*.

A-FORSE. By necessity.

Than felle it *a-forse* to felle hem azeine.

Deposition of Richard II. p. 28.

AFORTHE. (1) To afford. (*A.-S.*)

And yaf hem mete as he myghte *aforth*,

And mesurable hyre. *Piers Ploughman, p. 129.*

(2) Continually. (*A.-S.*)

And here and there, as that my litille wit

Afurthe may eek thinke I translate hit.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 267.

A-FORWARD. In front.

Mid thre hondred kny3tes, a duk, that het Siward,

Asailede Corineus hymself *a-forward*.

Rob. Glouc. p. 17.

AFOTE. On foot.

Whenne Adam Abelle body fond,

For sorwe *afote* my3t he not stond.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8.

It felle they fou3ten bothe *afote*.

Gower MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 117.

AFOUE. A vow.

Jake seyde, y make *afoue*,

Y am as redey as thow.

The Frere and the Boy, st. lxvi.

AFOUNDE. Discovered.

And tho the Sarsenes *afounde*

Her lord was slayn,

Everych to fle away that stounde

Was ferly fayn.

Octavian, 1652.

AFOUNDRIE. Foundered.

He was ner *afound[r]it*, and coud none othir help.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 599.

AFOUR. Over.

This men, on the kinges sond,
 Went *afour* half Ingland.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 24.

A-FOYSTE. In Prompt. Parv. p. 7, this is translated by *lirida*, the meaning of which may be seen in that work, p. 163. The *a* is probably the article, although Mr. Way informs me the Winchester MS. reads *affyste*.

A-FRAWL. For all; in spite of. *Suffolk.*

AFRAYE. Fear; fright. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 175.

That other rode his waye,
 His herte was in grete *afraye*.

Syr Tryamour, 1382.

AFRAYET. Afraid.

The fresson was *afrayet*, and ferd of that fere.

Rubson's Romances, p. 15.

AFREED. Afraid. *Derbysh.*

AFRET. Fretted; placed crosswise. (*A.-N.*)

For round environ her crounet
 Was full of riche stouls *afret*.

Rom. of Rose, 3204.

AFRETIE. To devour.

Spedeth ou to spewen,
 Asc me doth to spelle;
 The fend ou *afretis*
 With fleis ant with felle.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 240.

AFREYNE. To judge. (*A.-S.*)

But evere we hope to Thin goodnesse,
 Whanne Thow schalt this werde *afreyne*.

Hampole's Stim. Consc. MS.

AFRONT. In front. See *Berners*.

Least his people should be assailed not onlie *afront*, but also upon everie side the battels, he caused the ranks so to place themselves, as their battels might stretch farre further in bredth than otherwise the order of warre required.

Holinshed, Hist. England, p. 50.

AFRONTTE. Abreast.

And worst of all that Tundale fand,
Afrontte unnethe thei myght passe

Tundale's Visions, p. 32.

AFRORE. Frozen. *Somerset.*

AFROUGHTE. Asked? (*A.-S.*)

The bysschope spake withoute fayle,
 Thoughe he were nothyng *afroughte*.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 114.

AFROUNT. To accost; to encounter; to attack. (*A.-N.*)

An if a pore man speke a word, he shal be foule *afrounted*.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 337.

And with Nede I mette,
 That *afrounted* me foule,

And faitour me called. *Piers Ploughman, p. 425.*

AFRYSTE. Frightened.

Hire herte was so sore *afryste*,
 That sche ne wiste what to thinke.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 161.

He be-helde gif the hinde evel hurt were,
 And fond sche nas but *a-fryst* for fere of that dint.

Will. and the Werwolf, p. 100.

AFT. (1) Oft. *Percy.*

(2) Behind. Generally a sea term, but it is in common use on the banks of the Tyne, and occasionally in other places, in the sense here given, without any relation to nautical subjects.

AFTE. Foolish?

Hit nis bot trewth, I wend, an *afte*,
 For te sette *nego* in enl crafte.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 210.

AFTER. Afterwards; according to; according to the shape of. "After that they ware," according to their degree. So in the Common Prayers, "Neither reward us *after* our iniquities," i. e. according to our iniquities. The word occurs apparently in a peculiar sense in Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 40.

Theo othir ladies *after* that they ware,
 To knyghtis weore deliverid there.

Kyng Alisaunder, 2503.

AFTERBURTHEN. The afterbirth. This word is often used in the curious depositions relating to the birth of the Prince of Wales in 1688. See Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, 1797.

AFTERCLAP. Anything disagreeable happening after all consequences of the cause have been thought at an end. Hartshorne, Salop. Antiq. p. 303, says, "the consequence, issue, result, generally received in *malam partem*." Cf. Reliq. Antiq. i. 77; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 94; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 197.

To thy frende thowe lovest moste,
 Loke thowe telle not alle thy worste,

Whatesoever behappes;

For whane thy frende ys thy foo,

He wolle tell alle and more too;

Beware of *afterclappes*! *MS. Lansd. 762, f. 100.*

So that hit was a sory happe,

And he was a-gast of *after-clappe*.

MS. Douce 236, f. 14.

AFTERDEAL. Disadvantage. Cf. Reynard the Foxe, p. 149.

For otherwise the partle ys dryven to a greate *afterdele*, and must be enforced, to his greate chardges, to repaire to your majestie for the same, whiche he is not well able to doo.

State Papers, lii. 460.

AFTER-EYE. To keep a person in view; to follow him. *Shak.*

AFTERFEED. The grass that grows after the first crop has been mown, and generally fed off, not left for an *aftermath*, as in some other counties. *Oxon.*

AFTERINGS. The last milk drawn from a cow. *Var. dial.*

AFTER-KINDRED. Remote kindred.

Yet nathelasse your kinrede is but *after-kinrede*, for they ben but litell sibbe to you, and the kinne of your enemies ben nle sibbe to hem.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 153.

AFTERLEYS. Aftermaths. *Berks.*

AFTER-LONGE. Long afterwards.

And *after-longe* he lyved withouten stryfe,
 Tyll he went from his mortall lyfe.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 47.

AFTER-LOVE. Love after the first love. *Shak.*

AFTERMATH. A second crop of grass. *Var. dial.*

AFTER-SAILS. The sails that belong to the main and mizen masts, and keep the ship to the wind.

AFTER-3ERNE. To long after.

God grauntes us noghte ay that we for-pray, for he wille gyfe us better thenne we *after-3erne*.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 237.

AFTIN. Often.

For as *afstin* tyme as thou scorgediste him with thi

penyshementes, for to make him to obeys to thi
commaundermentes, he wolde never, but encline to
me. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 126.

APTIRCASTE. A throw at dice after the game
is ended; anything done too late.

Thus ever he pleyeth an *aptircaste*
Of alle that he schalle say or do.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 100.

AFT-MEAL. A late meal.

Indeepe, quoth he, I keepe an ordinary,
Eightpence a meale who there doth sup or dyne;
And dyne and cardes are but an accuarye:
At *aft-meal* who shall paye for the wine!

Thynne's Debate, p. 48.

AFTYR-PARTE. The behind side. *Prompt. Parv.*

AFURE. On fire.

He moe ys suerde and grunte, and myd such earnest
smot,

That the sprong out myd ech dunt of helme so there,
That yt thoȝt myd ech dunt, as that heved *afture*
were. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 308.

AFURST. Thirsty. The two forms *a-fyngred*
and *a-furst*, according to Mr. Wright, appear
to be characteristic of the dialect of the coun-
ties in the West of England; and a con-
firmation of this conjecture occurs in MS.
Lanad. 1033, f. 2, where the word *furst* is
given as current in Wiltshire in that sense in
1697. Cf. *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 176, 283,
529; *Kyng Horn*, 1120; *Afforel*.

A-furst hy were for weryness;

So sore that nas ende. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 87.

AFURT. Sullen. *West.*

AFVED. Had.

Of G. will I now lef my tale,
And of hys felaugh spek I sale,
That south him al about;
Of hym *afved* gret dout.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

AFWORE. Before. *North.*

AFYE. To trust.

In thaym thu may the *afye*.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

Pore *afyed* in his streynthe,

In his muchebed, and in his leynthe,

Kyng Alisaunder, 7351.

AFYGHE. To trust.

Who that hath trewe amys,
Jollisch he may hym in her *afyghe*.

Kyng Alisaunder, 4783.

AFYGHITETH. Tames; reduces to subjection.
(*A.-N.*)

Delfyns they nymeth, and eokedrill,
And *afyghiteth* to heore wille,
For to heore heom to the flod.

Kyng Alisaunder, 6583.

AFYN. In fine; in the end. (*A.-N.*) Cf. *Boke*
of *Curtasye*, p. 21; *Sevyn Sages*, 1106;
Maitland's Lambeth Books, p. 307; *Gy of*
Warwike, p. 334; *Arthur and Merlin*, pp. 3,
143; *Emaré*, 913; *Launfal*, 343. On com-
paring these examples, it seems we should oc-
casionally read *a fine*, i. e. and fine. So, "wel
a fine," well and fine. See *A-fine*.

AG. To cut with a stroke. *North.*

AGAAN. Against; again. *North.*

A-GADE. In the following passage is explained
by Ellis "distracted," while Weber reads a
gade, a gadding.

And saide, Dame, thou art *a-gade*,
That thou mournest for the ded,
That mai the do nother god ne qued.

The Sevyn Sages, 9632.

AGADRED. Gathered. *Skinner.*

AGAH. The ague. *North.*

AGAIN. (1) Against; near to. These senses of
the word are not obsolete in the provinces.

Whose lordshyp doutles was shayne lamentably
Thorow treason, *again* him compassed and wrought.

Skelton's Works, l. 6.

(2) Towards.

And praisde hem for to riden *again* the queene,
The honour of his regne to sustene.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 4811.

Scho felle hir lorde one knees *agayns*,

And of his sorow scho gaue hym frayne.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 80.

AGAINST. To ride *against* the king, or other
noble person, signified to ride *to meet*. The
term is not unfrequently used by early writers.
See *Fairholt's Hist. of Lord Mayors' Pageants*,
p. 6; *Octavian*, 1289.

AGAINSTAND. To resist; to oppose.

With castelles strong and towres for the nones,
At ech myles ende, to *agaynstande* all the foonyse.

Hardyng's Chronicle, l. 53.

AGAINSTANDANS. Withstanding; resisting.

For *agaynstandans* thi righthand fleghe,
Home thou me als abyt of heghe.

MS. Bodl. 485, f. 1.

AGAINTH. Against. *North.*

A-GAME. In game. *Chaucer.*

AGAN. Gone.

The day hym was ful ney *agan*,

And come was ney the nyȝt. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 30.

AGAPE. On the gape.

More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On princes, when their rich retinue long
Of horses led, and grooms besmeared with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and sets them all *agape*.

Paradise Lost, b. v.

AGAR. An exclamation. See the *Exmoor*
Courtship, p. 19.

AGARICK. The fungus on the larch. See
Gerard, ed. *Johnson*, p. 1365. *Minsheu* calls
it "a white and soft mushroom." It is also
the name of an Assyrian herb. Cf. *Topseil's*
Hist. of Serpents, p. 46; *Clerk's ed. of Withals*,
p. 113; *Halle's Expostulation*, p. 21.

AGARIFIED. Having the ague. *Suffolk.*

AGAS-DAY. Agatha's Day. See the *Paston*
Letters, iv. 426, quoted in *Hampson's Med.*
Kalendar ii. 7.

AGASED. Astonished; aghast. Shakespeare has
the word in *1 Henry VI.* i. 1.

In this citty all aboute

Was non so stearne ney so stowte,

That up-loked for grete doubte,

The were so sore *agased*. *Chester Plays*, ii. 88.

AGASPE. To gasp.

Galba, whom his galantys garde for *agaspes*.

Skelton's Works, l. 274.

AGAST. Frightened. *North.*

He met a dwarfe, that seemed terrifyde

With some late perill which he hardly past,

Or other accident which him *agast*.

Puerile Quærens, 111. v. 3.

AGATE. (1) A-doing; a-going. To "get agate" is to make a beginning of any work or thing; to "be agate" is to be on the road, on the way, approaching towards the end. See Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary, in v. Cotgrave has the expressions "to set the bells *a-gate*" and "to set a wheelbarrow *a-gate*." See his Dict. in v. *Brimbaler*, *Brouëter*, and the old play called *Lingua*, iii. 6.

(2) Used metaphorically for a very diminutive person, in allusion to the small figures cut in agate for rings. See Nares, in v.

AGATE-WARDS. To go *agate-wards* with any one, is to accompany him part of his way home, and was formerly the last office of hospitality towards a guest, frequently necessary even now for guidance and protection in some parts of the country. In Lincolnshire it is pronounced *agatehouse*, and in the North generally *agaterds*.

AGATHA. In a little tract by Bishop Pilkington called "The Burnynge of Paules Church," 8vo. Lond. 1563, sig. G. i, "St. Agatha's Letters" are mentioned as a charm for houses on fire. Cf. Becon's Works, 1843, p. 139.

AGATHRID. Gathered.

With the griffon come foulis fele,
Ravins, rokis, crowis, and ple,
And grale foulis, *agathrid* wele.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 188.

AGAYNBYER. The Redeemer. *Prompt. Parv.*

AGAYNE-COMMYNGE. Return.

For wha so ever tournex one the rihte hande, he
salle fynde many obstaclez and grevances that salle
peraventure lett his *agayne-commynge*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 40.

AGAYNE-STANDE. To resist; to oppose.

For no resone ne lawe of lande,
May noghte ther *agayne-stande*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 120.

AGAYNSAY. Contradiction. Also, a verb, as in the following example.

To which Rogiers daughter called Anne, my most
derest and welbeloved mother, I am the very trew
and lineall heyre, whiche discent all you cannot
justely *agaynsay*, nor yet truly deny.

Hall, Henry VI. f. 96.

AGAYNSAYYNG. Contradiction.

They grauntyd hym hys askyng
Withouten more *agaynsayyng*

Richard Coer de Lion, 600.

AGAYNWARDE. On the contrary; on the other hand.

Reken *agaynwarde* how these princes three
Were full ungoodly quit by the comonté.

Bochas, b. v. c. 19.

AGE. To advance in years. "My daam *ages* fast," i. e. she looks older in a short space of time. It is sometimes used in Yorkshire in the sense of affecting with concern and amazement, because those passions, when violent and long indulged, are supposed to bring on gray hairs and premature old age. The verb *agyn* occurs in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 8, and Palsgrave has, "I *age* or *wexe* olde."

AGEE. Awry; obliquely; askew. *North.* It is sometimes used for "wrong," and occasionally a corruption of "ajar," as applied to a door.

AGEEAN. Against; again. *North.*

AGEINS. Towards.

Ageins an olde man, hore upon his hede.

Ye shuld arise.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 12677.

AGELT. (1) Forfeited. (*A.-S.*)

Thei he had i-wraththed your wif,

Ylt had he nowt *agelt* his lif.

Sevyn Sages, 686.

(2) Offends. (*A.-S.*)

And huo thet *agelt* ine enie of the ilke hestes, him-
sel therof vorthencke.

MS. Arundel. 57, f. 13.

AGEN. Again. A very common form in old works, and the provincial dialects of the present day. It is sometimes used for *against*. Hartshorne, Salop. *Antiq.* p. 303, gives the meanings, against, contiguous, by, towards, when.

AGENFRIE. The true lord, or owner of any thing. *Skinner.*

AGENHINE. A guest at a house, who, after three nights' stay, was reckoned one of the family. *Cowell.*

AGERDOWS. Eager; keen; severe.

He wrate an eplith for his grave-stone,

With wordes devoute and sentence *agerdows*.

Skelton's Works, l. 411.

AGEST. Afraid; terrified. *Exmoor.*

AGETHE. Goeth. *Ritson.*

AGEYN. Towards.

Al day wentyn tho chylderin too,

And sleych fowndyn he non,

Til it were *a-geyn* evyn,

The chylderin wold gon hom.

Songs and Carols, x.

AGEYN-BYINGE. Redemption. *Prompt. Parv.*

AGEYNWARDE. On the other hand.

Men must of right the vertuous preferre,
And triewly labour preyse and besynesse;
And *ageynwarde* dispreyse folke that erre,
Whiche have no joye but al in idelnesse.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 84.

AGG. (1) To incite; to provoke. *Exmoor.*

(2) A grudge; a spite. *Northumb.*

(3) To hack; to cut clumsily. *Wilts.*

AGGERATE. To heap up. *Rider.*

AGGESTED. Heaped up. *Coles.*

AGGIE. To dispute; to murmur. *Devon.*

AGGING. Murmuring; raising a quarrel. *Exmoor.*

AGGLATED. Adorned with aglets.

The third day of August in the cite of Amlas
came the Frenche kyng in a cote of blacke velvet
upon white satin, and tied with laces *agglated* with
golde.

Hall, Henry VIII. f. 162.

AGGRACE. To favour. *Spenser.* This writer also uses it as a substantive.

AGGRATE. (1) To irritate. *Var. dial.*

(2) To please; to gratify. *Spenser.*

AGGREDE. To aggravate. *Coles.*

AGGREEVANCE. A grievance.

Unless they were proclaimed traitors, and with
all diligence followed and pursued, the event therof
would be verie evill, to the *aggreevance* of good
subjects, and to the incouragement of the wicked.

Stanishurst's Hist. of Ireland, p. 172.

AGGREGE. The same as *agreg*, q. v.

But al dred more lest thei geit therof harme to the
soule, and tymung for default of trespase; forthi
that in swelk the synne *aggregith* bi resoun of the
degré.

Apology for the Lollards, p. 4.

AGGRESTEYNE. A sickness incident to hawks.
A receipt for its cure is given in the Book of St. Albans.

AGGREVAUNS. A grievance; an injury.
Prompt. Parv.

AGGROGGYD. Aggravated. *Prompt. Parv.*

AGGROUP. To group. *Dryden.*

AGGY. Agnes. *North.*

AGHAST. Did frighten. *Spenser.*

AGHE. Ought.

Wele *aghe* we to breke the bandes of covaytise,
and ille to drede that byndes men in syn.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 4.

AGHEN. Own.

And made tille hys *aghen* lyknes.

MS. Coll. Ston. xviii. 6.

That thou destroy thin enmy, that es, he that es
wise in his *aghen* eghen. *MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 12.*

AGHER. Either.

For when y shuld *agher* go or ryde,

Y dyghte my hevede ryjt moche with pryde.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

AGHFUL. Fearful. (*A.-S.*)

David he was an *aghful* man,

Ful right wisli he regnd than.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 44.

AGHLICH. Fearful; dreadful. (*A.-S.*)

Ther hales in at the halle-dor an *aghlích* mayster,
On the most on the molde on mesure hygh.

Syr Gawayne, p. 8.

AGHT. (1) Anything. (*A.-S.*)

Whan *aght* was do *agens* hys wylle,

He cursed Goddys name wyth ylle.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 33.

(2) Owes; ought. Cf. Chester Plays, i. 233.

I was noght than so *avesé*,

Als a damysel *aght* to be.

Ywaine and Gawin, 724.

A, Lord, to luf the *aght* us welle

That makes thi folk thus free.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 59.

Wele *aghte* myne herte thane to be his,

For he es that frende that never wille faile.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 219.

(3) Possessions; property. See the Towneley Mysteries, p. 11. (*A.-S.*)

And ox, or hors, or other *aght*.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 38.

Or make hym lese hys wurldly *aghte*,

Or frendys also to be unsaghte.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 28.

(4) Possesses. (*A.-S.*)

The man that this pltt *aght*,

O the beist sal yeild the pris.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 38.

(5) The eighth.

The *aght* es a maister of lare,

May bete a clerk. *MS. Cott. Galba, E. ix. f. 70.*

(6) Eight. Cf. Towneley Mysteries, p. 13; Ywaine and Gawin, 1438.

And also he wrate unto thame, that thay scholde
make grete solempnytee lastyng *aghte* dayes, because
of the weddyng of Alexander.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 23.

AGHTAND. The eighth.

Do your knave barns to circumces

The *aghtand* dai that thai are born.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 16.

Seven dais sal wit thair moders duell,

The *aghtan* sal thai offerd be.

Ibid. f. 38.

AGHTELD. Intended. (*A.-S.*)

The knight said, May I traist in the

For to tel my preveté

That I have *aghteld* for to do. *Seyn Sages, 3053.*

And Alexander went into a temple of Apollo,
whare als he *aghteled* to hafe made sacrifice, and
hafe hadd ansuere of that godd of certane thynges
that he walde hafe aschede. *MS. Linc. A. i. 17, f. 11.*

For ur Lord had *aghteld* yete,

A child to rals of his oxspring.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 8.

AGHTENE. Eight.

Thes are the *aghtene* vices to knowe,

In which men falleth that are slowe.

MS. Bodl. 48, f. 140.

AGILER. A spy. This is Skinner's explanation of the word, but it is probably founded on a mistaken reading in one of Chaucer's ballads.

AGILITE. Agile.

If it be, as I have sayd, moderately taken after
some weightie businesse, to make one more freshe
and *agilite* to prosecute his good and godly affaires,
and lawfull businesse, I saye to you againe, he maye
lawfullye doe it.

Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing, p. 53

AGILT. Offended. Cf. Arch. xxi. 72. (*A.-S.*)

Ye wite wel that Tirri that is here

Hath *agilt* the douk Loere.

Gy of Warwike, p. 202.

He *agilte* her nere in othir case,

Lo here all wholly his trespase.

Rom. of the Rose, 5833.

AGIN. (1) As if. *Yorksh.*

(2) Against. *East.*

(3) Again. *Var. dial.*

(4) To begin. See *Agynne*.

The child was don the prisoun in:

The maister his tale he gan *agin*.

The Seyn Sages, 1410.

AGIPE. A coat full of plaits. *Coles.*

AGISTMENT. (1) The feeding of cattle in a common pasture, for a stipulated price. The agistment of a horse for the summer cost 3s. 4d. in 1531. See the Finchale Charters, p. 417.

(2) An embankment; earth heaped up. In marshy counties, where the tenants are bound to make and keep up a certain portion of dyke, bank, or dam, in order to fence out a stream, such bank is called an *agistment*.

AGITABLE. Easily agitated.

Suche is the mutacyon of the common people,
lyke a rede wyth every wind is *agitabile* and flexible.

Hall, Edward IV. f. 23.

A-GLEED. Started up.

When the body ded ryse, a grymly gost *a-gleed*.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 116.

AGLER. A needle-case. It is the translation of *acuar* in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, a list of words written in Lancashire in the fifteenth century.

AGLET. The tag of a lace, or of the points formerly used in dress, and which was often cut into the shape of little images. A little plate of any metal was called an aglet. Cf. Coventry Mysteries, p. 241; Spanish Tragedy, iv. 4; Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 42; Baret's Alvearie, in v. Mr. Way tells us the word properly denotes the tag, but is often used to signify the lace to which it was attached. See

Prompt. Parv. p. 8. Mr. Hartshorne, Salop. Antiq. p. 303, says, "a spangle, the gold or silver tinsel ornamenting the dress of a showman or rope dancer."

AGLET-BABY. A diminutive being, not exceeding in size the tag of a point. See Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

AGLETS. The catkins of the hazel are called *aglets* in Gerard's Herbal, ed. Johnson, p. 1439. Kersey gives them the more generic interpretation of *antheræ*. See Higin's Nomenclator, p. 142.

AGLOTYE. To glut; to satisfy.

To maken with papelotes

To *aglotye* with here gurlles

That greden astur fode. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 529.

AGLUTTYD. Choked.

And whan she is waking, she assayeth to put over at thentring, and it is *agluttid* and kelyd wyth the glette that she hath engendered.

Book of St. Albans, sig. C. ii.

AGLYFTE. Frightened.

As he stode so sore *aglyfte*,

Hys ryjt hand up he lyfte. *MS. Harl. 1701*, f. 24.

AGNAIL. A hang-nail, either on the finger or toe. Palsgrave has "agnayle upon one's too." Cf. Cotgrave, in v. *Agassin*; Florio, in v. *Ghiándole*; Minsheu, in v. In *MS. Med. Linc.* f. 300, is a receipt "for *agnayls* one mans fete or womans." (*A.-S.*)

AGNATION. Kindred by the father's side. *Minsheu*.

AGNES-DAY. On the eve of St. Agnes many divinations were practised by maids to discover their future husbands. Aubrey, p. 136, directs that "on St. Agnes's night take a row of pins, and pull out every one, one after another, saying a paternoster, sticking a pin in your sleeve, and you will dream of him or her you shall marry."

And on sweet St. Anna's night,

Feed them with a promised sight;

Some of husbands, some of lovers,

Which an empty dream discovers.

Ben Jonson's Satyr, 1603.

Brand, who gives these lines without a reference, reads "St. Agnes" in the first line, which is, I believe, Aubrey's emendation. Annes, or Agnes, was a virgin who refused the addresses of the son of the prefect of Rome, as she was, she said, espoused to Christ. See Becon's Works, p. 139; Keightley's Fairy Mythology, ii. 143.

AGNITION. An acknowledgment. *Miege*.

AGNIZE. To acknowledge; to confess. See Othello, i. 3; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 258, 268; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 146.

AGNOMINATE. To name; to designate from any meritorious action. See Locrine, iii. 3. Minsheu explains *agnomination* to be a "surname that one obtaineth for any act, also the name of an house that a man commeth of."

A-GO. (1) Gone; passed away. *Somerset*.

Of feloni hi ne taketh hede,

Al thilk trespass is *a-go*.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 197.

To mete with Cocke they asked how to do,

And I tolde them he was *a-go*.

Cocke Lorelles Bots, p. 14.

(2) To go. Cf. *MS. Harl. 1701*, f. 4.

Wolde ze beleve my wrdys as y,

Hyt shulde *a-go* and sokun ky.

MS. Bodl. 415.

A-GOD-CHEELD. God shield you! *Pegge*.

AGON. Gone; past. *West*. Cf. Harrowing of Hell, p. 15; Wright's Political Songs, p. 149; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 123; Chaucer, Cant. T. 2338; Constitutions of Masonry, p. 24.

Of bras, of silver, and of golde,

The world is passid and *agone*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 36.

Go and loke wele to that stone,

Tyll the thyrd dey be *agone*.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 139.

AGONE. Ago. *Var. dial.*

As, a while *agone*, they made me, yea me, to mistake an honest zealous pursuivant for a seminary.

Barth. Fair, ii. 1.

AGONIOUS. Agonizing; full of agony. *Fabian*.

AGONIST. A champion; a prize-fighter. *Rider*.

AGONIZE. To fight in the ring. *Minsheu*.

A-GONNE. To go.

Syr Key arose uppon the morrowne,

And toke his hors, and wolde *a-gonne*.

Syr Gawayne, p. 201.

AGOO. (1) Ago; since. *Dorset*.

(2) Gone. *Somerset*.

Evyr leve in shame, and that is al my woo,

Farewele, Fortune! my joye is al *agoo*!

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 44.

AGOOD. In good earnest; heartily.

The world laughed *agood* at these jests, though, to say sooth, shee could hardly afford it, for feare of writhing her sweet favour.

Arnim's Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

AGORE. Gory?

And of his hauberk *agore*,

And of his aketoun a fot and more.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 237.

A-GOTH. Passes away.

Be the lef, other be the loth,

This worldes wele al *a-goth*. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 160.

AGRADE. To be pleased with. See Florio, in v. *Gradire*.

AGRAMEDE. Angered. (*A.-S.*)

Lybeaus was sore ascharred,

And yn hys herte *agramede*,

For he hadde y-lore hys sworde.

Lybeaus Disconus, 1916.

AGRASTE. Showed grace and favour. *Spenser*.

AGRAUNTE. Satiated with. (*A.-N.*)

Thoghe every day a man hyt haunte,

3yt wyl no man be hyt *agraunte*.

MS. Bodl. 415.

AGRAYDE. To dress, to decorate.

Thyn halle *agrayde*, and hele the walles

With clodes, and wyth ryche palles. *Launfal*, 904.

AGRAZING. "To send agrazing," seems to be a phrase applied to the dismissal of a servant. See Cotgrave, in v. *Envoyer*.

AGRÉ. (1) In good part; kindly. (*A.-N.*)

Whom I ne founde froward, ne fell,

But toke *agré* all whole my plaie.

Rom. of the Rose, 4349.

(2) Kind. (*A.-N.*)

Be mercyfulle, *agré*, take parte, and sumwhat pardoone, Disdeyne nott to help us, kepe you frome discencioun.

MS. Harl. 7596, f. 35.

(3) To please. Some editions read *angre* in the following passage:

If harme agre me, wherto plaine I thenoe.

Troilus and Creseide, i. 410.

AGREABILITE. Business of temper; equanimity. See Urry's Chaucer, p. 369.

AGREAGE. To allege.

Neither dyd I ever put in question yf I shoulde doe you right, as you appeare to agreage, but onlye what was the ordynarye judgement.

Egerton Papers, p. 226.

AGREAT. Altogether. To take a work *agreat*, is to take the whole work altogether at a price. See Baret's Alvearie, and Blount's Glossographia, in v.

AGREEABLE. Assenting to any proposal. *Var. dial.*

AGREEABLY. In an uniform manner; perfectly alike.

At last he met two knights to him unknowne,
The which were armed both agreeably.

Faerie Queene, VI. vii. 3.

A-GREF. In grief. Cf. *Rom. of the Rose*, 7573.

He danceth forth overward,
Thao othwe comen afterward:
He soughte his knyghtis in meschef,
He tok hit in heorte a-gref.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3788.

And, nece mine, ne take it nat a-grefe.

Troilus and Creseide, iii. 864.

Madame, takes not a-grefe

A thyng that y yow say. *Sir Degrevant*, 467.

AGREG. To augment; to aggravate.

And some tonges venomous of nature,
When they perceyve that a prince is moved,
To agrege hys yre do their busy cure.

Bochas, b. iii. c. 20.

Of envynes and of sacrilege,
Whiche maketh the conscience agregge.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 175.

That 3e myyten my gref thus have breggid,
As 3e have done, so sore I was agreggid.

Occleve, *MS. ibid.* f. 234.

AGREMED. Vexed. See *Agramede*.

Ac the douk anon up stert,
As he that was agremed in hert.

Gy of Warwike, p. 84.

AGRESSE. To approach. (*Lat.*)

Beholde, I see him now agresse,
And enter into place.

Hawkins's Engl. Dram. i. 238.

A-GRET. In sorrow. (*A.-S.*)

And gif 3e holde us a-gret,

Shall I never ste mete. *Sir Degrevant*, 1769.

AGRETHED. Dressed; prepared. (*A.-S.*)

Clothed ful komly for ani kud kinges sone,
In gods clothes of gold agrethed ful riche.

William and the Werewolf, p. 3.

AGREVE. To grieve any one; to vex. Cf.

Wright's Monastic Letters, pp. 188, 189; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 102; Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, p. 80; The Basyn, xvii.; Gy of Warwike, pp. 295, 318; Coventry Mysteries, p. 41; Morte d'Arthur, i. 9, 377; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 189; Arch. xxi. 71.

Syr Befyne therof was agreved,
And as swythe smote of his hedd.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 123.

He was agreved and nye owte of wyt. *Ibid.* f. 247.

AGRIOT. A tart cherry. *Howell*.

AGRIPPA. Apparently the name of a herb. It is mentioned in a recipe for the stone in *MS. Linc. Med.* f. 298.

AGRISE. To terrify; to disfigure; to be terrified. It is both an active and a neuter verb. Cf. *Brit. Bibl.* i. 304; *Cov. Myst.* p. 331; *Gy of Warwike*, p. 245; *Florio in v. Legdre*; *Plowman's Tale*, 2300; *Troilus and Creseide*, ii. 1435.

Other bringe him in such turmentes
That he ther-of agryse.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 67.

Thys man for fere wax sore agryse,

He spak when he was ryseyn. *MS. Bodl.* 425.

In the ende of hervyst wynde shalle rise,
And whete shalle in the felde agryse.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 77.

AGROMED. Angered. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng wes ful sore agromed,
Ant of ys wordes suithe aschomed.

Chronicle of England, 863.

AGROPE. To grope; to search out.

For who so wele it wel agrope,
To hem bi-longeth alle Europe.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 173.

In love agrope the sore. *Ibid.* f. 144.

AGROS. Shuddered; trembled; was affrighted. Cf. *Sevyn Sages*, 886; *Kyng Horn*, 1326; *Troilus and Creseide*, ii. 930; *Legende of Thiabe of Babylon*, 125.

The wif agros of this answer,
And seyde, have thou no power me to dere?

Arthur and Merlin, p. 30.

Gil with spore smot the stede,
As a man that hadde nede,
That fere under the fet aros;
Nas ther non that him agros.

Gy of Warwike, p. 49.

Strife and chest ther aros,
Moni knyht therof agros.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 106.

AGROTID. Cloyed; surfeited.

But I am all agrotid here beforne
To write of hem that in love ben forsworne.

Urry's Chaucer, p. 356.

Gorges agrotid enbosed their entrayle.

Bochas, b. v. c. 20.

AGROTONE. To surfeit with meat or drink.

Prompt. Parv. The same work gives the substantive *agrotomyne*.

AGROUND. To the ground.

And how she fel flat downe before his secte aground.

Romeus and Juliet, 1562.

AGRUDGE. Palsgrave has "I agrudge, I am agreved, je suis grevé."

AGRUM. A disease of hawks, for which a receipt is given in the Book of St. Alban's, sig. C. ii.

AGRYM. Algorism; arithmetic. Palsgrave is the authority for this form of the word, "to count by cyfers of *agrym*."

AGUE. (1) Awry; obliquely: askew. *North*.

(2) Swelling and inflammation from taking cold. *East*. Shakespeare has *agued* in the sense of *chilly*. See *Coriolanus*, i. 4. In Norfolk an ague in the face is said to be invariably cured by an unguent made of the leaves of elder, called *aguc-oiment*.

AGUE-TREE. The sassafras. *Gerard.*

AGUILER. A needle-case. (*A.-N.*)

A silvir nedill forth I drowe,
Out of *agulier* queint i-nowe,
And gan this nedill threde anone.

Rom. of the Rose, 98.

AGUISE. To put on; to dress; to adorn. *Spenser.* More, as quoted by Richardson, uses it as a substantive.

AGULT. To be guilty; to offend; to fail in duty towards any one; to sin against. Cf. *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 273, 518, 561; *Rob. Glouc.* gloss. in v. (*A.-S.*)

Thanne Lucifer *a-gulte* in that tyde,
And alle that helden with hym in pride,
Crist on hym vengeance gan take,
So that alle they by-comen develes blake.

MS. Douce 236, f. 19.

AGWAIN. Going. *Somerset.* The same county has *agwon* for gone.

AGYE. (1) Aside; askew. *North.*

(2) To guide; to direct; to govern.

Syr Launfal schud be stward of halle,
For to *agye* hys gestes alle. *Launfal*, 623.

AGYNNE. To begin. Cf. *Ritson's Anc. S.* p. 20.

Thou wendest that ich wrohte
That y ner ne thohte,
By Rymenlild forte lygge,
Y-wys ich hit withsugge,
Ne shal ich ner *agynne*
Er ich Sudenne wyne. *Kyng Horn*, 1285.

AH. (1) I. *Yorksh.*

(2) Yes. *Derbysh.*

A-HANG. Hanged; been hanged. *Rob. Glouc.*

AH-BUT. A negative, for "nay, but." *Var. dial.*

A-HEIGHT. On high.

From the dread summit of this chalky bourn
Look up *a-height*; the shrill-gorg'd lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. Do but look up.

King Lear, iv. 6.

A-IERE. To hear.

Of oon the best ye mowne *a-hera*,
That hyght Ottovyan. *Octavian*, 23.

A-HIGH-LONE. A phrase used by Middleton, i. 262, apparently meaning *quite alone*. See also another instance in Mr. Dyce's note on the above place.

AHINT. Behind. *North.*

A-HIȝT. Was called. (*A.-S.*)

That amlabul maide Alisaundrine *a-hiȝt*.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 22.

A-HOIGHT. Elevated; in good spirits. See Cotgrave, in v. *Cheval*, *Gogue*; Florio, in v. *In-trésca*.

A-HOLD. To lay a ship *a-hold*, to stay her or place her so that she may *hold* or keep to the wind. See the *Tempest*, i. 1, as explained by Richardson, in v.

AHORSE. On horseback. *North.* It also occurs in Robert of Gloucester. See Hearne's Gloss. in v.

AHTE. (1) Eight.

Ahte moneth, ant dawes thre,
In Engeland king wes he. *Chron. of England*, 1019.

(2) Possessions; property. Cf. W. Mapes, p. 348.

Ah! feyre thinges, freoly bore!
When me on woweth, beth war bifore
Whuch is worlde's *ahte*. *Wright's Lyric Poetry*, p. 46.

(3) Ought. *Percy.*

AHUH. Awry; aslant. *Var. dial.*

A-HUNGRY. Hungry. *Shak.*

AHY. Aloud.

But for she spake ever vyleyny

Among here felaws al *ahy*. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 11.

AHYGH. On high.

And owt of the lond no myghte schyp go,

Bote bytweone roches two,

So *ahygh* so any mon myghte seone,

That two myle was bytweone. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 6226.

One is schippe that saileth in the see,

A egle *ahyge*, a worme in lowe.

MS. Bib. Reg. 18 A. x. f. 119.

AHȝE. Fear.

Than it spac Ollbrious,

Hath sche non *ahȝe*;

Alle the paines ȝe hir do,

Hir thenke it bot plawe. *Leg. Cathol.* p. 88.

AID. In Staffordshire, a vein of ore going downwards out of the perpendicular line, is called an *aid*. In Shropshire, a deep gutter cut across ploughed land, and a reach in the river, are also called *aids*.

AIDLE. To addle; to earn. *North.*

AIE. An egg.

And for the tithing of a ducce,

Or of an apple, or an *aie*. *Urry's Chaucer*, p. 185.

AIELS. Forefathers. (*A.-N.*)

To gyve from youre heires

That youre *aieis* yow lefte. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 314.

AIER-DEW. Manna. See Higin's Adaptation of Junius's Nomenclator, p. 106.

AIESE. Pleasure; recreation.

Then seide the jurrour, Syne I may not by it, lete
it me to ferme. He seide, Sir, I wil nether selle it,
ne lete it to ferme, for the *aiese* that it dothe me.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 435.

AIG. (1) A haw. *Lanc.*

(2) Sourness. *North.*

AIGHENDALE. A measure in Lancashire containing seven quarts. *Ash.*

AIGHS. An axe. *Lanc.*

AIGHT. Ought; owed. *Yorksh.*

AIGHTEDEN. The eighth.

The *aighteden* dai, ich meselve,

So the ax pelt in the helve,

That schal hewe the wai atwo

That had wrount me this wo. *Sevyn Sages*, 383.

AIGLE. A spangle; the gold or silver tinsel ornamenting the dress of a showman or rope-dancer. *Salop.*

AIGRE. Sour; acid. *Yorksh.*

AIGREEN. The house-leek. *Kersey.*

AIGULET. The clasp of a buckle. "*Aigulet* to fasten a claspe in."—*Palsgrave*, f. 17. Spenser has *aygulets* in the *Faerie Queene*, II. iii. 26.

AIK. An oak. *North.*

AIL. To be indisposed. *Var. dial.* Gill gives *ail* as the Lincolnshire pronunciation of *I will*. See Guest's English Rhythms, ii. 205.

AILCY. Alice. *North.*

AILE. (1) A writ that lieth where the grandfather, or great-grandfather was seised in his demaines as of fee, of any land or tenement in fee simple, the day that he died, and a stranger abateth or entreth the same day and dispossesseth the heir. *Cowell.*

(2) A wing, or any part of a building flanking another. The term is usually applied to the passages of a church, and it seems necessary to call attention to the technical meaning of the word. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v.

AILED. Depressed. (*A.-S.*)

Schent war tho schrewes,

And ailed unsele,

For at the Nevil-cros

Nedes bud tham knele. *Minot's Poems*, p. 41.

AILETTES. Small plates of steel placed on the shoulders in ancient armour, invented in the reign of Edward I. See Arch. xvii. 300, xix. 137.

AILS. Beards of barley. *Essex*. Hollyband has, "the eiles or beard upon the eare of corne."

AILSE. Alice. *North*.

AIM. (1) To intend; to conjecture. *Yorksh.* Shakespeare has it as a substantive in the same sense in the Two Gent. of Verona, iii. 1.

(2) To aim at. *Greene*.

(3) "To give aim," to stand within a convenient distance from the butts, to inform the archers how near their arrows fell to the mark. Metaphorically, it is equivalent to, *to direct*. See Collier's Shakespeare, i. 167; Tarlton's Jests, p. 24; True Tragedie of Richard the Third, p. 27.

(4) "To cry aim," in archery, to encourage the archers by crying out *aim*, when they were about to shoot. Hence it came to be used for, to applaud, to encourage, in a general sense. See King John, ii. 1. A person so employed was called an *aim-crier*, a word which is metaphorically used for an abettor, or encourager. See Nares, in v.

AIN. (1) Own. *North*.

(2) Eyes.

Than was Sir Amis glad and fain;

For jole he wepe with his ain.

Amis and Amiloun, 2138.

AINCE. Once. *North*.

AINOGE. Anew. *Rob. Glouc.*

AINT. To anoint. It is figuratively used to denote a beating. *Suffolk*.

AIR. (1) Early.

I griev'd you never in all my life,

Neither by late or air;

You have great sin if you would slay

A silly poor beggar. *Robin Hood*, i. 107.

(2) An heir. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 763; Minot's Poems, p. 14.

Than was his fader, sothe to say,

Ded and birid in the clay;

His air was Sir Gloun. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 267.

(3) Appearance. "The air of one's face. *Symmetria quædam lineamentorum vultus*."—*Skinner*.

(4) Previously; before. See *Are*.

AIRE. An aerie of hawks. *Miege*. Howell terms a well-conditioned hawk, "one of a good aire."

AIREN. Eggs.

Another folk there is next, as hogges crepeth;

After crabben and airen hy skippen and lepeth.

Kyng Alisaunder, 4943.

AIRLING. A light airy person; a coxcomb.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won

With dogs and horses.

Jonson's Catiline, i. 3.

AIRMS. Arms. *North*.

AIRN. (1) Iron. Burns uses this word, and it also occurs in Maundevile's Travels. See Glossary, in v.

(2) To earn. *Wilts*.

AIRT. A point of the compass. *North*.

AIRTH. Afraid. *North*.

AIRTHFUL. Fearful. *North*.

AIRY. An aiery; an eagle's nest. See this form of the word in Massinger's Maid of Honour, i. 2. It is also used for the brood of young in the nest.

AIS. Ease.

Whanne the gestes weren at *ais*,

Thai wenten hom fram his paleis.

The Sevyng Sages, 1869.

AISE. Axweed. *Skinner*.

AISH. Stubble. *Hants*.

AISIELICHE. Easily.

And to the contreye that ge beos of

Seththe ge schullen i-wende,

Withoute travail al *aisieliche*,

And thare owre lif ende. *MS. Laud*. 108, f. 106.

AISILYHE. Vinegar.

And in mi mete thal gaf galle tole,

And mi thirst with *aisilyhe* drank thal me.

MS. Bodl. 425, f. 35.

AISLICHE. Fearfully. (*A.-S.*)

There I auntrede me in,

And *aisliche* I seyde. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 471.

AISNECIA. Primogeniture. *Skinner*.

AIST. Thou wilt. *Linc*.

AISTRE. A house. This word is in common use in Staffordshire, Shropshire, and some other counties, for the fire-place, the back of the fire, or the fire itself: but formerly it was used to denote the house, or some particular part of the house, chambers, or apartments.

AISYLL. Vinegar. *Minsheu*.

AIT. A little island in a river where osiers grow. See the Times, Aug. 20, 1844, p. 6.

AITCH. An ach, or pain; a paroxysm in an intermitting disorder. *Var. dial.* See a note on this pronunciation of *ache* in Boswell's Malone, vii. 99.

AITCH-BONE. The edge-bone. *Var. dial.*

AITCHORNING. Acorning; gathering acorns. *Chesh.*

AITH. An oath. *North*.

AITHE. Swearing. (*A.-S.*)

Pride, wrathe, and glotonie,

Aithe, sleuthe, and lecherie.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 31.

AITHER. (1) Either. *North*. Some of the provincial glossaries explain it, *also, each*.

Chese on *aither* hand,

Whether the lever ware

Sink or stille stande.

Sir Tristrem, p. 154.

(2) A ploughing. *North*.

AI-TO. Always. So explained in the glossary to the Apology for Lollard Doctrines, attributed to Wickliffe, in v.

AITS. Oats. *North*.

AIXES. An ague. *North*.

- AIYAH.** The fat about the kidney of veal or mutton. *Suffolk.*
- AJAX.** Pronounced with the second syllable long. A silly quibble between this word and *a jakes* was not uncommon among Elizabethan writers; and Shakespeare alludes to it in this way in *Love's Labours Lost*, v. 2. Sir John Harrington was the principal mover in this joke. See an apposite quotation in Douce's *Illustrations*, i. 245.
- AJEE.** Awry; uneven; *Var. dial.*
- AJORNED.** Adjourned.
He *ajorned* tham to relle in the North at Carlele.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 309.
- AJUGGEDE.** Judged.
The gentileste jowelle, *a-juggede* with lordes,
Fro Geene unto Gerone, by Jhesu of hevene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 62.
- AJUST.** To adjust.
For whan tyme is, I shal move and *a-just* soch
things that percen hem ful depe.
Urry's Chaucer, p. 367.
- AK.** But. (*A.-S.*)
Ak loke that we never more
Nego sette in trew lore.
Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 211.
- AKALE.** Cold. (*A.-S.*) See *Acale*.
That night he sat wel sore *akale*,
And his wif lai warme a-bedde.
Sevyn Sages, 1512.
- AKARD.** Awkward. *North.*
- AKCORN.** An acorn. Cf. Florio, in v. *Acilone*;
Urry's Chaucer, p. 364, spelt *akehorne*. (*A.-S.*)
He clambe hye upon a tree,
And *akcorns* for hungur ete he.
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 131.
- AKE.** An oak. *Ake-appilles* are mentioned in
MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 285.
Tak everferne that grewes on the *ake*, and tak
the rotes in Averell, and wasche hit wele.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 52.
It was dole to see
Sir Eglamour undir ane *ake*,
Tille on the morne that he gunne wake.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.
- AKEDOUN.** The acton, q. v.
Through brunny and scheld, to the *akedoun*,
He to-barst atwo his tronchon.
Kyng Alisaunder, 2153.
- AKELDE.** Cooled. (*A.-S.*)
The kyng hyre fader was old man, and drou to
feblesse, [destresse,
And the anguyssse of hys doxter hym dude more
And *akelde* hym wel the more, so that feble he was.
Rob. Glouc. p. 442.
- AKELE.** To cool. (*A.-S.*)
And tauzte, yf love be to hot,
In what maner it schulde *akele*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 120.
Nym jeme that the fury coles
Moche *a-keleth* me,
And sholle into the stronge pyne
Of helle brynge the.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.
- AKENNYNGE.** Reconnoitring; discovering.
(*A.-S.*)
At the othir side *akennyng*,
They sygh Darie the kyng.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3468.
- AKER.** (1) Sir F. Madden, glossary to *Syr Gawayne*, conjectures this to be an error, for *uch a*, each, every. See p. 53. Its meaning seems rather to be *either*. It may be an error for *aither*, or *ather*.
(2) The expression "*halse aker*" occurs in *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, i. 2, but is conjectured to be an error for "*halse anker*," or *halse anchor*. The *halse*, or *halser*, was a particular kind of cable.
(3) An acre; a field; a measure of length.
The Frenschemen thai made reculle
Wel an *akers* lengthe. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 13.
- AKER-LOND.** Cultivated land. (*Dut.*)
In thilke time, in al this lond,
On *aker-lond* ther nes y-founde.
Chron. of England, 16.
- AKER-MAN.** A husbandman. See the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 513; and Florio, in v. *Aratöre*.
Ake aker-men weren in the feld,
That weren of him i-war.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 168.
- AKETHER.** Indeed. *Devon.* In the Exmoor Scolding, p. 4, we are told it means, "quothe he, or quothe her."
- AKEVERED.** Recovered.
Sche akevered parmafay,
And was y-led in liter.
Arthour and Merlin, 8550.
- AKEWARD.** Wrongly.
Thus use men a newe gette,
And this world *akeward* sette.
MS. Ashmole 41, f. 18.
- AKNAWE.** On knees; kneeling.
And made mony knyght *aknawe*,
On medewe, in feld, ded bylaue.
Kyng Alisaunder, 3540.
- A-KNAWE.** To know; to acknowledge; known; acknowledged.
Bot gif y do hir it ben *a-knawe*,
With wild hors do me to-drawe.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 42.
And seyde, Thef, thou schalt be slawe,
Bot thou wilt be the sothe *aknawe*,
Where thou the coupe fond!
Amis and Amiloun, 2099.
For Jhesu love, y pray the,
That died on the rode tre,
Thi right name be *aknawe*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 335.
- AKNAWENE.** Known.
Bot we beseke ȝow lates us gaa, and we schalle
mak *aknawene* untill hym ȝour grete glory, ȝour
ryaltee and ȝour noblaye. *MS. Lincoln*, f. 8
- AKNEN.** On knees.
Tho Athelbrus astounde,
Fel *aknen* to grounde. *Kyng Horn*, 340.
Sire Eustas sat adoun *akne*;
Loverd, he sede, thin ore.
MS. Ashmole 43, f. 172.
- A-KNEWES.** On knees.
To-forn him *a-knewes* sche fel.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 88.
- AKNOWE.** Conscious of. Used with the auxiliary verb, it appears to signify, to acknowledge. Cf. Gloss. to *Urry*; *Sevyn Sages*, 1054; *Courte of Love*, 1199; *Prompt. Parv.* p. 280; *Suppl. to Hardyng*, f. 7; *Seven Pen. Psalms*,

p. 22; *Gesta Romanorum*, pp. 326, 360, 361, 363; MS. Ashmole 59, f. 130.

And he wole in hys laste throwe,
Sorow for hys synne, and be of hyt *aknowe*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 35.

Be than *aknowen* to me openly,
And hide it nougt, and I the wil releven.

Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 287.

I and my wif are thynne owen,
That are we wel *aknowen*.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 20.

A-KNOWE. On knee. Cf. K. Alis. 3279.

A-knowe he sat, and seyde, merci,
Mine owen swerd take, belami.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 358.

AKSIS. The ague.

I lekyn uche a synful soule to a seke man,
That is y-schakyd and schent with the *aksis*.

Audelay's Poems, p. 47.

AKSKED. Asked.

And afterwarde the same Prate *asked* me what
newes I hade harde of Kynge Edward, and I an-
swered hym, none at all. *Archæologia*, xxiii. 23.

AKYR. An acorn.

The bores sedyng is propelliche y-cleped *akyr* of
oorkys berynge and bukmaist. MS. Bodl. 546.

AL. Will. *Yorksh.* In the North, we have the
elliptical form *a'l*, for *I will*, and in other coun-
ties the same for *he will*.

ALAAN. Alone. *North.*

— the *alaan*

And thy Troyanes, to have and enhabite.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 14.

ALABLASTER. (1) A corrupt pronunciation
of *alabaster*, still common, and also an archaism.
See the Monasticon, iv. 542; Wright's Monastic
Letters, p. 268.

(2) An arbalest.

But surely they wer sore assauted, and marvey-
lously hurte with the shot of *alablasters* and crosse-
bowes, but they defended themselves so manfully that
their enemies gat small advauntage at their handes.

Hall, Henry VI. f. 21.

ALABRE. A kind of fur.

And eke his cloke with *alabre*,
And the knottes of golde.

MS. Rawl. Poet. 137, f. 25.

ALACCHE. To fell. (*A.-N.*)

The Frensche laid on with swerdis brigt,

And laiden doun hur son,

Alle that thal than *alacche* migt;

Ther na ascapeden non. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 41.

A-LADY. Lady-day. *Suffolk.*

AL-ALONE. Quite alone.

The highe God, whan he had Adam maked,
And saw him *al alone* belly naked.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 9200.

ALAMIRE. The lowest note but one in Guido
Aretine's scale of music. See Skelton's Works,
ii. 279.

ALAND. (1) On land; to land.

Where, as ill fortune would, the Dane with fresh
Was lately come *aland*. [supplies

Drayton's Pol. ed. 1753, p. 903.

(2) A kind of bulldog. In Spanish *alano*. See
Ducange, in v. *Alanus*; Chaucer, Cant. T. 2150;
Ellis's Metr. Rom. ii. 359; Warton's Hist. Engl.
Poet. ii. 145. On a spare leaf in MS. Coll.
Arm. 58, is written, "A hunte bath caste of a

cople of *aloundys*." They were chiefly used for
hunting the boar. See Strutt's Sports and
Pastimes, p. 19. The Maystre of the Game,
MS. Bodl. 546, c. 16, divides them into three
kinds. See further observations on them in
Sir H. Dryden's notes to Twici.

ALANE. Alone. *North.*

ALANEWE. New ale; ale in corns. See
Huloet's Abcedarium, 1552, in v.

ALANG. Along. *North.* In North Hants they
say, "the wind is all down *alang*."

ALANGE. Tedious; irksome. In the Prompt.
Parv. p. 9, we have it in the sense of *strange*,
translated by *extraneus*, *exoticus*.

In time of winter *alange* it is;
The foules lesen her blis.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 156.

The leves fallen of the tre,

Rein *alangeth* the cuntré.

Ibid. 4212.

ALANGENES. Explained by Weber "single
life." In Prompt. Parv. p. 9, *strangeness*.

His serjaunts ofte to him come,

And of *alanges* him undernome,

And [bade] him take a wif jolif,

To solace with his olde lif. *Sevyn Sages*, 1736.

ALANTUM. At a distance. *North.* Kennett,
MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the examples, "I saw
him at *alangtun*," and, "I saw him *alantum* off."

ALAPT. This is the reading of one of the quartos
in a passage in King Lear, i. 4, generally read
attask'd. The first two folios read *at task*. If
the word be correct, it probably agrees with
the context if explained in the same way as
attask'd; and the term *alapat*, in the follow-
ing passage, seems used in a similar sense. All
editors, I believe, reject *alapt*. The following
work is erroneously paged, which I mention in
case any one compares the original.

And because the secret and privy boosome vices
of nature are most offensive, and though least seene,
yet most undermining enemies, you must redouble
your endeavor, not with a wand to *alapat* and strike
them, onely as lovers, loath to hurt, so as like a snake
they may growe together, and gette greater strength
again. Melton's Sire-fold Politician, p. 125.

ALARAN. A kind of precious stone.

Here cropyng was of ryche gold,

Here parrelle alle of *alaran*;

Here brydyll was of reler bolde,

On every side hangyd bellys then.

MS. Lansd. 762, f. 24.

ALARGE. To enlarge. Cf. Gen. ix. 27.

God *alarge* Japheth, and dwelle in the tabernaculis
of Sem, and Chanaan be the servaunt of hym.

Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. 277.

ALARGID. Bestowed; given.

Such part in ther nativitie

Was then *alargid* of beauteie.

Chaucer's Dreame, 156.

ALARUM. Rider explains *alarum* to be a "watch-
word showing the neernes of the enemies."
The term occurs constantly in the stage direc-
tions of old plays.

ALAS-A-DAY. An exclamation of pity. *Var. dial.*

ALAS-AT-EVER. An exclamation of pity. *Yorksh.*

ALASSN. Lest. *Dorset.*

ALAST. At last; lately. Cf. Ritson's Anc.
Songs, p. 9; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 217.

Whose hath eny god, hopeth he nout to holde,
Bote ever the levest we leoseth alast.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 149.

ALATE. (1) Lately. Cf. Percy's Reliques, p. 27;
Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 148.

Thy minde is perplexed with a thousand sundry
passions, *alate* free, and now fettered, *alate* swim-
ming in rest. *Greene's Gwydonius*, 1593.

(2) Let. So at least the word is explained in
a glossary in the Archæologia, xxx. 403.

ALATRATE. To growl; to bark. (*Lat.*)

Let Cerberus, the dog of hel, *alatrato* what he
liste to the contrary.

Stubbe's Anatomie of Abuses, p. 179.

ALAUND. On the grass.

Anone to forest they founde,
Both with horne and with hound,
To breng the dere to the grond

Alaund ther they lay. *Sir Degrevant*, 492.

ALAWK. Alack; alas. *Suffolk*.

ALAY. (1) To mix; to reduce by mixing. Gene-
rally applied to wines and liquors. See Thynne's
Debate, p. 59.

(2) A term in hunting, when fresh dogs are sent
into the cry.

With greyhounds, according my ladyes bidding,
I made the *alay* to the deere.

Percy's Faery Pastorall, p. 150.

ALAYD. Laid low.

Socoure ows, Darie the kyng!
Bote thou do us socoure,
Alayd is, Darie, thyn honoure!

Kyng Alisaunder, 2386.

ALAYDE. Applied.

But at laste kyng Knowt to hym *alayde*
These wordes there, and thus to hym he sayde.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 119.

ALAYNED. Concealed.

The sowdan sore them affrayned
What that ther names were;
Rouland salde, and noght *alayned*,
Syr Roulande and sire Olyvere.

MS. Douce 175, p. 37.

ALBACORE. A kind of fish. (*Fr.*)

The *albacore* that followeth night and day
The flying fish, and takes them for his prey.

Brit. Bibl. ii. 482.

ALBE. (1) Albeit; although.

Albe that she spake but wordes fewe,
Withouten speche he shall the treuthe shewe.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 46.

Albe that he dyed in wretchednes.

Bochas, b. iv. c. 13.

(2) A long white linen garment, worn by Roman
Catholic priests. See Peter Langtoft, p. 319,
and gloss. in v.

Mon in *albe* other cloth whit,
Of jole that is gret delit. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 262.

ALBESPYNE. White-thorn.

And there the Jewes scorned him, and maden him
a crowne of the braunches of *albespyne*, that is white
thorn, that grew in that same gardyn, and setten it
on his heved. *Maundeville's Travels*, p. 13.

ALBEWESE. All over.

Take a porcyown of fresche chese,
And wynd it in hony *albewese*.

Archæologia, xxx. 355.

ALBIAN. An old term for that variety of the

human species now called the *Albino*. See an
epitaph quoted by Mr. Hunter in his additions
to Boucher, in v.

ALBIFICATION. A chemical term for making
white. See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.
pp. 128, 168.

Our founels eke of calcination,
And of wateres *albification*.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 16273.

ALBLADE. See a list of articles in Brit. Bibl.
ii. 397.

ALBLAST. An instrument for shooting arrows.
Both *alblast* and many a bow
War redy railed upon a row.

Minot's Poems, p. 16.

Alle that myghte wapyns bere,
Swerde, *alblastus*, schelde or spere.

MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 115.

ALBLASTERE. A crossbow-man. Sometimes
the crossbow itself.

That sauh an *alblastere*; a quarelle lete he fle.

Langtoft, p. 205.

With *alblastres* and with stones,
They slowe men, and braken bones.

Kyng Alisaunder, 1211.

ALBRICIAS. A reward or gratuity given to
one that brings good news. (*Span.*)

Albricias, friend, for the good news I bring you;

All has fallen out as well as we could wish. *Elvira*, li.

ALBURN. Auburn. *Skinner*. It is the Italian
alburno, and is also Anglicised by Florio,
in v.

ALBYEN. The water, &c. The meaning of the
term will be found in Ashmole's Theat. Chem.
Brit. p. 164.

ALBYN. White.

The same gate or tower was set with compassed
images of auncient prynces, as Hercules, Alexander
and other, by entrayled woorke, rychely lymned wyth
golde and *albyn* colours. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 73.

ALBYSI. Scarcely. The MS. in the Heralds'
College reads "unnethe."

Tho was Breteyn this lond of Romaynes almost lere,
Ac *albysi* were yt ten yer, ar heo here aȝeyn were.

Rob. Glouc. p. 81.

ALCALY. A kind of salt.

Sal tartre, *alcaly*, and salt preparat.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 16278.

ALCAMYNE. A mixed metal. Palsgrave has
this form of the word, and also Pynson's edi-
tion of the Prompt. Parv. See that work,
p. 9; Unton Inventories, p. 26; Skelton's
Works, ii. 54.

ALCATOTE. A silly fellow. *Devon*. In the
Exmoor Courtship, pp. 24, 28, it is spelt
alkitotle, and explained in the glossary, "a
silly clf, or foolish oaf."

Why, you know I am an ignorant, unable trifle in
such business; an oaf, a simple *alcatote*, an innocent.

Ford's Works, ii. 212.

ALCATRAS. A kind of sea-gull. (*Ital.*)

Ned Gylman took an *alcatras* on the mayn top-
mast yerd, which ys a foolysh byrd, but good lean
rank meat. *MS. Addit.* 5008.

Most like to that sharp-sighted *alcatras*,
That beats the air above the liquid glass.

Drayton's Works, ed. 1748, p. 407.

ALCE. Also. Sir F. Madden marks this as an irregular form. See *Als*.

The kyng kysses the knyzt, and the whene *alce*,
And sythen mony syker knyzt, that sozt hym to
haylce. *Syr Gawayne*, p. 91.

ALCHEMY. A metal, the same as *Alcamyne*,
q. v.

Four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the sounding *alchemy*.
Paradise Lost, li. 517.

ALCHOCHODEN. The giver of life and years,
the planet which bears rule in the principal
places of an astrological figure, when a person
is born. See *Albumazar*, ii. 5.

ALCONOMYE. Alchemy.
Of thilke elixir whiche men calle
Alconomye, whiche is befall
Of hem that whilom weren wise.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 120.

ALD. (1) Old.
Princes and pople, *ald* and zong,
Al that spac with Duche tung. *Minot's Poems*, p. 8.

(2) Hold.
Thof I west to be slayn,
I sal never *ald* te ogayn.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.
Curatus resident thai schul be,
And *ald* houshold oponly.
Audelay's Poems, p. 33.

ALDAY. Always. (*Dan.*)
They can afforce them *alday*, men may see,
By singuler fredome and dominacion.
Bochas, b. i. c. 20.

ALDER. (1) The older.
Thus when the *alder* hir gan forsake,
The yonger toke hir to his make. *Seyn Sages*, 3729.

(2) According to Boucher, this is "a common
expression in Somersetshire for cleaning the
alleys in a potatoe ground." See *Qu. Rev.*
lv. 371.

(3) Of all. Generally used with an adjective in
the superlative degree. See the instances
under *alder* and *alther*, compounded with
other words.

Of alle kinges he is flour,
That suffred deth for al mankin;
He is our *alder* Creatour! *Leg. Cathol.* p. 173.

ALDER-BEST. Best of all. Cf. *Prompt. Parv.*
pp. 9, 33; *Gy of Warwyke*, p. 22; *Dreme of*
Chaucer, 1279; *Skelton's Works*, ii. 63.

That all the best archers of the north
Sholde come upon a day,
And they that shoteth *alderbest*
The game shall bere away. *Robin Hood*, i. 51.

ALDERES. Ancestors.
Of *alderes*, of armes, of other aventures.
Syr Gawayne, p. 6.

ALDER-FIRST. The first of all. Cf. *Rom.*
of the Rose, 1000; *Troilus and Creseide*,
iii. 97.

That smertill schal smite the *alderfirst* dint.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 121.
The soudan forthwith *alderfirst*
On the Cristen smot wel fast.

Gy of Warwike, p. 123.]

ALDER-FORMEST. The foremost of all. Cf.
Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 76.
William and themperour went *alderformest*.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 176.

ALDER-HIGHEST. Highest of all.
And *alder-highest* tooke astronomye
Albmusard last withe her of sevyn,
With instrumentis that raught up into hevyn.
Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 11.

ALDERKAR. A moist boggy place where
alders, or trees of that kind grow. See *Prompt.*
Parv. pp. 9, 272. In the former place it is
explained *locus ubi alni et tales arbores*
crescunt.

ALDER-LAST. Last of all.
And *alder-last*, how he in his citee
Was by the sonne slayne of Tholomé.
Bochas, b. v. c. 4.

ALDER-LEEFER. Instances of this compound
in the comparative degree are very unusual.
An *alder-leafer* swaine I weene,
In the barge there was not seene.
Cobler of Canturburie, 1608, sig. E. ii.

ALDER-LEST. Least of all.
Love, ayenst the whiche who so defendith
Himselvin moste, him *aldirlest* avalleth.
Troilus and Creseide, i. 605.

ALDER-LIEFEST. Dearest of all. This com-
pound was occasionally used by Elizabethan
writers. See *Collier's Annals of the Stage*,
i. 262; 2 *Henry VI.* i. 1; *Troilus and Creseide*,
iii. 240.

ALDERLINGS. A kind of fish, mentioned in
Muffet's Treatise on Food, p. 175, and said by
him to be betwixt a trout and a grayling.

ALDER-LOWEST. Lowest of all. See a gloss
in *MS. Egerton 829*, f. 23, and *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 7.

ALDERMANRY. "The government of Stamford
was long before their written charter, held and
used amongst themselves by an ancient pre-
scription, which was called the *Aldermanry* of
the guild."—*Butcher's Stamford*, 1717, p. 15.

ALDERMEN. Men of rank.
Knyztes and sqwyers ther schul be,
And other *aldermen*, as ze schul se.
Const. of Masonry, 414.

ALDER-MEST. Greatest of all. Cf. *Arthour*
and *Merlin*, p. 83; *Legendæ Catholicæ*, pp.
170, 252.

But *aldirmost* in honour out of doute,
Thei had a relicke hight Palladion.
Troilus and Creseide, i. 152.

ALDERNE. The elder tree. Goats are said to
love *alderne*, in *Topsell's Hist. of Four-footed*
Beasts, p. 240.

ALDER-TRUEST. Truest of all.
First, English king, I humbly do request,
That by your means our princess may unite
Her love unto mine *aldertruest* love.
Greene's Works, li. 156.

ALDER-WERST. Worst of all.
Ye don ous *alderwerst* to spede,
When that we han mest nede.
Gy of Warwike, p. 128.

ALDER-WISIST. The wisest of all.
And truilliche it sitte well to be so,
For *aldirwisist* han therwith ben plesed.
Troilus and Creseide, i. 247.

ALDES. Holds.
For wham myn hert is so hampered and *aldes* so
nobul. *Will. and the Werwolf*, p. 17

ALDO. Although. *East.*

ALDREN. Elders.

Thus ferden oure *aldren* bi Noees dawē,
Of mete and of drinke hi fulden here mawe.

MS. Bodl. 652, f. 1.

ALDRIAN. A star on the neck of the lion.

Phebus hath left the angle meridional,
And yet ascending was the beste real,
The gentil Lion, with his *Aldrian*.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 10579.

ALDYN. Holden; indebted.

Meche be ȝe *aldyn* to the pore. *MS. Douce 302, f. 20.*

ALE. (1) A rural festival. See *Ale-feast*.

And all the neighbourhood, from old records
Of antique proverbs, drawn from Whitsun lords,
And their authorities at wakes and ales.

Ben Jonson's Tale of a Tub, prol.

(2) An ale-house. This is an unusual meaning of the word. See *Two Gent. of Verona*, ii. 5; *Greene's Works*, i. 116; *Daviess's York Records*, p. 140; *Lord Cromwell*, iii. 1; *Piers Ploughman*, p. 101.

When thei have wrought an oure ore two,
Anone to the *ale* thei wylle go.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 25.

(3) The meaning of the words *beer* and *ale* are the reverse in different counties. Sir R. Baker's verses on hops and beer are clearly erroneous, ale and beer having been known in England at a very early period, although hops were a later introduction. See *Warner's Antiq. Culin.* p. 27. Sir Thopas, l. 13801, swears "on ale and bred," though this oath may be intended in ridicule. Ale was formerly made of wheat, barley, and honey. See *Index to Madox's Exchequer*, in v.**(4.) All.**

And lafft it with hem in memoré,
And to *ale* other pristin truly.

Audelay's Poems, p. 69.

ALEBERRY. A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread. It appears from Palsgrave to have been given to invalids.

They would taste nothing, no not so much as a
poor *aleberry*, for the comfort of their heart.

Becon's Works, p. 373.

ALECCIOUN. An election.

And seyde, made is this *aleccioun*,
The king of heven hath chosen ȝou on.

Legenda Catholica, p. 63.

Besechyng you therfore to help to the resignacion
therof, and the kynges lettre to the byshop of
Lincoln for the *aleccion*.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 240.

ALECIE. Drunkenness caused by ale.

If he had arrested a mare instead of a horse, it
had beene a slight oversight; but to arrest a man,
that hath no likeness of a horse, is flat lunasie, or
alecie.

Lyly's Mother Bomble.

ALECONNER. According to Kersey, "an officer appointed in every court-leet to look to the assize and goodness of bread, ale, and beer." Cf. *Middleton's Works*, i. 174; *Harrison's Description of England*, p. 163.

A nose he had that gan show
What liquor he loved I trow:
For he had before long seven ycare,
Beene of the towne the *ale-conner*.

Cubler of Canterburie, 1608.

ALECOST. Costmary. So called, because it

was frequently put into ale, being an aromatic
bitter. *Gerard*. It is not obsolete in the North.

ALED. Suppressed. (*A.-S.*)

And sayde, Maumecet, my mate,
Y-blessed mote thou be,

For *aled* thou hast muche debate

Toward thys barnee. *MS. Ashmole 33, f. 18.*

ALEDGEMENT. Ease; relief. *Skinner*.**ALE-DRAPER.** An alehouse keeper.

So that now he hath lefte brokery, and is be-
come a draper. A draper, quoth Freeman, what
draper, of woollin or linnen? No, qd he, an *ale-*
draper, wherein he hath more skil then in the other.

Discoverie of the Knights of the Poste, 1597.

A-LEE. On the lee.

Than lay the lordis *a-lee* with laste and with charge.

Depos. of Richard II. p. 29.

ALEECH. Alike. So explained by Mr. Collier in a note to *Thynne's Debate*, p. 20, "his gayne by us is not *aleeche*." Perhaps we should read *a leech*, i. e. not worth a leech.**ALEES.** Aloe trees.

Of erberi and *alees*,

Of alle maner of trees. *Pistill of Susan, st. 1.*

ALE-FEAST. A festival or merry-making, at which ale appears to have been the predominant liquor. See an enumeration of them in *Harrison's Desc. of England*, p. 138; *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* i. 158-9, and the account of the *Whitsun-ale*, in v. A merry meeting at which ale was generally drunk, often took place after the representation of an old mystery, as in a curious prologue to one of the fifteenth century in *MS. Tanner 407, f. 44.***ALEFT.** Lifted.

Ac tho thal come thider eft,
Her werk was al up *aleft*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 22.

A-LEFT. On the left.

For *a-left* half and a right,
He leyd on and slough down-right.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 182.

ALEGAR. Ale or beer which has passed through the acetous fermentation, and is used in the North as a cheap substitute for vinegar. It is an old word. See the *Forme of Cury*, p. 56.**ALEGE.** To alleviate. (*A.-N.*)

But if thei have some privilege,
That of the paine hem woll *alege*.

Rom. of the Rose, 6626.

ALEGEANCE. Alleviation. (*A.-N.*) "*Allegiance*, or softynge of dysese, *alleviatio*."—*Prompt. Parv.* p. 9. Cf. *Chaucer's Dreame*, 1688.

The twelfed artecle es enoyntyng, that mene
enoyntes the seke in perelle of dede for *alegeance* of
body and saule. *MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 202.*

ALEGEN. To allege. (*A.-N.*) See *Piers Ploughman*, p. 207; *Flor. and Blanch.* 692; *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 48; *Rob. Glouc.* p. 422.

Thus endis Kyng Arthure, as auctors *alegges*
That was of Ectores blude, the kyng sone of
Troye. *MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 98.*

ALEGGYD. Alleviated. See *Alege*.

Peraventure ȝe may be *aleggyd*,
And sun of ȝoure sorow abreggyd.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12.

ALEHOOFE. Ground ivy. According to *Gerard*, it was used in the making of ale. See *Prompt. Parv.* p. 250.

ALEICHE. Alike; equally.

Laye fourth iche man *aleiche*

What he hath lefte of his livereye.

Chester Plays, i. 122.

ALEIDE. Abolished; put down.

Thes among the puple he put to the reaume,

Aleide alle luther lawes that long hadde ben used.

Will. and the Werwolf, p. 188.

Do nom also ich have the seid,

And alle thre sulen ben *aleid*.

MS. Digby 86, f. 126.

ALE-IN-CORNES. New ale. See Huloet's *Abcedarium*, 1552, in v.

I will make the drinke worse than good *ale* in the *cornes*.

Theraytes, p. 56.

ALEIS. (1) Alas! *North*.

(2) Aloes.

Cherise, of whiche many one faine is,

Notis, and *aleis*, and bolas.

Rom. of the Rose, 1377.

(3) Alleys.

Alle the *aleis* were made playne with sond.

MS. Harl. 116, f. 147.

ALEIVED. Alleviated; relieved. *Surrey*.

ALEKNIGHT. A frequenter of alehouses. See Cotgrave, in v. *Beste*; Florio, in v. *Beône*; Baret's *Alvearie*, in v. *Ale*; Harrison's *Descr. of Engl.* p. 170.

ALEMAYNE. Germany.

Upon the londe of *Alemayne*.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 145.

ALENDE. Landed.

At what haven thai *alende*,

Ase tit agen hem we scholle wende

With hors an armes brighte.

Rembrun, p. 428.

ALENGE. Grievous.

Now am I out of this daunger so *alenge*,

Wherefore I am gladde it for to persever.

Complaynte of them that ben to late Maryed.

ALEOND. By land.

Warne thow every porte thatt noo schyppis a-ryve,

Nor also *aleond* stranger throg my realme pas,

But the for there truage do pay markis fyve.

Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 99.

ALE-POLE. An ale-stake, q. v.

Another brought her bedes

Of jet or of cole,

To offer to the *ale-pole*. *Skelton's Works*, i. 112.

ALE-POST. A maypole. *West*.

ALES. Alas! See the *Legendæ Catholicæ*, p. 5.

ALESE. To loose; to free. (*A.-S.*)

To day thou salt *alesed* be. *MS. Digby 86*, f. 120.

ALE-SHOT. The keeping of an alehouse within a forest by an officer of the same. *Phillips*.

ALE-SILVER. A rent or tribute paid yearly to the Lord Mayor of London by those who sell ale within the city. *Miege*.

ALE-STAKE. A stake set up before an alehouse, by way of sign. Speght explained it a *maypole*, and hence have arisen a host of stupid blunders; but the ale-stake was also called the maypole, without reference to the festive pole. See Tarlton's *Newes out of Purgatorie*, p. 56. Grose gives *ale-post* as a term for a maypole. See his *Class. Dict. Vulg. Song.* in v. and *supra*. Palsgrave, f. 17, translates it by "le *moy d'une taverne*." From Dekker's *Wonderful Yeare*, 1603, quoted by Brand, it appears that a bush

was frequently placed at the top of the ale-stake. See *Bush*. Hence may be explained the lines of Chaucer:

A garlond had he sette upon his hede,

As gret as it werin for an *ale-stake*.

Urry's ed. p. 6.

Which have been erroneously interpreted in Warton's *Hist. Engl. Poet.* i. 56. But the bush was afterwards less naturally applied, for Kennett tells us "the coronated frame of wood hung out as a sign at taverns is called a *bush*." See his *Glossary*, 1816, p. 35. Cf. Hawkins' *Engl. Dram.* i. 109; Chaucer, *Cant. T.* 12255; *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 14; Hampson's *Calend.* i. 281; Skelton's *Works*, i. 320.

She as an *ale-stake* gay and fresh,

Half hir body she had away e-giff.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 56.

For lyke as thee jolye ale-house

Is alwayes knowen by the good *ale-stake*,

So are proude jelots sone perceaved, to,

By theyr proude foly, and wanton gate.

Bansley's Treatise, p. 4.

ALESTALDER. A stallion. *East Sussex*.

ALESTAN-BEARER. A pot-boy. See Higin's adaptation of the *Nomenclator*, p. 505.

ALESTOND. The ale-house.

Therefore at length Sir Jefferie bethought him of a feat whereby he might both visit the *alestond*, and also keepe his othe. *Mar. Prelate's Epistle*, p. 54.

ALE-STOOL. The stool on which casks of ale or beer are placed in the cellar. *East*.

ALET. (1) A kind of hawk. Howel says it is the "true faucon that comes from Peru."

(2) A small plate of steel, worn on the shoulder.

An *alet* enamelde he oches in sondire.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

(3) Carved, applied to partridges and pheasants. *Boke of Huntinge*.

ALEVEN. Eleven. Cf. Maitland's *Early Printed Books at Lambeth*, p. 322; Bale's *Kynge Johan*, p. 80; Minshew, in v.

He trips about with sincopace,

He capers very quicke;

Full trimly there of seven *aleven*,

He sheweth a pretty trick.

Galfrido and Bernardo, 1570.

I have had therto lechys *aleven*,

And they gave me medysins alle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 46.

ALEW. Halloo.

Yet did she not lament with loude *alew*,

As women wont, but with deepe sighes and singulfs few.

Faerie Queene, V. vi. 13.

ALE-WIFE. A woman who keeps an ale-house. See *Tale of a Tub*, iv. 2.

ALEXANDER. Great parsley. Said by Minshew to be named from Alexander, its presumed discoverer.

ALEXANDER'S-FOOT. Pellitory. *Skinner*.

ALEXANDRYN. Alexandrian work.

Syngly was she wrappyd perfay,

With a mauntelle of hermyn,

Coverid was with *Alexandryn*.

MS. Rawl. C. 86, f. 121.

ALEXCION. Election.

Be *alexcion* of the lordys free,

The erlc toke they thoo. *Erie of Tolous*, 1202.

ALEYD. Laid down. See *Aleide*.

Do nou ase ichave the seyd,
Ant alle thre shule ben *aleyde*
With huere foule crokes.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 103.

For al love, leman, sche seyd,
Lete now that wille be doun *aleyde*.

Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 230.

ALEYE. An alley. (*A.-N.*)

An homicide therto han they hired
That in an *aleyde* had a privee place.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 13498.

ALEYN. Alone.

My lemman and I went forth *aleyn*.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

ALEYNE. (1) To alienate.

In case they dyde eyther selle or *alsyne* the same
or ony parte therof, that the same Edward shulde
have yt before any other man.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 86.

(2) Laid down. So explained in Urry's MS.
collections.

ALF. (1) Half; part; side.

The Brutons to helpe her *alf*, vaste aboute were.

Rob. Glouc. p. 212.

(3) An elf; a devil.

With his teth he con hit tug,
And *alfe* Rofyn begon to rug.

MS. Douce 302, f. 11.

ALFAREZ. An ensign. (*Span.*) The term is
used by Ben Jonson, and Beaumont and
Fletcher. According to Nares, who refers to
MS. Harl. 6804, the word was in use in our
army during the civil wars of Charles I. It
was also written *alferes*.

ALFEYNLY. Slothfully; sluggishly. *Prompt.*
Parv.

ALFRIDARIA. A term in the old judicial as-
trology, explained by Kersey to be "a tempo-
rary power which the planets have over the
life of a person."

I'll find the cusp and *alfridaria*,
And know what planet is in casimi.

Albumazar, ii. 5.

ALFYN. (1) So spelt by Palsgrave, f. 17, and also
by Caxton, but see *Aufyn*. The *alfyn* was the
bishop at chess. Is *alfyns* in Reliq. Antiq. i.
83, a mistake for *alkyns*?

(2) A lubberly fellow; a sluggard.

Now certez, sals syr Wawayne, myche wondyre
have I

That syche an *alfyne* as thow dare speke syche
wordez.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

ALGAROT. A chemical preparation, made of
butter of antimony, diluted in a large quantity
of warm water, till it turn to a white powder.
Phillips.

ALGATES. Always; all manner of ways; how-
ever; at all events. Still in use in the North.
It is, as Skinner observes, a compound of *all*
and *gates*, or ways. (*A.-S.*) Tooke's etymo-
logy is wholly inadmissible. Cf. Diversions
of Purley, p. 94; Chaucer, Cant. T. 7013;
Thynne's Debate, p. 36.

These were ther uchon *algate*,
To ordcyne for these masonus astate.

Constitutions of Masonry, p. 15.

ALGE. Altogether. (*A.-S.*)

Sche muste thenne *alge* fayle
To geten him whan he were deed.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 148.

ALGERE. A spear used in fishing. It is the
translation of *fuscina* in the Canterbury MS.
of the Medulla. See a note in Prompt. Parv.
p. 186.

ALGIFE. Although.

Eche man may sorow in his inward thought
This lordes death, whose pere is hard to fynd,
Algife Englonde and Fraunce were thorow saught.
Skelton's Works, i. 13.

ALGRADE. A kind of Spanish wine.

Both *algrade*, and respice eke.

Squyr of Lowe Degré, 756.

Osay, and *algarde*, and other y-newe..

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

ALGRIM. Arithmetic.

The name of this craft is in Latyn *algorismus*,
and in Englis *algrim*; and it is namid off *Algis*,
that is to say, craft, and *risimus*, that is, nounbre;
and for this skille it is called craft of nounbringe.

MS. Cantab. Ll. iv. 14.

ALGUS. A philosopher frequently mentioned
by early writers, as the inventor of Algorism.
According to MS. Harl. 3742, he was king of
Castile. Cf. MS. Arundel 332, f. 68.

ALHAFTE. See a list of articles in the Brit.
Bibl. ii. 397.

AL-HAL-DAY. All-hallows day, Nov. 1st. *Gaw.*

ALHALWE-MESSE. All-hallows.

The moneth of Novembre, after *Alhalwemesse*,
That wele is to remembre, com kyng William alle
fresse.

Peter Langtast, p. 145.

ALHALWEN-TYD. The feast of All-hallows.

Men shulle fynde but fewe roo-bukkys whan that
they be passed two 3eer that thei ne have mewed hure
heedys by *Alhalwentyd*.

MS. Bodl. 546.

ALHIDADE. A rule on the back of the astro-
labe, to measure heights, breadths, and depths.
See Blount's Glossographia, p. 18; Cotgrave,
in v. *Alidade*.

ALHOLDE. "Alholde, or Gobelyn" is mentioned
in an extract from the Dialogue of Dives and
Pauper, in Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 3.

AL-HOLLY. Entirely.

I have him told *al holly* min estat.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 7678.

ALHONE. Alone.

Alhone to the putte he hede. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 278.

ALIAINT. An alien. *Rider*.

ALIBER. Bacchus; liber pater.

Aliber, the god of wyne,
And Hercules of kynne thyne.

Kyng Alisaunder, 2849.

ALICANT. A Spanish wine made at Alicant,
in the province of Valencia. It is differently
spelt by our old writers. See Tymon, ed. Dyce,
p. 39; Higins' Junius, p. 91.

Whan he had dronke ataunte
Both of Teynt and of wyne *Alicaunt*,

Till he was drounke as any swyne. *MS. Rawl. C.* 86.

ALIED. Anointed.

He tok that blode that was so bright,
And *alied* that gentil knight.

Amis and Amiloun, 2330.

ALIEN. To alienate. *Nares*.

ALIEN-PRIORY. A priory which was subordinate to a foreign monastery. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. *Priory*.

A-LIFE. As my life; excessively. See Winter's Tale, iv. 3; Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 55, 235, 309, 351.

ALIFED. Allowed. *Skinner*.

ALIGHT. (1) Lighted; pitched.
Opon sir Gy, that gentll knight,
Y-wis mi love is alle *alight*.

Gy of Warwike, p. 270.

(2) To light; to kindle. *Surrey*.

ALINLAZ. An anlace.

Or *alinlaz*, and god long knif,
That als he lovede leme or lif. *Havelok*, 2554.

ALIRY. Across. (*A.-S.*) MS. Rawl. Poet. 137, and MS. Douce 323, read *alery*; MS. Douce 104 has *olery*; and MS. Rawl. Poet. 38 reads *alyry*.

Somme leide hir legges *alry*,
As swiche losels konneth,
And made hir mone to Piers,
And preide hym of grace.

Piers Ploughman, p. 124.

ALISANDRE. Alexandria. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 36.

At *Alisandre* he was whan it was wonne.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 51.

ALISAUNDRE. The herb *alexander*, q. v.

With *alisaundre* thare-to, ache ant anys.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26.

ALIST. Alighted; descended.

And deyde two hondred ȝer,
And two and thretty rist,
After that oure swete Lord
In his moder *alist*.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

ALKAKENGY. The periscaria. See Prompt. Parv. p. 10; Higin's Junius, p. 125.

ALKANET. The wild buglos. See the account of it in Gerard's Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 799. It is also mentioned in an ancient receipt in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 29, as used for colouring.

ALKANI. Tin. *Howell*.

ALKE. Ilk; each.

Now, sirris, for your curtesy,
Take this for no vilany,

But *alke* man crye ȝow . . . *The Feest*, xvi.

ALKENAMYE. Alchemy. (*A.-N.*)

Yet ar ther fibicches in forceres
Of fele mennes makyng,
Experiments of *alkenamy*

The peple to deceyve. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 186.

ALKERE. In the *Forme of Cury*, p. 120, is given a receipt "for to make rys *alkere*."

ALKES. Elks.

As for the plowing with ures, which I suppose to be unlikelye, because they are in mine opinion untameable, and *alkes*, a thing commonlie used in the east countries. *Harrison's Descr. of England*, p. 226.

ALKIN. All kinds.

Dragouns and *alkin* depenes,
Fire, hail, snaweis.
For to destroy flesly delite,
And *alkins* lust of lichery.

MS. Harl. 4196, f. 102.

ALKITOTLE. See *Alcatote*.

ALKONE. Each one.

Then Robyn goes to Notyngnam,
Hymselfe mornyng allone,
And litulle Johne to mery Scherewode,
The pathes he knew *alkone*.

MS. Cantab. Bf. v. 48, f. 126.

ALKYMISTRE. An alchemist.

And whan this *alkymistre* saw his time,
Riseth up, sire preest, quod he, and stondeþ by me.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 16672.

ALL. (1) Although.

All tell I not as now his observances.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 2266.

(2) Entirely. *Var. dial.* Spenser has it in the sense of *exactly*.

(3) "For all," in spite of. *Var. dial.* "I'll do it for all you say to the contrary."

(4) "All that," until that. So explained by Weber, in gloss to Kyng Alisaunder, 2145.

(5) "For good and all," entirely. *North*.

And shipping oars, to work they fall,
Like men that row'd for good and all.

Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 127.

(6) Each. *Prompt. Parv.*

ALL-A-BITS. All in pieces. *North*.

ALL-ABOUT. "To get all about in one's head," to become light-headed. *Herefordsh.* We have also "that's all about it," i. e. that is the whole of the matter.

ALL-ABROAD. Squeezed quite flat. *Somerset*.

ALL-A-HOH. All on one side. *Wilts.*

ALL-ALONG. Constantly. *Var. dial.* Also "All along of," or "All along on," entirely owing to.

ALL-AMANG. Mingled, as when two flocks of sheep are driven together. *Wilts.*

ALL-AND-SOME. Every one; everything; altogether.

Thereof spekys the apostell John,
In his gospell all and some.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 83.

We are betrayd and y-nome!

Horse and harness, lords, all and some!

Richard Coer de Lion, 2284.

Thi kyngdam us come,

This is the secunde poynte al and some!

MS. Douce 302, f. 33.

ALLANE. Alone.

Hys men have the wey tane;
In the forest Gye ys allane.

MS. Cantab. Bf. li. 38, f. 174.

ALL-ARMED. An epithet applied to Cupid in A Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2, unnecessarily altered to *alarmed* by some editors, as if the expression meant armed all over, whereas it merely enforces the word *armed*. The expression is used by Greene, and is found earlier in the *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 215.

ALL-AS-IS. "All as is to me is this," i. e. all I have to say about it. *Herefordsh.*

ALL-A-TAUNT-O. Fully rigged, with masts, yards, &c. A sea term.

ALLAY. According to Kersey, to *allay* a pheasant is to cut or carve it up at table. The substantive as a hunting term was applied to the set of hounds which were ahead after the beast was dislodged.

ALLAYMENT. That which has the power of

allaying or abating the force of something else. *Shak.*

ALL-B'EASE. Gently; quietly. *Herefordsh.*

ALL-BEDENE. Forthwith. Cf. Minot's Poems, p. 34; Havelok, 730, 2841; Coventry Mysteries, p. 4; Gloss. to Ritson's Met. Rom. p. 360.

Thane thay sayde *al-bydene*,
Bathe kyng and qwene,
The doghtty knyght in the grene
Hase wonnene the gree.

Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln.

Whan thai were wasshen *al-bedene*,
He set hym downe hem betwene.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 14.

ALL-BE-THOUGH. Albeit. *Skinner.*

ALLE. Ale. See this form of the word in Skelton's Works, i. 151; The Feest, v. It apparently means *old* in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 101.

ALLECT. To allure; to bring together; to collect. (*Lat.*)

I beyng by your noble and notable qualities
allected and encouraged, moste hertely requyre your
helpe, and humbly desyre your ayde.

Hall's Union, 1548, Hen. IV. f. 27.

ALLECTIVE. Attraction; allurement. See the Brit. Bibl. iv. 390.

For what better *allective* coulde Satan devise to
allure and bring men pleasantly into damnable servi-
tude.

Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577.

ALLECTUARY. An electuary.

Allectuary arrectyd to redres

These feverous axys. *Skelton's Works, l. 25.*

ALLEFEYNTE. Slothful; inactive. *Prompt. Parv.*

ALLEGATE. (1) To allege. See Peele's Works, iii. 68; Skelton's Works, i. 356.

(2) Always; algate. (*A.-S.*)

Ac, allegate, the kynges

Losen ten ageyns on in werrynges.

Kyng Alisaunder, 6094.

ALLEGE. To quote; to cite.

And for he wold his longe tale abrege,
He wolde non auctoritee *allege*.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 9532.

ALLEGYAUNCE. Citation; the act of quoting.

Translated by *allegacio*, in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 9.

ALLE-HALWEN. Allhallows.

Here fest wol be, withoute nay,
After *Alle-halwen* the eyght day.

Const. of Masonry, p. 32.

ALLE-HOOL. Entirely; exactly. See *Reliq.*

Antiq. i. 151; Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 38.

Alle answers to *omnino*, and strictly speaking,
cannot grammatically be used in composition.

Alle if, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 24. See
Alle-3if.

ALLELUYA. The wood-sorrel. *Gerard.*

ALLE-LYKELY. In like manner. *Prompt. Parv.*

ALLEMAIGNE. A kind of solemn music, more
generally spelt *Almain*, q. v. It is also the
name of several dances, the new *allemaigne*,
the old, the queen's *allemaigne*, all of which
are mentioned in *MS. Rawl. Poet. 108*, and the
figures given. See *Brit. Bibl. ii. 164, 610.*

ALLEMASH-DAY. Grose says, i. e. Allumage-
day, the day on which the Canterbury silk-
weavers began to work by candle-light. *Kent.*

ALLEMAUNDIS. Almonds.

Therfore Jacob took grete 3erdls of popelers, and
of *allemaundis*, and of planes, and in party dide away
the rynde. *Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. 277.*

ALLEN. Grass land recently broken up. *Suffolk.*
Major Moor says, "unenclosed land that has
been tilled and left to run to feed for sheep."

ALLE-ONE. Alone; solitary.

Alle-one he leved that drery knyghte,
And sone he went awaye.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 109.

ALLER. (1) An alder tree. A common form of the
word, still used in the western counties. See
Florio, in v. *Alno*; Holinshed, Hist. Ireland,
p. 178; Gerard's Herball, ed. Johnson, p. 1469.

(2) Of all. It is the gen. pl.

Adam was oure *aller* fader,
And Eve was of hymselfe.

Piers Ploughman, p. 342.

Than thai it closed and gun hyng

Thaire *aller* seles thareby. *MS. Coll. Sion. xviii. 6.*

ALLER-FLOAT. A species of trout, usually
large and well grown, frequenting the deep
holes of retired and shady brooks, under the
roots of the *aller*, or alder tree. *North.* It is
also called the *aller-trout*.

ALLER-FURST. The first of all.

Tho, *aller-furst*, he undurstode
That he was ryght kyngis blod.

Kyng Alisaunder, 1569.

ALLER-MOST. Most of all.

To wraththe the God and palen the fend hit
serveth *allermost*. *Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 336.*

ALLERNBATCH. A kind of botch or old sore.
Exmoor. Apparently connected with *allers*, a
Devonshire word for an acute kind of boil or
carbuncle.

ALLERONE. Apparently the pinion of a wing,
in the following passage. Roquefort has *alerion*,
a bird of prey.

Tak pympernelle, and stampe it, and take the
jeuse therof, and do therto the grese of the *allerone*
of the gose-wenge, and drope it in thyne eghne.

MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 283.

ALLES. Very; altogether; all; even. See
Rob. Glouc. p. 17; Ritson's Ancient Songs,
p. 7; *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 176.*

ALLESAD. Lost. (*A.-S.*)

Blsek him wi3 milde mod,
That for ous *allesad* is blod.

MS. Egerton 613, f. 2.

ALLE-SOLYNE-DAY. All Souls' Day. See
MS. Harl. 2391, quoted in Hampson's *Kalen-*
darium, ii. 11.

ALLEETHER. Gen. pl. of *all*.

Than doth he dye for oure *allether* good.

Cov. Myst. p. 14.

ALLETHOW. Although.

Torrent thether toke the way,
Werry *allethow* he were.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 10.

ALLETOGEDERS. Altogether.

Into the water he cast his sheld,
Croke and *alletogeders* it held.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 67.

ALLEVE. Eleven.

Ethulfe in that ilke manere,
Wonned at Rome *alleve* zere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 99.

ALLEVENTHE. The eleventh.

The alleventhe wynter was wittirly
Ther after, as telleth us me to dy.

Curse Mundell, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. C. 13.

ALLE-WELDAND. Omnipotent.

That I before Gods allewelldand
Wanne in the lilt of livyand.

MS. Bodl. 485, f. 27.

ALLEY. The conclusion of a game at football, when the ball has passed the bounds. *Yorkist.* A choice law, made of alabaster, is so called by boys. See the *Pickwick Papers*, p. 358.

ALLEYDE. Alleged.

With alle hire herte ashe him preyde,
And many another cause alleide,
That he with hire at home abide.

Geow, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 118.

ALLE-YIP. Although. See *Alle-Asod*.

Y wyl make yow no veyn carpyng,
Alle yw hit wytte som men lyke.

MS. Bodl. 48, f. 47.

ALL-POOLS-DAY. The first of April, when a custom prevails of making fools of people by sending them on ridiculous errands, &c. whence the above name. See further in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* i. 76. The custom seems to have been borrowed by us from the French, but no satisfactory account of its origin has yet been given.

ALL-POURS. A well-known game at cards, said by Cotton, in the *Compleat Gamester*, ed. 1709, p. 81, to be "very much played in Kent."

ALL-GOOD. The herb good Henry. *Gerard.*

ALLHALLOWN-SUMMER. Late summer. In 1 Henry IV. i. 2, it simply appears to mean an old man with youthful passions.

ALLHALLOWS. Satirically written by Heywood as a single saint. See his play of the *Four PP*, 1569, and the following passage:

Here is another relyke, eke a prynces one,
Of *Al-hallowes* the blowyd jaw-bone,
Which relyke, without any fayle,
Agaynst poyson cheefly dothe preveyne.

Perdoner and the Frere, 1532.

ALL-HEAL. The herb panax. See *Gerard's Herball*, ed. Johnson, p. 1004; *Florio*, in v. *Achilea*.

ALL-HID. According to Nares, the game of hide-and-seek. It is supposed to be alluded to in *Hamlet*, iv. 2. See *Hide-Fox*. It is mentioned by Dekker, as quoted by Steevens; but Cotgrave apparently makes it synonymous with *Hoodman-blind*, in v. *Clignemussel*, *Clignemucette*. Cotgrave also mentions *Harry-racket*, which is the game of hide-and-seek. See *Hoodman-blind*. "A sport call'd *all-Aid*, which is a meere children's pastime," is mentioned in *A Curtains Lecture*, 12mo, Lond. 1637, p. 206. See also *Hawkins' Engl. Dram.* iii. 187; *Apollo Shroving*, 1627, p. 84.

ALL-HOLLAND'S-DAY. The Hampshire name for All Saints' Day, when plum-cakes are made and called All Holland cakes. Middleton uses the word twice in this form. See his *Works*, ii. 283, v. 282.

ALLHOOVE. Ground ivy. *Minsheu.*

ALLHOSE. The herb horsehoof. See *Florio*, in v. *Béchia*.

ALL-I-BITS. All in pieces. *North.*

ALLICHOLLY. Melancholy. Shakespeare uses this word, put into the mouths of illiterate persons, in *Two Gent. of Verona*, iv. 2, and *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4. See *Collier's Shakespeare*, i. 148, 197, where the word is spelt two different ways.

ALLICIATE. To attract. (*Lat.*)

Yea, the very rage of humilitie, though it be most violent and dangerous, yet it is sooner alligated by ceremony than compelled by virtue of office.

Brit. Mus. ii. 108.

ALLIENY. An alley; a passage in a building. See *Britton's Arch. Dict.* in v. *Alley*.

ALLIGANT. A Spanish wine. See *Allicant*.

In dreadful darknesse *Alligant* has drown'd,
Which married men lavoce for procreation.

Pasquil's Peitinedia, 1634.

ALLIGARTA. The alligator. Ben Jonson uses this form of the word in his *Bartholomew Fair*, ii. 1.

ALL-IN-A-CHARM. Talking aloud. *Wills.*

ALL-IN-ALL. Everything. Shakespeare has the phrase in a well-known passage, *Hamlet*, i. 2, and several other places.

In London she buyes her head, her face, her fashion.
O London, thou art her Paradise, her heaven,
her *all-in-all*! Take on Painting, 1616, p. 68.
Thou'rt all in all, and all in ev'ry part.

Clabry's Divine Glimpses, p. 78.

The phrase *all in all with*, meant very intimate or familiar with. See *Howell's Lexicon*, in v.

ALL-IN-A-MUGGLE. All in a litter. *Wills.*

ALLINE. An ally.

Wisdom is immortality's allie,
And immortality is wisdom's gale.

Middleton's Works, v. 384.

ALLINGE. Totally; altogether. (*A.-S.*) Cf. *Const. of Masonry*, p. 37; *Ritson's Ancient Songs*, p. 7; *Rob. Glouc.* p. 48; *Maunder's Travels*, p. 189.

For hire faired and hire chere,
Ich hire bougte allinge so dere.

Flor. and Blunch. 674.

Ich hote that thou me telle,
Nouthen thou art allingene here.

MS. Lond. 108, f. 127.

ALL-IN-ONE. At the same time.

But all in one to every wight,
There was some coming with estate.

Chaucer's Dream, 678.

ALL-IN-THE-WELL. A juvenile game in Newcastle and the neighbourhood. A circle is made about eight inches in diameter, termed the well, in the centre of which is placed a wooden peg, four inches long, with a button balanced on the top. Those desirous of playing give buttons, marbles, or anything else, according to agreement, for the privilege of throwing a short stick, with which they are furnished, at the peg. Should the button fly out of the ring, the player is entitled to double the stipulated value of what he gives for the stick. The game is also practised at the Newcastle races, and other places of amusement in the north, with three pegs, which are put into three circular holes, made in the ground, about two feet apart, and forming a triangle. In this case each hole contains a peg, about nine inches

long, upon which are deposited either a small knife or some copper. The person playing gives so much for each stick, and gets all the articles that are thrown off so as to fall on the outside of the holes.

ALLISON. The wood-rose. So at least Florio seems to understand it, in v. *Alisso*.

ALL-LANG-OFF. Entirely owing to. *North*.

That I have no childe hidur tille,
Hlt is *al-longe-on* Goddes wille.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 64.
Therby wist thei it was *alle*
Longe one her, and not one Landavalle.

MS. Rawl. C. 86, f. 124.

ALL-LOVES. The phrase of *all loves*, or for *all loves*, i. e. by all means, occurs twice in Shakespeare, and occasionally in contemporary writers. The earliest instance I have met with is in the romance of Ferumbras, below quoted. Other examples are given in Boswell's Malone, viii. 82.; and Nares, in v. *Loves*.

And salde to him she moste go
To vlsiten the prsoueris that daye,
And said, sir, for *alle loves*,
Lete me thy prisoneres seen ;
I wole the gife both golde and gloves,

And counsall shalle it bene. *Middlehill MS.*
Alack, where are you? speak, an if you hear!
Speak, of *all loves*! I swoon almost with fear.

A Mids. Night's Dream, ii. 2.

ALL-MANNER-A-WOT. Indiscriminate abuse. *Suffolk*.

ALLMEES. Alms. *East Sussex*. See the example under *Almesse*.

ALL-OF-A-HUGH. All on one side. *Suffolk*.

ALL-OF-A-ROW. A child's game. *Suffolk*.

ALLONCE. All of us. *Somerset*.

ALLONELI. Exclusively. Cf. Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 126; Supp. to Hardyng, f. 44; Prompt. Parv. p. 54; Maundevile's Travels, p. 8; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 427; Hall, Edw. IV. f. 12; Patterne of Painefull Adventures, p. 239; Minot's Poems, pp. 133, 152.

Now wold I fayne sum myrthis make,
Alle-oneli for my ladys sake. *MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6.*
We spered noȝte the gates of citee to that entent
for to agaynestande the, bot *allanly* for the drede
of Darius, kyng of Perse.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 10.

ALL-ON-END. Eager; impatient. *Somerset*.

ALLOTTERY. An allotment. *Shak.*

ALLOUS. All of us. *Somerset*.

ALL-OUT. Entirely; quite. Minsheu has it for a carouse, to drink *all out*. Cf. Rob. Glouc. pp. 26, 244; Rom. of the Rose, 2101. Still in use in the former sense in the north of England and in Scotland.

Thane come theise wikkyde Jewes, and whene
they sawe thise two thefes that hang by oure Lorde
one-lyfe, they brake theyre thees, and slewe theme
alle-oute, and caste theme villainely into a dyke.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 184.

ALL-OVERISH. Neither sick nor well. *Var. dial.*

ALLOW. To approve. A Scripture word. See Romans, xiv. 22; Baret's Alvearie, in v. Perhaps connected with *alow*, to praise. (*A.-N.*)

ALLOWANCE. Approbation. *Shak.*

ALLOWED. Licensed. An "*allowed fool*" is a term employed by Shakespeare in Twelfth Night, i. 5. In Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, mention is made of "*an allowed cart or chariot*."

ALL-PLAISTER. Alabaster. *Yorksh.*

ALLS. (1) Arles, q. v. *North*.

(2) Also. (*A.-S.*)

Thare was crakked many a crowne
Of wild Scottes, and *alls* of tame.

Minot's Poems, p. 4.

ALL-SALES. All times. *Suffolk*. "*Sales*" is of course merely a form of *cele* or *sele*. See Prompt. Parv. p. 65.

ALL-SEED. The orach. *Skinner*.

ALL-SEER. One who sees everything. *Shak.*

ALL-THE-BIRDS-IN-THE-AIR. A Suffolk game. See Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238, where another game is mentioned called *all-the-fishes-in-the-sea*.

ALL-TO. Entirely. In earlier writers, the *to* would of course be a prefix to the verb, but the phrase *all-to* in the Elizabethan writers can scarcely be always so explained.

Mercutio's ycy hand had *al-to* frozen mine.

Romeus and Juliet, 1562.

ALL-TO-NOUGHT. Completely. *Var. dial.*

ALL-TO-SMASH. Smashed to pieces. *Somerset*. The phrase is not peculiar to that county. A Lancashire man, telling his master the mill-dam had burst, exclaimed, "*Maister, maister, dam's brossen, and aw's to-smash!*"

ALLUTERLY. Altogether; wholly.

As yf thy love be set *alluterly*
Of nice lust, thy travall is in vain.

MS. Seid. Arch. B. 24.

ALLUVION. A washing away. (*Lat.*)

ALL-WATERS. "*I am for all waters*," i. e. I can turn my hand to anything. A proverbial expression used by the clown in Twelfth Night, iv. 2.

ALLY. The aisle of a church. *Var. dial.*

ALLYFE. Although. This form of the word occurs in a letter dated 1523, in Monast. Angl. iv. 477.

ALL-Y-FERE. Altogether.

And hurre lappe was hole *ageyn all-y-fer*.

Chron. Filodun. p. 74.

ALMAIN. (1) A German.

Upon the same pretence, to furnish them a band
Of *Almains*, and to them for their stout captain gave
The valiant Martin Swart.

Drayton, ed. 1753, p. 1102.

(2) A kind of dance. A stage direction in Peele's Works, i. 28, is, "*Hereupon did enter nine knights in armour, treading a warlike *almain*, by drum and fife.*"

ALMAIN-LEAP. A dancing leap; a kind of jig. See Florio, in v. *Chiarantana*.

Skip with a rhyme on the table from New-Nothing,
And take his *almain-leap* into a custard.

Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

ALMAIN-RIVETS. Moveable rivets. The term was applied to a light kind of armour, "*so called*," says Minsheu, "*because they be rivetted, or buckled, after the old Alman*

fashion." See Test. Vetust. p. 622; Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 56; Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 195.

ALMAN. A kind of hawk, mentioned by Howell, and also called by him the Dutch falcon.

ALMANDIN. Made of almond.

And it was an *almandin* wand,
That ilk frut tharon thai fand,
Almandes was groun tharon.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. lii. f. 39.

ALMAND-MILK. Almonds ground and mixed with milk, broth, or water. See an old receipt in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 5.

ALMANDRIS. Almond-trees.

And trees there werin grete foison,
That berin nuttes in ther seson,
Suche as menne nutemiggis y-call,
That sote of savour ben withall;
And of *almandris* grete plenté,
Figgis, and many a date tre.

Rom. of the Rose, 1363.

ALMANE-BELETT. A part of armour, mentioned in an account of Norham Castle, temp. Hen. VIII. in Archæologia, xvii. 204.

ALMANY. Germany.

Now Fulko comes, that to his brother gave
His land in Italy, which was not small,
And dwelt in *Almany*.

Harrington's Ariosto, 1591, p. 19.

ALMARIE. A cupboard; a pantry; a safe.

See Kennett's Gloss. MS. Lansd. 1033. The North country word *ambry* seems formed from this. It is glossed by the French *ameire*, in MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. B. xiv. 40. Cf. Prompt. Parv. pp. 10, 109, 315; Becon's Works, p. 468. In the latter place Becon quotes Deut. xxviii. 17, where the vulgate reads *basket*; a reference which might have saved the editor's erroneous note. Howel has the proverb, "There is God in the *almery*."

Ther avarice hath *almaries*,
And yren bounden cofres.

Piers Ploughman, p. 288.

ALMARIOL. A closet, or cupboard, in which the ecclesiastical habits were kept. See Britton's Arch. Dict. in v. *Armarium*.

ALMATOUR. An almoner.

After him spak Dalmadas,
A riche *almatour* he was. *Kyng Alisaunder, 3042.*

ALMAYNE. Germany.

Thane syr Arthure onone, in the Auguste therafytire,
Enteres to *Almayne* wyth osten arrayed.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 78.

ALME. An elm. (*Dan.*) "Askes of *alme-barke*" are mentioned in a remedy for "contrarius hære" in MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 282.

ALMESFULLE. Charitable. It is found in Pynson's edition of the Prompt. Parv. See Mr. Way's edition, p. 10.

I was chaste enogh, abstinent, and *almesfulle*, and
for othere [th]yng I ame note dampned.

MS. Harl. 1029, f. 1.

ALMESSE. Alms. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 117.

And thus ful great *almesse* he dede,
Wherof he hadde many a bede.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 35.

ALMESTE. Almost.

And as he priked North and Est,
I telle it you, him had *almeste*

Betidde a sory care. *Chaucer, Cant. T. 13698.*

ALMICANTARATH. An astrological word, meaning a circle drawn parallel to the horizon. Digges has the word in his Stratiotics, 1579, applied to dialling. Cf. Brit. Bibl. iv. 58; Chaucer on the Astrolabe, ed. Urry, p. 441.

Meanwhile, with scloferical instrument,
By way of azimuth and *almicantarath*.

Albumazar, i. 7.

ALMODZA. An alchemical term for tin. It is so employed by Charnocke in an early MS. in my possession.

ALMOND-FOR-A-PARROT. A kind of proverbial expression. It occurs in Skelton's Works, ii. 4; Webster's Works, iii. 122. Nash and Wither adopted it in their title-pages. Douce, in his MS. additions to Ray, explains it "some trifle to amuse a silly person."

ALMOND-FURNACE. "At the silver mills in Cardiganshire, they have a particular furnace in which they melt the slags, or refuse of the lithurge not stamped, with charcoal only, which they call the *almond furnace*." Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

ALMOND-MILK. The Latin *amigdolatum* is translated by *almond-mylke* in MS. Bodl. 604, f. 43. See *Almand-milk*.

ALMONESRYE. The almonry. In a fragment of a work printed by Caxton, in Douce's Collection, the residence of our earliest printer is stated to be at "the *almonesrye* at the reed pale."

ALMOSE. Alms. Cf. Hall, Edward IV. f. 11; Becon's Works, p. 20.

He bad hir love *almose* dede.

Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 53.

And therto gude in alle thyng,
Of *almous* dedes and gude berynge.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 115.

ALMOYN. Alms.

For freres of the croice, and monk and chanoun,
Haf drawn in o voice his fees to ther *almoyn*.

Peter Langtoft, p. 239.

ALMS-DRINK. "They have made him drink *alms-drink*," an expression used in Anthony and Cleopatra, ii. 7, to signify that liquor of another's share which his companion drinks to ease him.

ALMSMAN. A person who lives on alms. See Richard II. iii. 3. In Becon's Works, p. 108, the term is applied to a charitable person.

ALMURY. The upright part of an astrolabe. See Chaucer's treatise on the Astrolabe, ed. Urry, p. 442.

ALMUSLES. Without alms.

For thef is reve, the lond is penyles;
For pride hath sleve, the lond is *almusles*.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 255.

ALMUTE. A governing planet. An astrological term.

One that by Ylem and Aldeboran,
With the *almutes*, can tell anything.

Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646, p. 84.

ALMYFLUENT. Beneficent.

And we your said humble servants shal evermore
pray to the *almysfluent* God for your prosperus estate.

Davies's York Records, p. 90.

ALMYS-DYSSHE. The dish in the old baronial hall, in which was put the bread set aside for the poor.

And his *almys-dyshe*, as I you say,
To the porest man that he can fynde,
Other ellys I wot he is unkynde.

Boke of Curtasye, p. 30.

ALMY3HT. All-powerful.

Pray we now to God *almysht*,
And to hys moder Mary bryght,
That we mowe keepe these artyculus here.

Const. of Masonry, p. 31.

ALNATH. The first star in the horns of Aries, whence the first mansion of the moon takes its name.

And by his eighte speres in his werking,
He knew ful wel how fer *Alnath* was shove
Fro the hed of thilke fix Aries above,
That in the ninthe spere considered is.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 11503.

ALNER. A purse, or bag to hold money. (*A.-N.*)

I wyll the yeve an *alner*,
I-mad of sylk and of gold cler,
Wyth fayre ymages thre. *Lounfal*, 319.
He lokede yn hys *alner*,
That fond hym spendyng all plener,
Whan that he hadde nede,
And ther nas noon, for soth to say. *Ibid.* 733.

ALNEWAY. Always. See the extracts from the Ayenbite of Inwit, in Boucher.**ALNIL.** And only.

Sertis, sire, not ic noȝt ;
Ic ete sage *alnil* gras,
More harm we did ic noȝt.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 201.

ALOD. Allowed.

Therfor I drede lest God on us will take venjance,
For syn is now *alod* without any repentance.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 21.

ALOES. An olio, or savoury dish, composed of meat, herbs, eggs, and other ingredients, something similar to the modern dish of olives. The receipt for aloes is given in the Good Housewife's Jewel, 1596. See also Cooper's Elyot, in v. *Tucetum*.**ALOFEDE.** Praised. (*A.-S.*)

Now they spede at the spurres, withowttyne
speche more,
To the marche of Meyes, theis manliche knyghtes,
That es Lorryne *alofede*, as Londone es here.

Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

ALOFT. "To come aloft," i. e. to vault or play the tricks of a tumbler.

Do you grumble? you were ever
A brainless ass; but if this hold, I'll teach you
To come *aloft*, and do tricks like an ape.

Massinger's Bondman, 1624, lii. 3.

A-LOFTE. On high. (*A.-S.*)

Leve thou nevere that you light
Hem *a-lofte* brynge,
Ne have hem out of helle.

Piers Ploughman, p. 378.

ALOG. To lodge; to pitch. (*A.-S.*)

On that ich fair roume
To *aloge* her paviloun.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 298.

A-LOGGIT. Lodged. (*A.-S.*)

I am *a-loggit*, thought he, best, howsoever it goon.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 597.

A-LOGH. Below. (*A.-S.*)

Lewed men many tymes
Maistres thei apposen,
Why Adam ne hiled noȝt first
His mouth that eet the appul,
Rather than his likame *a-logh*.

Piers Ploughman, p. 242.

ALOMBA. Tin. *Howell*.**ALONDE.** On land.

For the kende that he was best,

Alonde men he gnouȝ. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oron.* 57.

ALONG. (1) Slanting. *Oxon.*

(2) Used in somewhat the same sense as "all along of," i. e. entirely owing to, a provincial phrase.

I can not tell wheron it was *along*,
But wel I wot gret strif is us among.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 16398.

(3) Long.

Here I salle the gyve alle myn heritage,
And als *along* as I lyve to be in thin ostage.

Peter Langtoft, p. 196.

(4) The phrases *up along* and *down along* answer sometimes to *up the street* and *down the street*. The sailors use them for up or down the channel. Sometimes we hear *to go along*, the words *with me* being understood.**ALONGE.** To long for. Cf. Richard Coer de Lion, 3049, 3060; *Piers Ploughman*, p. 526.

Alle thouȝ my wit be not stronge,
It is nouȝt on my wille *alonge*,
For that is besy nyȝte and day
To lerne alle that he lerne may.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 109.

This worthy Jason sore *alongeth*

To se the straunge regionis. *Ibid.* f. 147.

He goth into the boure and wepeth for blisse;
Sore he is *alonged* his brethren to kisse.

MS. Bodl. 652, f. 9.

ALONGST. Along; lengthwise. *Somerset.* See early instances in *Holinshed, Hist. Engl.* pp. 24, 146; *Dekker's Knight's Conjuring*, 1607, repr. p. 46.**ALLOORKE.** Awry; out of order. (*Isl.*)

His heed in shappe as by natures worke,
Not one haire amisse, or lyeth *aloorke*.

MS. Laned. 208, (quoted in *Boucher*.)

A-LORE. Concealed.

Whereof his schame was the more,
Whiche ouȝte for to ben *a-lore*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 132.

A-LORYNG. A parapet wall. See *Willis's Architectural Nomenclature*, p. 33. It is merely another form of *alure*, q. v.**ALOS.** Praised; commended. Cf. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 450; *Rom. of the Rose*, 2354. (*A.-N.*)

Ones thou schalt justl with me,
As knight that wele *alosed* is.

Gy of Warwike, p. 64.

So that he bigon at Oxenford of divinité;

So noble *alosed* ther nas non in all the universeté.

MS. Ashmole 43, f. 180.

ALOSSYNGE. Loosing; making loose. See the early edition of *Luke*, c. 19, quoted by *Richardson*, in v. *Alosing*.**ALOST.** Lost. *Somerset.*

ALOUGH. Below. See *Alogh*.

And willest of briddes and of beestes,
And of hir bredyng, to knowe
Why some be *alough* and some aloft,
Thi likyng it were. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 241.

ALOUR. An alure, q. v.

Alisaunder rometh in his toun,
For to wissen his masons,
The touris to take, and the toreillis,
Vawtes, *alouris*, and the corneris.
Kyng Alisaunder, 7210.

Into her cité thai ben y-gon,
Togider thai assembled hem ichon,
And at the *alours* thai defended hem,
And abiden bataile of her fomen.

Gy of Warwick, p. 85.

ALOUTE. To bow. (*A.-S.*) Cf. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 495; *Lybeaus Disconus*, 1254.

And schewede hem the false ymages,
And hete hem *aloute* ther-to.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oron. 57.

This gret ymage never his heed enclyne,
But be *alout* upon the same nyte.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 15.

Allie they schalle *aloute* to thee,
Yf thou wylt *aloute* to me.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 38.

ALOW. Halloo.

Pillcock sat on pillcock hill;
Alow, alow, loo, loo!

King Lear, ed. 1623, p. 297.

ALOWE. (1) Low down. (*A.-S.*) Cf. *Court of Love*, 1201; *Tusser's Works*, p. 101; *Dial. Creat. Moral.* p. 2.

Do we, sayden he,
Nail we him opon a tre
Alowe,

Ac arst we sullen scinin him

Ay rowe. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 101.

(2) To humble. *Wyatt*.

(3) To praise; to approve. (*A.-N.*)

Cursyd be he that thy werk *alowe!*

Richard Coer de Lion, 4662.

ALOYNE. To delay. (*A.-N.*)

That and more he dyd *aloyne*,
And ledde hem ynto Babyloyne.

MS. Bodl. 415.

ALOYSE. Alas! So explained by the editors.
A kind of precious stone so called is mentioned
in the *Book of St. Albans*, sig. F. i.

Aloyes, aloyse, how pretle it is!

Damon and Pithias, 1571.

ALPE. A bull-finch. *East.* Ray says it was in
general use in his time. It is glossed by
ficedula in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 10.

There was many a birde singing,
Thoroughout the yerde all thringing:
In many placis nightingales,
And *alpes*, and finches, and wode-wales.

Rom. of the Rose, 658.

ALPES-BON. Ivory.

Thai made hir body blo and blac,
That er was white so *alpes-bon*.

Leg. Cathol. p. 185.

ALPI. Single. (*A.-S.*)

A, quod the vox, ich wille the telle,
On *alpi* word ich lie nelle.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 275.

ALPICKE. Apparently a kind of earth. See
Cotgrave, in v. *Chercée*.

ALPURTH. A halfpenny-worth. See *Monast. Angl.* i. 198. We still say *hapurth* in common parlance.

ALRE-BEST. The best of all. Cf. *Wright's Lyric Poetry*, p. 104. (*A.-S.*)

For when 3e weneth *alrebest*

For te have ro ant rest. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 116.

ALRE-MOST. Most of all. (*A.-S.*)

The flour of chyvalarie now have y lost,
In wham y trust to *alremost*.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 31.

ALRE-WORST. The worst of all. (*A.-S.*)

Mon, thou havest wicked fon,
The *alre-worst* is that on.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 104.

ALRICHE. An ancient name for a dog. It occurs in *MS. Bib. Reg.* 7 E. iv. f. 163.

ALS. Also; as; likewise; in like manner. The Dorset dialect has *al's*, a contracted form of *all this*. (*A.-S.*)

He made calle it one the morne,
Als his fadir highte byforne.

Perceval, Lincoln MS. f. 162.

ALSAME. Apparently the name of a place. The Cambridge MS. reads "Eylyssham."

With towels of *Alsame*,
Whytte als the see fame,
And sanappys of the same,
Served thay ware.

Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln.

ALSATIA. A jocular name for the Whitefriars, which was formerly an asylum or sanctuary for insolvent debtors, and persons who had offended against the laws. *Shadwell's* comedy of the Squire of Alsatia alludes to this place; and Scott has rendered it familiar to all readers by his *Fortunes of Nigel*.

ALSAUME. Altogether.

He cursed hem there *alsaume*,
As they karoled on here gaume.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 60.

ALSE. (1) Alice. In the ancient parish register of Noke, co. Oxon., is the following entry: "*Alse* Merten was buried the 25. daye of June, 1586."

(2) Also. (*A.-S.*)

The fowrthe poynt techyth us *alse*,
That no mon to hys craft be false.

Const. of Masonry, p. 23.

(3) As. (*A.-S.*)

Fore *alse* moné as 3e may myn.

Audelay's Poems, p. 74.

ALSENE. An awl. It is found in *MS. Arundel*, 220, quoted in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 138. *Elsin* is still used in the North of England in the same sense. Mr. Way derives it from French *alène*, but perhaps more probably Teut. *aelsene*, *subula*. See Brockett, in v. *Elsin*. Jamieson gives *alison* as still in use in the same sense.

ALSO. (1) Als; as. It occurs occasionally in later writers, as in the *Triall of Wits*, 1604, p. 308.

Kyrtyls they had oon of sylke,
Also whyte as any mylke.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 149.

(2) All save; all but. *Midland C.*

ALSOME. Wholesome.

Tak a halvpeny worthe of schepe talghe moltene,

and alle the crommes of a halpeny lafe of *alsoome* brede of whete, and a potelle of alde ale, and boile alle same. *MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 313.*

ALSONE. As soon; immediately. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 5024; Sevyng Sages, 2847.

And Pausamy pursued after hyme, and overhied hym, and strake hym thurghe with a spere, and ȝitt lfe-alle he were grevosely wonded, he dyde noȝte *alsoone*, bot he laye halfe dede in the waye.

Alisaander, MS. Lincoln f. 3.

ALSQUA. Also. (*A.-S.*)

The signe of pes *alsqua* to bring
Bitwix William and the tother king.

MS. Fairfax 14.

ALSTITE. Quickly.

Unto the porter speke he thoe,
Sayd, To thi lord myn ernde thou go,
Hasteli and *alstite*.

Robson's Romances, p. 50.

ALSTONDE. To withstand. *Rob. Glouc.* Is this a misprint for *at-stonde*?

ALSUITHE. As soon as; as quickly as.

For *alsuith*e als he was made
He fell; was thar na langer bade.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 4.

ALSWA. Also. (*A.-S.*)

Alswa this buke leres to kepe the ten comandmentes, and to wirke noght for erthely thyng.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 1.

And, sir, I drede me yit *alswa*,
That he sold have the empire the fra.

Sevyng Sages, 3945.

Oure lantarnes take with us *alsway*,
And loke that thay be light.

Towneley Myst. p. 186.

ALTEMETRYE. Trigonometry.

The bookis of *altemetrye*,
Planemetrye and eek also.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 202.

ALTERAGE. One of the amends for offences short of murder. Hearne, in gloss. to Peter Langtoft, explains it, "the profits which accrue and are due to the priest by reason of the altar."

Item, the beginneng and thendeng of the decaie of this lande growethe by the immoderate takeng of coyne and lyverey, without order, after mennes awne sensuall appetites, cuddees, gartie, takeng of caanes for felonies, murdours, and all other offences, *alterages*, biengis, saultes, slauntlaghes, and other like abusions and oppressions. *State Papers, li. 163.*

ALTERATE. Altered; changed. Palsgrave has it as a verb, *to alter*.

Undir smiling she was dissimulate,
Provocative with blinkis amorous,
And sodainly chaungid and *alterate*.

Test. of Cresside, 227.

And thereby also the mater ys *alterate*,
Both inward and outward substancyally.

Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 163.

ALTERCAND. Contending.

The parties wer so felle *altercand* on ilk side,
That non the soth couth telle, whedir pes or werre
suld tide.

Peter Langtoft, p. 314.

ALTERN. Alternately. *Milton.*

ALTHAM. In the Fraternitie of Vacabondes, 1575, the wife of a "curtall" is said to be called his *altham*. See the reprint of that rare tract, p. 4.

ALTHER-BEST. The best of all. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 4878; Prompt. Parv. p. 161.

When y shal slepe, y have good rest;
Somytyme y had not *althersbest*.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 202.

The barne *althersbest* of body scho bare.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.

Kepe I no more for al my service,
But love me, man, *althersbest*.

MS. Coll. Cantab. E. 55.

ALTHER-FAIREST. The fairest of all. See Rom. of the Rose, 625; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 82.

ALTHER-FEBLEST. The most feeble of all.

Now es to *althersfeblest* to se,
Tharfor mans lyve schort byhoves ho.

MS. Coll. Ston. xviii. 6.

ALTHER-FIRSTE. First of all. Cf. Le Bone Florence of Rome, 292; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 85.

Alther-firste, whanne he dide blede
Upon the day of Circumcisloun.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 20.

Before matyns salle thou thynke of the swete
byrthe of Jhesu Cryste *alther-fyrste*, and sythyne
eftyrwarde of his Passione.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 206.

ALTHER-FORMEST. The first of all.

For there thal make semblant fairst,
Thal wil bigile ye *alther-formest*.

Sevyng Sages, 2726.

ALTHER-FOULLESTE. The foulest of all.

That schamefulle thyng es for to saye,
And foule to here, als sayse the buke,
And *alther-foulleste* one to luke.

Hampole, MS. Lincoln, f. 277.

ALTHER-GRATTEST. Greatest of all. This compound occurs in an imperfect line in Syr Gawayne, p. 54.

ALTHER-HEGHEST. The highest of all.

I sal syng til the name of the Lorde *alther-heghest*.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 12.

Whenne hir frendes gan hir se
Upon the *alther-heghest* degré,
Thel wondride how she thider wan.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 66.

This es the name that es abowne alle names,
name *althir-hegeste*, withowttene whilke na man
hopes hele.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 192.

ALTHER-LASTE. Last of all.

And *alther-laste*, with fulle gret cruelté,
For us he suffreth circumcisloun.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 20.

Hur own lorde, *alther-laste*,
The venom out of hys hedd braste.

Le Bone Florence of Rome, 2115.

ALTHER-LEEST. Least of all.

Hir lif in langure lastyng lay,
Gladshipe had she *alther-leest*.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 65.

That of the *alther-leste* wounde

Were a stede brougt to grunde. *Havelok, 1978.*

ALTHER-MIGHTIEST. See *Alther-wisest*.

ALTHER-MOST. Most of all. See the Sevyng Sages, 3560.

The mare vanité it es and *althermaste* agayn mans
deed, when lufe is perfitest. *MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 1.*

He dud hym ynto the hethen ooste,
There the prees was *alther-moost*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 92.

The firste poynte of alle thre
Was this, what thyng in his degré
Of alle this world hath nede leste,
And jit men helpe it *alther-meste*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 58.

And to hem speke I *alther-moost*,
That ledeth her lyves in pride and boost.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 2.

And jit mare fole es he, for he wynnes hym na
mede in the tyme, and *althermaste* fole he es, for
he wynnes hym payne. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 245.*

ALTHER-NEXT. Next of all. Cf. Lydgate's
Minor Poems, p. 20; Le Bone Florence of
Rome, 1963.

Or thou art yn state of preest,
Or yn two ordrys *alther-nest*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12.

Sithen *althernast* honde,
Meke beestis thei shul undirstonde.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 11.

Aftir Sampson *altherneest*,
Was domes-man Hely the preest. *Ibid. f. 46.*

ALTHER-TREWIST. The truest of all.

That *alther-trewist* man y-bore
To chese amonge a thousande score.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 64.

ALTHER-WERST. The worst of all.

Alther-werest then shal hem be,
That for mede come to dygnyté.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 73.

And thus a mannis ye firste
Himselfe greveth *alther-werste*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40.

ALTHER-WISEST. The wisest of all.

Godd that es withowttyne begynnyng, and es with-
owttene chaungeyng, and duellys withowttyne
endynge, for he es althir-myghtyeste and *althir-
wyseste*, and alsua althire-beste.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 203.

ALTHER-3ONGEST. The youngest of all.

Samuel selde, sir Jessé, say
Where is thin *alther-3ongest* son.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 46.

ALTIFICATION. An alchemical term. See
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 97.

ALTITONANT. Thundering from on high.
Middleton applies the term to Jupiter. See
his Works, v. 175; Minsheu, in v.

ALTRICATE. To contend. (*Lat.*)

Bishops with bishops, and the vulgar train
Do with the vulgar *altricate* for gain.

Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 41.

ALUDELS. Subliming-pots without bottoms,
fitted into each other, without luting. An
alchemical term.

Look well to the register,
And let your heat still lessen by degrees,
To the *aludels*. *The Alchemist, ii. 1.*

ALUFFE. Aloof; more nearly to the wind.
This word is of high antiquity, being noticed
by Matthew Paris.

Aluffe at helm there, ware no more, beware!

Taylor's Praise of Hempseed, p. 12.

ALUMERE. Bright one? (*A.-N.*)

Noht may be feled lykerusere,
Then thou so suete *alumere*.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 68.

ALURE. A kind of gutter or channel behind
the battlements, which served to carry off the
rain-water, as appears from the Prompt. Parv.

p. 10. It is certainly sometimes used for an
alley, or passage from one part of a building
to another. See Ducange, in v. *Allorium*, and
a quotation from Hearne in Warton's Hist.
Engl. Poet. ii. 300; Rob. Glouc. p. 192. The
parapet-wall itself is even more generally meant
by the term. See the examples under *Alour*.

ALUTATION. Tanning of leather. *Minsheu*.

ALUTE. Bowed. (*A.-S.*)

That child that was so wilde and wlong,

To me *alute* lowe. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 101.*

ALVE. Half.

Thys *alve* men ze asolle wynne wel lyztloker and
vor noht. *Rob. Glouc. p. 214.*

ALVERED. Alfred. See the name as spelt
in the Herald's College MS. of Robert of
Gloucester, Hearne's text (p. 326) reading
Aldred.

ALVISCH. Elfish; having supernatural power.
Hadet wyth an *alvisch* mon, for angardes pryde.

Syr Gawayne, p. 27.

ALWAY. Always.

Daughter, make mery whiles thou may,
For this world wyll not last *alway*.

Jests of the Wyddow Edyth, 1573.

ALWAYS. However; nevertheless. *North.*

ALWELDAND. All-ruling. Cf. Hardyng's
Chronicle, f. 162; Minot's Poems, p. 27. (*A.-S.*)

I prai to grete God *alweldand*,
That thal have noght the hegher hand.

Ywaine and Gawin, 2199.

Befyse betagt hym God *alleweldyng*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 125.

Oure Lord God *al-weldyng*,
Him liked wel her offrynge.

MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. R. iiii. 8, f. 13.

ALWES. Hallows; saints.

And than be-kenned he the kouherde Crist and to hal
alwes. *Will. and the Werwolf, p. 14.*

ALY. Go. (*Fr.*)

Aly! he saide, *aly* blyve!

No leteth non skape on lyve.

Kyng Alisaunder, 4870.

ALYCHE. Alike.

In kyrtels and in copes ryche,
They were clothed all *alyche*.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 70.

ALYCKENES. Similarity.

And lyke of *alyckenes*, as hit is devysed.

Tundale, p. 87.

ALYE. (1) To mix. (*Fr.*)

And if it be not in Lent, *alye* it with yolkes of eyren.

Forme of Cury, p. 14.

(2) Kindred.

If I myght of myn *alye* ony ther fynde,
It wold be grett joye onto me.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 145.

ALYES. Algates; always. *Percy.*

ALYFE. Alive. Cf. Lydgate's Minor Poems,
p. 115.

And he ne wolde leve *alyfe*
Man, beste, chylde, ne wyfe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 88.

A-LYGHTELY. Lightly.

A-lyghtely they sey, as hyt may falle,

God have mercy on us alle. *MS. Harl. 1701, f. 30.*

A-LYKE-WYSE. In like manner. *Prompt. Parv.*

ALYN. A kind of oil, mentioned by Skinner, who
refers to Juliana Barnes as his authority.

ALYS. Hales; tents. See the Paston Letters, v. 412, quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 222. They were made of canvas. See the Archæologia, xxvi. 402.

ALYSSON. The herb madwort. It is mentioned by Huloet, 1572, as a cure for the bite of a mad dog.

A-LYVED. Associated.

And whanne the bycche of hem is moost hoot, 3lf ther be any wolfes yn the contré, thei goith alle after hure as the houndes doith after the bycche when she is joly, but she shal not be *a-lyved* with noon of the wolfes saf on. *MS. Bodl. 546.*

ALYZ. Isabel, Countess of Warwick, in her will dated 1439, leaves a "gown of green *alyz* cloth of gold, with wide sleeves," to our Lady of Walsyngham. See the Test. Vetust. p. 240.

AM. Them. An old form, and still in use in the provinces. See an example in Middleton's Works, i. 351, where the editor erroneously prints it *a'm*, which implies a wrong source of the word.

And make *ame* amend that thai du mys.

MS. Douce 302, f. 21.

AMABLE. Lovely.

Face of Absolon, moost fayre, moost *amable*!

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 25.

AMACKILY. In some fashion; partly. *North.*

A-MAD. Mad.

Heo wendeth bokes un-brad,

Ant maketh men a moneth *a-mad*.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 156.

Here was Jhesus i-lad to scole, and overcam alle the maistres with puyr clergie, so that everech heold himself *amad*, for he schewede heom wel that huy weren out of righte muinde. *MS. Laud. 108, f. 13.*

AMADETTO. A kind of pear, so named by Evelyn after the person who first introduced it. *Skinner.*

AMAIL. Mail.

Camillus put on a coat of *amail*, and went arm'd with sword and dagger to defend himself against all assaults. *The Fortunate Lovers, 1632.*

AMAIMON. A king of the East, one of the *principal devils* who might be bound or restrained from doing hurt from the third hour till noon, and from the ninth hour till evening. He is alluded to in 1 Henry IV. ii. 4, and Merry W. of Windsor, ii. 2. According to Holme, he was "the chief whose dominion is on the north part of the infernal gulf." See Douce's Illustrations, i. 428; Malone's Shakespeare, ed. 1821, viii. 91.

AMAIN. All at once. A sea term. The term is also used in boarding; and to *strike amain*, is to let the top-sails fall at their full run, not gently. *Waving amain*, is waving a sword for a signal to other ships to strike their top-sails. See the Sea Dictionary, 12mo. Lond. 1708, in v.

AMAISTER. To teach. *Salop.*

AMAISTREN. To overcome; to be master of. (*A.-N.*)

And now wolde I wite of thee

What were the beste;

And how I myghte *a-maistren* hem,

And make hem to werche. *Piers Ploughman, p. 129.*

AMALGAMING. A chemical term for mixing quicksilver with any metal.

And in *amalgaming*, and calcening
Of quiksilver, y-cleped mercurie crude.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 16239.

AMALL. Enamel. See *Amell*.

Upon the toppe an ern ther stod

Of bournede gold ryche and good,

I-florysched with ryche *amall*. *Launsal, 270.*

AMAND. To send away; to remove. (*Lat.*)

Opinion guideth least, and she by faction

Is quite *amanded*, and in high distraction.

MS. Rawl. 437, f. 11.

AMANG. Among. *Var. dial.*

He outtoke me thar *amang*

Fra mi faas that war sa strang.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

AMANG-HANDS. Work done conjointly with other business. In Yorkshire it sometimes means lands belonging to different proprietors intermixed.

AMANSE. To excommunicate. (*A.-S.*)

And the kyng hymself was therate; hll *amanecde* tho

Alle thulke, that clerkes such despyt dude and wo.

Rob. Glouc. p. 464.

A-MANY. Many people. *North.* See Massinger's Works, i. 35.

If weather be fayre, and tydie thy graine,

Make spedely carrige for feare of a raine:

For tempest and showers deceaveth *a-many*,

And lingering lubbers loose many a peny.

Tusser, ed. 1573, f. 55.

AMARRID. Marred; troubled. Cf. Deposition of Richard II. p. 2; Gesta Romanorum, p. 207.

Eld me hath *amarrid*,

Ic wene he be bi-charrid,

That trusteth to ȝuthe. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211.*

A-MARSTLED. Amazed?

Hupe forth, Hubert, hosede pye,

Ichot thart *a-marstled* into the mawe.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 111.

AMARTREDE. Martyred.

And *amartrede* so thane holie man,

And a-slough him in a stounde.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 165.

AMASEDNESSE. Amazement.

Not only the common sort, but even men of place and honour, were ignorant which way to direct their course, and therby, through *amasednesse*, as likely to run from the place affected, as to make to the succour of it. *Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 69.*

AMASEFULL. Frightened. *Palsgrave.*

A-MASKED. "To go *a-masked*," to wander or be bewildered. This is given as a Wiltshire phrase in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2, in a letter dated 1697.

AMASTE. An amethyst. *Rider.* Minsheu gives the form *amatyste*.

AMAT. To daunt; to dismay. Cf. Drayton's Poems, p. 303; Florio in v. *Spontare*; Coventry Mysteries, p. 294. (*A.-N.*)

There myght men sorow see,

Amatud that there had be.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 101.

And all their light laughyng turnd and translated
Into sad syghyng; all myrth was *amated*.

Heywood on Englishe Proverbs, 1561, sig. A. viii.

AMAWNS. To excommunicate?

With a penyles purs for to pleye,
Lat scho can the pepul *amawns*.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 74.

AMAWST. Almost. *West.*

AMAY. To dismay. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder,
7243; Arthour and Merlin, p. 86. (*Fr.*)

With thyn aunter thou makest heer
Thou ne mygt noyt me *amaye*.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 6.

Whereof he dradde and was *amayed*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 232.

AMAZE. To confound; to perplex; to alarm.
Shak.

AMBAGE. Circumlocution. See the Spanish
Tragedy, i. 1; Marlowe's Works, iii. 257. In
an old glossary in MS. Rawl. Poet. 108, it is
explained by "circumstance." See the Brit.
Bibl. ii. 618. It is used as a verb, apparently
meaning to travel round, in the Morte d'Ar-
thur, i. 135. (*Lat.*)

AMBASSADE. An embassy. (*A.-N.*)

Aboute him there, th'*ambassade* imperyall
Were fayre brought unto his royal dignité.

Hardyng's Chronicle, p. 138.

AMBASSADOR. A game played by sailors to
duck some inexperienced fellow or landsman,
thus described by Grose. A large tub is filled
with water, and two stools placed on each side
of it. Over the whole is thrown a tarpaulin,
or old sail, which is kept tight by two persons
seated on the stools, who are to represent the
king and queen of a foreign country. The per-
son intended to be ducked plays the ambassa-
dor, and after repeating a ridiculous speech
dictated to him, is led in great form up to the
throne, and seated between the king and queen,
who rise suddenly as soon as he is seated, and
the unfortunate ambassador is of course deluged
in the tub.

AMBASSAGE. An embassy. *Shak.*

AMBASSATE. An embassy. See Hardyng's
Chronicle, ff. 74, 95, 186, who sometimes
spells it *ambassyate*. In MS. Ashmole 59, f.
45, is "a compleynte made by Lydegate for
the departing of Thomas Chaucier into Fraunce
by hes servauntz upone the kynges *ambassate*."

AMBASSATRIE. An embassy. (*A.-N.*)

I say, by tretise and *ambassatrie*,
And by the popes mediation,
And all the chirche, and all the chevalrie,
That in destruction of maumetrie,
And in encrease of Cristes lawe dere,
They ben accorded so as ye may here.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 4653.

AMBER'D. Scented with ambergris.

The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit,
And *amber'd* all. *Beaumont and Fletcher*, iv. 433.

AMBER-DAYS. The ember days.

And sufferages of the churche, bothe *amber-dayes*
and *lentes*. *Bale's Kyngs Johan*, p. 41.

AMBES-AS. The two aces, the lowest throw
in the dice; and hence often used figuratively
for bad luck. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 4544;
Harrowing of Hell, p. 21; All's Well that
ends Well, ii. 3. Howell, p. 19, tells us that
when this throw was made, the dicers in London
would say "ambling annes and trotting Joan."

This is also the reading of one MS. in Rob.
Glouc. p. 51.

This were a hevy case,
A chaunce of *ambesase*,
To se youe broughte so base,
To playe without a place.

Skelton's Works, ii. 438.

AMBIDEXTER. In familiar writing a kind of
Vicar of Bray. According to Cowell, "that
juror that taketh of both parties for the giving
of his verdict." See Nash's Pierce Penilesse,
p. 10; Florio in v. *Destreggiure*.

AMBLANT. Ambling.

And mony faire juster corant,
And mony fat palfray *amblant*.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3462.

AMBLERE. An amble.

But Oliver him rideth out of that plas
In a softe *amblere*,
Ne made he non other pas
Til they were met in fere.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 5.

AMBLINDE. Ambling.

Y sett hir on a mule *amblinde*,
In the way we dede ous rideinde.

Gy of Warwike, p. 163.

AMBOLIFE. Oblique.

And take gode kepe of this chapter of arisinge of
celestiall bodyes, for ther trusteth wel that neither
mone neither sterre in our *ambolife* orizont.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 445.

AMBROSE. Wild sage. See an old receipt in
Reliq. Antiq. i. 55; *Prompt. Parv. p. 11*;
Archæologia, xxx. 404.

AMBRY. A cupboard; a pantry. See *Aumbry*.
Cf. Florio in v. *Gazzara*; Skinner and Baret,
in v. The almonry was sometimes so called,
the alms being kept in an *ambry*. See Brit-
ton's Arch. Dict. in v. *Almonry*.

AMBULENDE. Ambling.

On fayre *ambulende* hors they set.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 70.

AMBULER. An ambling horse.

Sire, said Palomydes, we will be redy to conduyte
you bycause that ye are sore wounded, and soo was
Epynogrys and his lady horsed, and his lady behynde
hym upon a softe *ambuler*.

Morte d'Arthur, ii. 148.

AMBUSCADO. An ambuscade. *Shak.*

Nay, they have *ambuscadoes* laid within thee,
Self against self suborn'd, thereby to win thee.

Clobery's Divine Glimpses, p. 104.

AMBUSION. An abuse.

But this me thinketh an *ambusion*,
To see on walke in gowns of scarlete
Twelve yerdys wide, with pendant sleeves down
On the ground, and the furroure therinne.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 252.

Fy! hit is to gret an *ambusion*

To se a man that is but wormis mete.

Ibid. f. 256.

AMBYNOWRE. An almoner.

Peté es spensere, that dose serve to gud alle that
scho maye; and Mercy hir syster salle be *ambynowre*,
that gyffes to alle, and noghte kane kepe to hirselfe.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 273.

AME. (1) To guess; to think; to tell. From the
German *ahmen*, according to Qu. Rev. lv. 371;
but it certainly, in middle English, is merely
another form of *aim*, q.v. In Palsgrave we have

"*I ayme*, I mente or gesse to hyt a thyng." The meaning is clearly ascertained from Prompt. Parv. p. 190, "gessyne, or amyne, *estimo*, *arbitror*, *opinor*." Cf. Rom. and Jul. i. 1.

Of men of armes bold the numbere thei *ame*,
A thousand and tuo hundred told of Cristen men
bi name. *Peter Langtoft*, p. 228.

And alle Arthurs oste was *amede* with knyghtes,
Bot awghtene hundrethe of alle entrede in rolles.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 95.

No mon upon mold miȝt *ayme* the noubre,
Al that real aray reken schold men never.

Will. and the Werwolf, p. 58.

Yes, wyth good handelyng, as I *ayme*,
Even by and by, ye shall her reclayme.

Commune Secretary and Jalowseye, n. d.

(2) The spirit; the soul. (*A.-S.*) See Stevenson's ed. of Boucher in v.

(3) For a third sense, see Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 14. A dish is there called "*douce ame*."

AMEAUNT. Ellis and Utterson propose *adamant* as the meaning of this word. The Cambridge MS. reads, "Thys swyrde ys gode and *aveaunt*." (*A.-N.*)

Therefore my swearde he shall have,
My good swerde of *ameaunt*,

For therwith I slowe a gyaunt. *Syr Degoré*, 105.

AMEE. The herb *ameos*. *Gerard*.

AMEKIDE. Soothed.

Ande thenne spake he, Ne was not this yonge man
getyne by me? Yis, sir, quod she, dowlithe hit not,
for he is your lawefully bigetene sone. Thenne the
Emperoure was *amekide*, ande salde to his sonne,
Son, quod he, I am thi fadir.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 177.

AMEL-CORN. A kind of corn, said by Markham to be "of a middle size betwixt wheat and barlie, unlike altogether unto winter wheat whereof we last spake, but of a sort and facultie like unto spelt, whereof we will speake next in order." See Markham's Countrey Farme, 1616, p. 551; Cotgrave, in v. *Scourgeon*; Florio, in v. *Oriza*. It appears from Markham that *scourgeon* is scarcely synonymous with *amel-corn*, and therefore Cotgrave's account of it is not quite applicable. It seems to be the Teut. *Amel-koren*, explained by Kilian *far candidum*, and the corn of which amydon is made. Gerard calls it the starch-corn, a species of spelt.

AMELL. (1) Enamel. It is also used as a verb by Chaucer, Palsgrave, and others. See *Amiled*; Beaumont and Fletcher, Introd. p. lix; Cotgrave and Hollyband, in v. *Email*; Prompt. Parv. p. 261; Twine, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 206. *Amall* is a similar form, q. v. See an example in v. *Amelyd*.

(2) Between. *Northumb.* It seems to be the Icelandic *á milli*. See Qu. Rev. lv. 363, where it is stated not to be used in Scotland. It is inserted in the glossary to the Towneley Mysteries, without a reference, and explained "among."

AMELYD. Enamelled.

The frontys therwith *amelyd* all
With all mancr dyverse *amell*.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 154.

AMENAGE. To manage; to direct by force.

With her, who so will raging furor tame,
Must first begin, and well her *amenage*.

Fueries Queene, II. iv. 11.

AMENAUNCE. Behaviour; courtesy. (*Lat.*)

And with grave speech and grateful *amenaunce*,

Himself, his state, his spouse, to them commended.

Fletcher's Purple Island, xi. 9.

AMENDABLE. Pleasant.

That til oure lif is ful profitable,

And to oure soule *amendable*.

MS. Ashmole 60, f. 5.

AMENDEN. A kind of oath. *Suffolk*.

AMENDMENT. Dung or compost laid on land. *Kent*.

AMENDS. An addition put into the scale of a balance, to make just weight. See the Nomenclator, p. 337. So the modern phrase, to make amends.

AMENE. Pleasant; consenting. (*Lat.*)

Whan that mercy wolde have ben *amene*,
Rightwyssenesse gan hit anon denyo.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 20.

To thi servaunttis of grace now see,

And to thi son befor hus *amene*. *Tundale*, p. 125.

AMENG. To mingle. We may perhaps read, "And munge it."

Amenge it with gres of a swyne.

Archæologia, xxx. 357.

AMENNE. To amend.

As we be wont, erborowe wo crave,

Your life to *amenne* Christ it save.

Rom. of the Rose, 7406.

AMENSE. Amends.

To tell you the cause me semeth it no nede,
The *amense* therof is far to call agayne.

Skelton's Works, i. 226.

AMENTE. Amend.

But y leve synne, hyt wole me spylle;

Mercy, Jhesu! y wole *amente*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 39, f. 17.

AMENUSE. To diminish; to lessen. (*A.-N.*)

See the Persones Tale, pp. 36, 38.

His mercy is surmounting of foyson,

Ever encreaseth without *amenusing*.

Bochas, b. II. c. 31.

AMEOS. The herb bishop's-weed. See Florio, in v. *Ammi*.

AMERAL. An admiral, q. v. The word is very changeable in its orthography. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 11, it occurs in the modern sense of *admiral*. The word *ameralté* in the following passage seems to mean the sovereignty of the sea.

Cherish marchandise and kepe the *ameralté*.

That we be maisters of the narow see.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 50.

AMERAWD. An emerald.

An *amerawd* was the stane,

Richer saw I never nane. *Ywaine and Gawin*, 361.

His ston is the grene *amerawde*,

To whom is zoven many a lawde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 201.

AMERAWDES. The hemorrhoids. "A gud medcynne for the *amerawodes*" is mentioned in MS. Harl. 1600 and 1010.

AMERCE. To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to inflict a fine or forfeiture. Sometimes, to punish, in general. See Romco and Juliet, iii. 1.

And yf thou kanste not lete thi playntes be,
Unlawful quarel oweth to ben *amersed*.

Beetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 292.

AMERCY. To *amerce*. (*A.-N.*)

And though ye mowe *emercy* hem,
Lat mercy be taxour. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 119.

AMERE. Bitterly. So explained by Weber in the following passage, where the Lincoln's Inn MS. reads, "and gan him beore." Stevenson considers it a noun, *mischief*, *damage*, a more likely interpretation. (*A.-N.*)

Dariadas, Daries brother,
He hadde y-slawe on and othir.
Tauryn and Hardas he slowe with spere.
With sweord ryden he dud *amere*!
In this strong fyghtyng cas,
He mette with Dalmadas.

Kyng Alisaunder, 4427.

AMERELLE. The translation of *umbraculum* in the Canterbury MS. of the Medulla. See the Prompt. Parv. p. 301. The corresponding term in MS. Harl. 2270 is "an umbrella."

AMERRE. To mar; to spoil; to destroy. See the Sevn Sages, 2266, wrongly glossed by Weber. (*A.-S.*)

He ran with a drawe swerde
To hys mamentrye,
And all hys goddys ther he *amerrede*
With greet envye. *Octorian*, 1307.
That we beth ofte withinne,
The soule wolleth *amerre*.

MS. Digby 86, f. 128.

Now thou hast, sir, alle y-herd
Hou ich am bitreyd and *amerd*.

Gy of Warwike, p. 165.

AMERS. Embers. *Yorksh.*

AMERVAILE. To marvel; to be surprised. Cf. Hardyng's Chronicle, ff. 73, 120; Gesta Romanorum, p. 392; Syr Degoré, 932; Riche's Farewell to Militarie Profession, ed. 1581, sig. P. i. (*A.-N.*)

And swiftli seththe with swerdes swonge thel to-glder,
That many were *amervailed* of here dougti dedes.

Will. and the Werwolf, p. 139.

Then spake Tundale to the angyll bryght,
For he was *amerveld* of that syght. *Tundale*, p. 54.
The blisshope was *amerveld* then,
And in gret thoht he stode.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 78.

AMES-ACE. See *Ambes-as*. This is the form used by Shakespeare. See Collier's Shakespeare, iii. 241; Nares, in v.

AMESE. To calm. "*Amese* you," calm yourself. This phrase is addressed by Anna to Cayphas in the Townley Myst. p. 194.

AMET. An ant. (*A.-S.*)

So thycke hil come, that the lond over al hil gonne
fulle,

As thycke as *ameten* crepeth in an *amete* hulle.

Rob. Glouc. p. 296.

AMETISED. Destroyed. *Skinner*.

AMEVED. Moved. (*A.-N.*) Cf. Chaucer, Cant. T. 8374; MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4.

But, Lorde, howe he was in his herte *amevid*,
Whan that Mary he hathe with childe i-seyn.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 39.

That grievance was him no thinge lefe,

He was ful sore *ameved*. *MS. Douce 175, p. 24.*

AMIAS. The city of Amiens.

He ran anon, as he were wode,
To Blalacoil there that he stode,
Whiche had levir in this caas
Have ben at Reines or *Amias*.

Romaunt of the Rose, 3826.

AMICE. The *amice* or *amite* is the first of the sacerdotal vestments. It is, says Mr. Way, a piece of fine linen, of an oblong square form, which was formerly worn on the head until the priest arrived before the altar, and then thrown back upon the shoulders. See Prompt. Parv. p. 11; Nomenclator, p. 159; Dugdale's Monast. iii. 295. The following quotation may also be found in an early printed fragment in Mr. Maitland's account of the Lambeth Library, p. 266. See *Ammis*.

Upon his heed the *amye* first he leith,
Which is a thing, a token and figure
Outwardly shewing and grounded in the feith;
The large awbe, by record of scripture,
Ys rightwisnesse perpetually to endure:
The longe girdyl, clenness and chastité;
Bounde on the arme, the fanoune doth assure
All soburnesse knytte with humillité.

Lydgate, MS. Hatton 73, f. 3.

AMIDWARD. In the middle. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 967; Richard Coer de Lion, 1926; Sevn Sages, 179; Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 29.

He met that geant Pinogres

Amidward al his pres. *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 301.

AMILED. Enamelled. (*A.-N.*) See the note on this word in Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 155.

And with a bend of golde tassiled,
And knoppis fine of golde *amiled*.

Rom. of the Rose, 10680.

AMINISH. To diminish. *Palsgrave*. This is perhaps another form of *amenuse*, q. v.

AMIS. To miss; to fail.

Aurellus, whiche that dispeirid is
Whithir he shall have his love, or *amis*.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 112.

AMISS. A fault; a misfortune. *Shak.*

AMIT. To admit.

And *amytting* the impossibilitie that their cataill
were saved, yet in contynuaunce of one yere, the
same cataill shalbe deade, distroyed, stolen, strayed,
and eaten. *State Papers*, ii. 329.

AMITURE. Friendship.

Thow, he saide, traytour,
Yusturday thow come in *amiture*,
Y-armed so on of myne,
Me byhynde at my chyne,
Smotest me with thy spere.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3975

AMLYNG. Ambling.

Off ladys were they com ryde,
Along under the wodys syde,
On fayre *amlyng* hors y-sett.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 6.

AMMAT. A luncheon. *West.*

AMMIS. The canonical vestment, lined with fur, that served to cover the head and shoulders. Grey fur was generally used. The word is sometimes spelt *amice*, *amyse*, *ammys*, *ammas*, &c. In French the *amict* and *aumuce*, and in Latin the *amictus* and *almucium*, correspond to the *amice* and *ammis*, as we have spelt them; but it is a grave error to confound the two, as Mr. Dyce does in his edition of

Skelton, ii. 134. See also the quotations in Richardson, where, however, the terms are not distinguished; and Prompt. Parv. p. 11, where the distinction between the two is clearly seen; Palsgrave, f. 17; Lockhart's Life of Scott, i. 309. In the Prompt. Parv. we also have "*amuce* of an hare, *almucium*, *habetur in horologio divine sapientie*."

And hym moost lowly pray,
In his mynde to comprise
Those wordes his grace dyd saye
Of an *ammus* gray. *Skelton's Works*, ii. 84.

AMNANT. Pleasantly (?). See Syr Gawayne, p. 31. Perhaps it should be *avinant*.

AMNER. An almoner. Not an unusual form of the word. See Rutland Papers, p. 59; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 49; Prompt. Parv. pp. 18, 19; Cotgrave, in v. *Aumosnier*.

A-MOD. Amidst; in the middle. *Langtoft*.

AMOND. An almond. *Minsheu*.

AMONESTE. To admonish; to advise. (*A.-N.*) Cf. Apology for the Lollards, p. 93; Wright's Christmas Carols, p. 31; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 201; Melibeus, p. 110.

Bot of thas that he *amonestes*, the whilke er wonte
for to thynke lyghtly the vengeance of God.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 5.

AMONESTEMENT. Advice; admonition. Cf. Morte d'Arthur, ii. 279.

The kyng *amonestement* herde;
Quyliche thennes he ferde.

Kyng Alisaunder, 6974.

AMONGE. Amidst; at intervals. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 387; Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 44. The phrase *ever among*, in Rom. of the Rose, 3771, and 2 Henry IV. v. 3, means ever from time to time, ever at intervals.

Be it right or wrong,
These men *among*
On women do complaine. *Nutbrowne Maid*, i.
And ever *amonge*, mercy! sche cryde,
That he ne schulde his counselle hide.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134 f. 59.

Thai eten and dronken right i-nowe,
And made myrth ever *amonge*:
But of the sowdon speke we nowe,
Howe of sorowe was his songe.

Sir Ferumbras, Middlehill MS.

Sometyme thei schul be pyued longe
With hete, and sometyme cold *amonge*.

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 41.

AMONSI. To excommunicate. (*A.-S.*)

To entredite and *amonai*
Al thai, whate hi evir be,
That laful men doth robbi,
Whate in lond, what in see.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 196.

AMONYE. An ointment wherewith the Egyptians used to embalm their dead bodies. See Wickliffe's New Test. p. 251.

AMOOST. Almost. *West*.

A-MORAGE. On the morrow. *Rob. Glouc.*

AMORAYLE. An admiral, q. v.

Two hundred knyghtes withoute fayle,
Fyve hundred of *amorayle*.

Richard Coer de Lion, 6846.

AMORETTE. A love affair. (*A.-N.*) Tyrwhitt

says "an amorous woman" in the second of these instances, where it may be merely a diminutive, as in Florio, in v. *Amorino*. Jamieson explains it, *love-knots, garlands*.

For not i-cladde in silke was he,
But all in flouris and flourettes,
I-paintid all with *amorettes*.

Rom. of the Rose, 892.

For all so well woll love be sette,
Undir raggis as riche rotchette,
And eke as well by *amorettes*
In mourning blacke, as bright burnettes.

Ibid. 4755.

AMORILY. Perhaps, says Tyrwhitt, put by mistake for *merily*. The old glossaries explain it "amorously."

The seconde lesson Robin Redebreste sang,
Hail to the God and Goddes of our lay!
And to the lectorn *amorily* he sprang,
Hail, quod he, O thou freshe sason of May.

Courte of Love, 1383.

AMORIST. An amorous person.

An *amorist* is a creature blasted or planet-stroken,
and is the dog that leads blind Cupid. [1614, sig. x.
A Wife, now the Widow of Sir Thomas Overbury.

AMORT. Dejected; without spirit; dead. (*Fr.*) "What sweeting, all *amort*!"—Tam. of the Shrew, iv. 3. See Hawkins's Engl. Dram. iii. 358; Greene's Works, i. 146; Tarlton's Jests, app. p. 131; Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib., p. 124. Howell, in his Lexicon, translates *all-amort* by *triste, pensatif*.

A-MORTHERED. Murdered. See the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, quoted in Hearne's edition, p. 144.

AMORTISEN. To amortize; to give property in mortmain. (*A.-N.*) The word *amortised* occurs in the Persones Tale, p. 22, and is explained *killed* in the glossaries. It may possibly bear a figurative expression.

Let mellerys and bakerys gadre hem a gilde,
And alle of assent make a fraternité,
Undir the pillory a litil chapelle bylde,
The place *amorteyse*, and purchase liberte.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 207.

If lewed men knewe this Latyn,
Thei wolde loke whom thei yeve,
And avisen hem bifore,
A fyve dayes or sixe,
Er thei *amortisede* to monkes
Or chanons hir rente.

Piers Ploughman, p. 314.

AMORWE. In the morning; early in the morning. Cf. Chaucer, Cant. T. 824, 2491; Rob. Glouc. p. 159.

Knight, he seyde, yeld the bylive,
For thou art giled, so mot y thrive!
Now ichave a-drink,
Icham as fresche as ich was *amorwe*.

Gy of Warwick, p. 324.

Amorwe syr Amys dyght him jarc,
And toke his leve for to fare.

MS. Douce 396, f. 6.

AMORYG. Explained by Hearne "to-morrow," Rob. Glouc. p. 234; but the Herald's College MS. reads "among," which clearly seems to be the right reading.

AMOUNTE. Smeared? Mr. Wright thinks it may be an error of the scribe for *anointe*.

And I will goe galther slyche,
The shippe for to caulke and pyche;
Amounte yt muste be with stiche,
Borde, tree, and pyne. *Chester Plays*, l. 47.

AMOUNTMENT. Reckoning.

Examend tham and cast ilk *amountment*.
Peter Langtoft, p. 248.

AMOVE. To move. Cf. Davies's York Records, p. 85; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 364.

To Flaundres she fled then, full sore *amoved*,
To erle Badwyn hir cousyn nie of bloodde.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 122.

AMOWNE. Gentleness. See an old document printed in Meyrick's Critical Enquiry, ii. 252.**AMOWRE.** Love. See Flor. and Blanch. 524; Hall, Edward IV. f. 11; Cov. Myst. p. 50. The term *amours*, intrigues, was introduced into England in the seventeenth century, according to Skinner.

He loked up unto the toure,
And merfly sang he of *amours*.

Sevyn Sages, 2962.

AMPER. A sort of inflamed swelling. *East.*

"*Ampered*, corrupted, as *ampred* chees in Kent; an *amper* or *ampor* in Essex, is a rising scab or sore, also a vein swelled with corrupted blood." Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Skinner also appropriates it to Essex, but Grose to Kent, who explains it, a "fault, a defect, a flaw;" and Ray gives it as a Sussex word, "a fault or flaw in linnen, or woollen cloath." A person covered with pimples is said in Somersetshire to be *ampery*, while the same word is used in the Eastern counties in the sense of weak, or unhealthy. *Ampred* or *ampery* is now applied to cheese beginning to decay, especially in Sussex; and is sometimes used when speaking of decayed teeth. An *ampre-ang* is said in the glossaries to be a decayed tooth in East Sussex and Kent.

AMPERESSE. An empress.

The nexte yer thereafter, the *emperesse* Mold
Wende out of this live, as the boc ath i-told.

Rob. Glouc. p. 474.

AMPERSAND. The character &, representing the conjunction *and*. It is a corruption of *and per se, and*. The expression is, or rather was, common in our nursery books. In Hampshire it is pronounced *amperzed*, and very often *amperst-and*. An early instance of its use is quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 399.**AMPHIBOLOGICAL.** Ambiguous. This word occurs in Greene's Planetomachia, 1588. Rider, 1640, has "amphibologie," and so has Chaucer, Troilus and Creseide, iv. 1406.**AMPLE.** (1) To go. Apparently a corruption of *amble*. See Watson's Halifax vocab. in v. *North*.

(2) Liberal; generous. *Shak.*

AMPECT. To embrace. (*Lat.*)

With how fervent heart should we profligate and
chase away sin! With how valiant courage should
we *ampect* and embrace virtue! *Bacon's Works*, p. 66.

AMPOLY. Same as *ampulle*, q. v.**AMPOT.** A hamper. *Salop.***AMPTE.** An ant. "*Serpheus*, a littell beaste, not unlike an *ampt* or pismere."—*Cooper*.

Calciatres a graver most notable,
Of white Ivory he dide his besynesse,
His hande, his eye, so just was and stable,
Of an *ampte* to grave out the lyknesse.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 88.

Bote as the *ampte* to eschewe ydulnesse
In somer is so ful of bysynesse.

MS. Coll. S. Joh. Oron. 6, f. 2.

AMPTY. Empty.

In o gerner that *ampty* was,
Amorwe hy founde and, nome
Two hondred sak ful of guod whete,
Thez nyste whannes yt come.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oron. 57, f. 3.

My *ampty* skyn begynneth to tremble and quake.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 285.

AMPULLE. A small vessel. (*A.-N.*)

A bolle and a bagge
He bar by his syde,
And hundred of *ampulles*
On his hat seten. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 109.

Late it stande in that bacyne a daye and a nyghte,
and do thene that other that standis abovene in a
ampulle of glase or coper. *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 283.

AMRELL. An admiral.

Whan he herde tell
That my lorde *amrell*
Was comyng downe,
To make hym frowne. *Skelton's Works*, ii. 69.

AMSEL. A blackbird. *Var. dial.***AMSEREY.** A consistory court.

Thow fals boye, seyde the freyre,
Y somon the affore the *amserey*.

The Frere and the Boy, lxxv.

AMSOTE. A fool. *Prompt. Parv.* [Anisote?]**AMTY.** Empty.

Amty place he made aboute, and folc fleu hym faste;
A wonder maister he was on, that hem so kowthe
agaste. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 17.

With nalles thicke al abrod,
Ase thare mizten strikie one,
That man ne mizte finde ane *amtie* place
On al heore bodie so luyte.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 99.

AMUD. Annoyed; repulsed. So explained by Hearne, in Rob. Glouc. p. 524, who suggests *anuid* with great probability.**AMUSED.** Amazed.

Let not my lord be *amused*. *Ben Jonson*, iii. 131.

AMWOAST. Almost. *Wills.* In the North, the form of this word is sometimes *amyast*.**AMY.** A friend; a lover. (*A.-N.*) Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 376, 520, 1834.

But oon olde knyzt that hyght Gryssy,
He lefte at home for hys *amy*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 111.

What is thi name, thou swete *amy*?
Gladly wite therof wolde I.

Cursor Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 123.

Ther was mani levdi
That sore biwepe her *ami*.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 256.

AMYD. Amidst. In the Deposition of Richard II. p. 1, we have *amyddis* in the same sense.

Amyd the launde a castel he sye,
Noble and ryche, ryght wonder hie. *Sir Orpheo*, 341.

AMYDON. According to Cotgrave, "fine wheat-flower steeped in water; then strained, and let stand untill it settle at the bottome; then drained of the water, and dried at the sunne;

used for bread, or in brothes, it is very nourishing; also, starch made of wheat." It is mentioned in an old receipt in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 26; Warner's *Antiq. Culin.* p. 10.

AMYL. Starch.

Of wheate is made *amyl*, the making whereof Cato and Dioscorides teacheth. *Googe's Husbandrie*, 1568.

AMYLLIER. An almond-tree.

The briddes in blossoms thel beeren wel loude
On olyves, and *amylliers*, and al kynde of trees.

The Plotill of Susan, st. 7.

AMYRID. Assisted; remedied. (*A.-N.*)

To help the with my power, thou shalt be *amyrid*
As ferforth as I may. *Chaucer*, ed. *Urry*, p. 617.

AMYTTE. To approach. (*A.-S.*)

Any science that is trouthe,
Y shal *amytte* me ther-to. *MS. Harl.* 2382, f. 119.

AN. (1) A.

The king of Spayne and his sones, and here semli
puple,

Went with him on gate wel *an* five myle.

Will. and the Werwolf, p. 184.

(2) On. Cf. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 2; *Rob. Glouc.* p. 3; *Chaucer*, *Cant. T.* 11161; *Rom. of the Rose*, 2270; *Sir Eglamour*, 906.

Wanne Gy was armed and wel *an* horce,
Than sprong up is herte. *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 40.

Thou olde and for-horyd man,
Welle lytulle wytt ys the *an*,
That thou folowest owre kyng.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 219.

Sche no told him nought al her cas,
Bot that sche was a wriche wiman,
That michel sorwe so was *an*.

Gy of Warwike, p. 170.

(3) Prefixed to a verb, in the same manner as *A*, q. v. See instances in *Virgilius*, ed. *Thoms*, p. 13; *Matthew*, iv. 2; *Pegge's Anecdotes of the English Language*, p. 180; *Prompt. Parv.* p. 172.

(4) Than. *North and East*.

(5) If. Sometimes a contraction of *and before if*, where it occasionally means *as if*, (*Mids. Night's Dream*, i. 2,) and it is sometimes redundant, especially in the provincial dialects.

(6) And. This sense is not uncommon. See *Jennings*, p. 118; *Octovian*, 1078.

For they nolde not forsake here trw fay,
An byleve on hys false lay.

Const. of Masonry, p. 31.

(7) To give. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes as *unnan* in the primary sense, to favour, to wish well to; as in *Sir Tristrem*, p. 173. See *Qu. Rev.* lv. 372; *Sir Tristrem*, pp. 168, 264.

(8) A dwelling.

So wele were that ilke man,
That mizte wonnen in that *an*.

Flor. and Blanch. 258.

(9) To have. *Lanc.*

(10) One. *North.* Cf. *Chester Plays*, i. 233, 238; *Sir Tristrem*, p. 150.

—— And but *an* y3e

Amonge hem thre in purpertye.

Gower, MS. Sec. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

ANA. In an equal quantity. Still used by physicians.

Tak 3arow and waybrede *ana*, and stampe thame, and temper thame with wyne or ale, and gif it the seke at drynke. *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 293.

ANACK. Fine oaten bread.

Also with this small meale, oatemeale is made in divers countries sixe severall kindes of very good and wholesome bread, every one finer then other, as your *anacks*, *janacks*, and such like.

Markham's English House-wife, 1649, p. 240.

ANADEM. A wreath; a chaplet; a garland,

And for their nymphals, building amorous bowers,
Oft drest this tree with *anadems* of flowers.

Drayton's Owl, ed. 1748, p. 411.

ANADESM. A band to tie up wounds. *Minsheu*.

ANAGNOSTIAN. A curate that serveth onely to reade, or a clarke or scoller that readeth to a writer or his master. *Minsheu*.

ANAIRMIT. Armed. *Gaw.*

ANALEM. A mathematical instrument for finding the course and elevation of the sun. *Minsheu*.

AN-ALL. Also. A Yorkshire phrase, the use and force of which are correctly exhibited in the following stanza:

Paul fell down astounded, and only not dead,
For Death was not quite within call:
Recovering, he found himself in a warm bed,
And in a warm fever *an-all*.

Hunter's Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 4.

ANALYNG. Weber thinks this may be a corruption of *annihilating*, i. e. killing. See *Kyng Alisaunder*, 2166, "*analyng* of stronge knighttes," but we should no doubt read *avalynng*, descending from or falling off their horses.

ANAMELDE. Enamelled. Cf. *Tundale*, p. 64; *Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet.* ii. 42.

Thay were *anamelde* with asure,
With terepys and with tredoure.

Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS. f. 133.

ANAMET. A luncheon. *Hants.*

ANAMOURD. Enamoured. Cf. *Emaré*, 226.

A grete mayster and a syre

Was *anamourd* so on hyre. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 54.

Al *anamourd* on him thal were,
And loved Gij for his feir chere.

Gy of Warwike, p. 5.

ANAMZAPTUS. This word repeated in the ear of a man, and *anamzapta* in that of a woman, is said to be a cure for the falling sickness, in a curious early English MS. printed in the *Archæologia*, xxx. 399.

ANAN. How? What do you say? It is made use of in vulgar discourse by the lower class of persons addressing a superior, when they do not hear or comprehend what is said to them. It is going out of use now. It is also a corruption of *anon*, immediately.

ANANSY. To advance; to exalt. So *Hearne* explains it, in *Rob. Glouc.* p. 199. The *Heralds' College MS.* reads *avaunce*; and perhaps we should here print it *avansy*.

ANAPE. Apparently the name of a herb. It is mentioned in an old receipt in a MS. of the 15th century, *penes me*.

ANAPES. Cloth. It seems to be some fine kind of fustian. See *Cotgrave*, in v. *Velours*. It is generally found as an adjunct to fustian, as in *Laneham*, p. 31; *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 403. This is of course the proper reading in Mid-

dleton's Works, iv. 425, "set a-fire my fustian and apes breeches," which the editor proposes to correct to *Naples* breeches. To mend the matter, we actually find *apes' breeches* set down in the index to the notes! Fustian anapes is also mentioned in the Strange Man telling Fortunes to Englishmen, 1662.

ANARWE. To render timid. The Bodl. MS. reads "an-arcwest." Perhaps it means, to narrow, to diminish.

He maketh boom way with schyrpe launce;
Thy men anarweith thy continaunce.

Ryng Allouander, 3348.

ANATOMY. A skeleton. Lister tells us he was so thin he "was like an anatomy." See his Autobiography, ed. Wright, p. 45.

ANAUNTRINS. If so be. *North.* In East Sussex the form *anametrins* is in use. It seems to be connected with the old word *anaster*; so that *anametrins* would correspond to *peradventure*. See Rob. Glouc. pp. 206, 311.

ANBERRY. A kind of bloody wart on a horse. See Topsell's Hist. of Four-Footed Beasts, p. 420; Markham's Cavalrice, b. vii. p. 80; Florio, in v. *Méro*; Dict. Rustic. in v. *Anbury*. In the East of England, a knob or excrescence on turnips or other roots is called an *anberry*.

ANBLERE. An ambling nag.

The meyr stod, as ye may here,

And saw hym come ride up anblere. *Langst, 92.*

ANBY. Some time hence; in the evening. *Somerset.*

ANCAR. A hermit. See *Anchor*.

With hom in every place I have moche besynes,
and also with an ancor in that howse.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 212.

ANCEBANDE. Anciently.

For men may open and se thurgh this key,
Wat has been anebande, and sail be eye.

Clevis Scientist, p. 3.

ANCESSOURE. Ancestor.

To the end to thi kynde haf thei don honoure,
Londes haf thei gyven to thin ancessours.

Peter Langst, p. 118.

ANCHAISUN. Reason; cause.

And for anchaisun of mi sone,

The more and for is lore. *MS. Lond. 100, f. 115.*

ANCHANTEOR. An enchanter.

Ac enchanter Edwyne adde of Spayne wyth hym tho,
That couthe hym segge of ys dedes al hou yt soude go.

Rob. Glouc. p. 243.

ANCHILATION. Frustration. It is so explained in an old glossary in MS. Rawl. Poet. 108.

ANCHOR. (1) A Dutch liquid measure, or cask, often used by smugglers to carry their brandy on horseback. See the notes of the commentators on *Merry Wives of W. i. 3.*

(2) An anchorite; a hermit.

To desperation turn my trust and hope,
An anchor's cheer in prison be my scope.

Hamlet, III. 2. 4to ed.

(3) To hold like an anchor. In the East of England, the strong tenacious spreading roots of vigorous plants are said to *anchor* out.

ANCHORIDGE. A church porch, particularly that belonging to the cathedral church of Durham; perhaps so called in allusion to a

ship, of which some parts gave names to the parts of a church. *Kennett's MS. Gloss.*

ANCHYRCHE. A church. See Hearn's gloss. to Rob. Glouc. and the Chron. p. 232. It should probably be two words.

ANCIENT. A standard-bearer, or ensign-bearer, an officer now called an ensign. The word was also used for the flag or ensign of a regiment or of a ship. The old editions of the *Merry Wives of Windsor* mention on their titles, "the humours of Corporal Nym and *Ancient Pistol*." See also Collier's Old Ballads, p. 31; Percy's Reliques, pp. 73, 144; Leicester Correspondence, p. 17; Account of the Grocers' Company, p. 330. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has *ancient*, the flag in the stern of a ship.

ANCILLE. A maid-servant. (*Lat.*) Cf. Chaucer's ABC, 109; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 37.

That she was doughtre of David by discent,
Sterre of the see and Goddess owne ancille.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 20, f. 10.

Biholde, quod sche, of God the make ancille,
With alle my herte obeyinge to his wille.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

ANCLE-BONE. A name given by sailors to the prickly lobster. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 16.

ANCLERS. Ancles. *Salop.*

ANCLER. The ancle. *North.* Sometimes a gaiter.

ANCLIFF. The ancle. *North.*

ANCLOWE. The ancle. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Arthour and Merlin, 5206.

In blood he stode, ich it above,

Of horse and man into the ancloer.

Ellis's Met. Rom. i. 375.

ANCOME. A small ulcerous swelling, formed unexpectedly. Rider translates it *morbus ad-veniens*. According to Dict. Rustic. "a swelling or bump that is hard and hot." See Estward Hoe, iii. 1; Qu. Rev. iv. 372. In Scotland, an attack of disease is called an *oncome*; and in a curious MS. of old receipts in Lincoln Cathedral, f. 300, is one "for *oncome* one arme," which agrees with what Mr. Garnett says of the form of the word in the place just cited. See *Uncome*.

ANCONY. A term in the iron works for a bloom, wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three feet in length, with a square rough knob on each end. See Kennett's MS. Gloss. f. 16. In Staffordshire one of these knobs is called an *ancony-end*, the other a *moctel-head*.

ANCRE. An anchor.

Right so farreth Love, that seide in one
Holdeth his ancre, for right anone,
Whan thei in one wene best to live,
They ben with tempest all for-drive.

Rom. of the Rose, 3700.

ANCRES. A female anchorite, or hermit. The term *ancre* is applied to a nun in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 1; Rob. Glouc. p. 380. Palgrave, f. 17, has, "*Ancre*, a religious man; *anchres*, a religious woman."

Nowe wyl I take the mantell and the ryng,
And become an ancrewe in my lyvyng.

Squire of Lowse Degre, 206.

Or for what cause she may no husband have,
But live an *ancrease* in so strict a roome.

Heywood's Great Britaines Troy, 1609, p. 95.

ANCYLE. A kind of javelin or dart, or the leather thong with which it is thrown.
Phillips.

AND. (1) If. *North*.

So wole Crist of his curteisie,
And men crye hym mercy,
Bothe forgyve and foryete.

Piers Ploughman, p. 362.

2) Used redundantly in old ballads.

Robin Hood he was, and a tall young man,
And fifteen winters old. *Robin Hood*, ii. 12.

(3) Breath. See *Aande*. (Isl.)

Myn ees are woren bothe marke and blynd,
Myn and is short, I want wynde,
Thus has age dystroed my kynd.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 154.

Thal rested than a litel stound,
For to tak thair *ande* tham till,
And that was with thair bother will.

Ywaine and Gawin, 3555.

Ryghte es it by prayere als by draweyng of *ande*,
for ever to zemyng of oure bodily lyfe us nedis to
drawe oure *ande*, that es, to drawe ayere.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 250.

AND-AW. Also; likewise. *North*.

ANDEDE. (1) Indeed. So explained by Hearne;
but see Rob. Glouc. p. 320, where it is "an
dede," i. e. a deed.

(2) Confessed. *Verstegan*.

ANDELONG. Lengthways. (*A.-S.*)

Andelong, nouht overthwert,

His nose went unto the stert. *Havelok*, 2822.

ANDERSMAS. The mass or festival of St. Andrew. *Yorksh.*

ANDERSMEAT. An afternoon's luncheon.
Cf. Florio in v. *Merénda*. See also *Aunder*.

ANDESITH. Previously. (*A.-S.*)

Affrik that es the tother partl,
That *andesith* was cald Libi.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 13.

ANDIRONS. The ornamental irons on each side of the hearth in old houses, which were accompanied with small rests for the ends of the logs. The latter were sometimes called *dogs*, but the term andirons frequently included both, as in the proverb recorded by Howell, "Bauds and attorneyes, like *andyrone*, the one *holds the sticks*, the other their clients, till they consume." Mr. J. G. Nichols, glossary to the *Unton Inventories*, considers the *dogs* to be synonymous with the *creepers*, q. v. but the term was also applied to part of the andirons, and the latter are still called *andogs* in the Western counties. We find in Ducange, "*andena est ferrum, supra quod opponuntur ligna in igne, quod alio nomine dicitur hyperpyrgium*;" and Miegé makes the *andiron* and *dog* synonymous. The *andirons* were sometimes made of superior metal, or gilt, and of very large dimensions. See Malone's *Shakespeare*, xiii. 85; *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 84; Halle of John Halle, i. 600; *The Alchemist*, v. 1.

ANDULEES. Puddings made of hog's guts and spice. They are mentioned in an old MS. printed in the *Archæologia*, xiii. 371, 388.

ANDUR. Either. (*Dan.*)

Thow I me to townward drawe,

Andur to lurke or to leyke,

The wyves wil out me drawe,

And dere me with her doggus grete.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 110.

ANDYRS. Other. (*A.-S.*) The more usual form is *endres*, as in the *Lincoln MS.* f. 149. See a similar phrase in *Sharp's Coventry Myst.* p. 113. Jamieson explains it St. Andrew's day, the 30th of November; but it is difficult to reconcile this explanation with the "mery mornyng of *May*."

As I me went this *andys* day,

Fast on my way makyng my mone,

In a mery mornyng of May,

Be Huntley bankes myself alone.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 116.

ANE. (1) A beard of corn. See an account of different kinds of wheat, and the *anes*, in *Fitzharbert's Booke of Husbandrie*, ed. 1598, p. 22. See *Aane*.

(2) One; a. Cf. *Hartshorne's Met. Tales*, p. 47; *Cokwold's Daunce*, 194; *Ritson's Anc. Songs*, p. 23.

The kyng of Charturs was tane,

And other Sarsyns many *ane*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 168.

Thay faht wiht Heraud everilk *ane*,

Wiht gud wil thay wald him slane.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

And souner to many then to *ane*,

That here hath the ryt trouthe tane.

MS. Bodl. 48, f. 57.

Thus was Thow aye and evere salle be,

Thre yn *ane*, and *ane* yn thre.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 189.

(3) Alone. "Bi hyme *ane*," by himself.

And he lichte off his horse, and went bi hyme *ane*
to the Jewes, and knelld downe to the erthe, and
wirchippede the hye name of Godd.

Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 6.

(4) A. See n^o. 2.

Alas! thou sell Fraunce, for the may thunche shome,
That *ane* fewe fullaris maketh ou so tome.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 194.

(5) Own. *North*.

(6) To aim at. *Somerset*.

(7) On.

The heade and armes hangynge on the one syde of
the horse, and the legges *ane* the other syde, and all
bysprynced wyth myre and bloude.

Hall, Richard III. f. 34.

ANEAoust. Near to; almost. *Herefordsh.*

ANEAR. (1) Near. *Somerset*. Richardson quotes an example of this word from Bishop Atterbury, *Let.* 50.

(2) To approach.

I hyre say that all men that wylbe sworne unto
hym, they shall take noo hurte by hym, ne by none
that is toward hym; by meanes whcreof diverse hus-
bandmen *aneryth* unto hym, for fere of lostys of
ther goodes.

State Papers, ii. 200.

ANEARST. Near. *Exmoor*. The more common Somersetshire form is *aneast*. Nares says *aneirst*, a provincial term for the *nearest way*. See his *Gloss.* in v. *An-heirs*.

ANEATH. Beneath. *North*.

ANE-BAK. Aback. *Gaw*.

ANEDE. United; made one. At f. 227 of the

Lincoln MS. *anede* is given as the translation of *inhabitavit*.

We may noghte hafe the vis of his luf here in fulfilling, bot we may hafe a desyre and a gret jernyng for to be present to hym for to se hym in his blysse, and to be *anede* to hym in lufe.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 226.

ANE-END. Upright; not lying down; on one end. When applied to a four-footed animal, it means rearing, or what the heralds call rampant. *Far. dial.* In Cheshire, it signifies perpetually, evermore. In some glossaries the orthography is *anind*. Cotgrave has "to make one's haire stand *annend*," in v. *Ahurir, Dresser*.

ANEHEDE. Unity.

For God wald ay with the Fader and the Son,
And with the Haly Gast in *anehede* won.

MS. Harl. 4196, f. 215.

Dere frende, wit thou wele that the ende and the soveraynté of perfeccione standes in a verray *anehede* of Godd and of manes saule, by perfyte charyté.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 219.

ANELACE. A kind of knife or dagger, usually worn at the girdle. It is mentioned by Matt. Paris, who seems to say it was forbidden priests to wear. See Ducange, in v. *Anelacius*; Halle of John Halle, i. 212.

At sessions ther was he lord and sire;
Ful often time he was knight of the shire.
An *anelace* and a gipciere all of silk
Heng at his girdel, white as morwe milk.

Chaucer, *Cant. T.* 359.

Sche schare a-to hur own halse
Wyth an *analasse*. MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 94.
Bot Arthur with ane *anelace* egerly smyttez,
And hittez ever in the hulke up to the hiltex.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

ANELAVE. To gape. This word occurs in an old vocabulary in MS. Harl. 219 of the fifteenth century, as the translation of the French verb "beer."

ANELE. (1) To anoint with holy oil. Cf. Prompt. Parv. p. 11; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 34. See *Aneling*.

(2) To temper in the fire. Cf. Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 96; Baret's Alvearie, in v. So as the fyre it bath *anelid*,
Liche unto slym whiche is congeled.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 194.

ANELEDE. Approached. (*A.-S.*)

Bothe wyth bulles and beres, and borez otherquyle,
And etaynez, that hym *anelede*, of the heze felle.

Syr Gawayne, p. 28.

ANELING. (1) An animal that brings forth one young at a time.

Their ewes also are so full of increase, that some dos usuallie bring foorth two, three, or foure lambes at once, whereby they account our *anelings*, which are such as bring foorth but one at once, rather barren than to be kept for anie gaine.

Harrison's Desc. of Brit. p. 42.

(2) The sacrament of anointing. Cf. Sir T. More's Works, p. 345; Brit. Bibl. ii. 532.

These clerkys kalle hyt oynament,
On Englys hyt ys *anelyng*. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 74.

ANELY. Only; alone; solitary.

And that it be for chastilng
Anely, and for none other thing.

MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 70.

Wharfore our levedy mayden Mary
Was in pryvé place *anely*.

MS. Bibl. Coll. Ston. xviii. 6.

So *anely* the lufe of hir was soghte,
To dede thay were nere dyghte.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 118.

Worldes men that sees haly men have thaire hope
anely in thyng that es noght in sight.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 40.

Sir, 3e lif an *anly* life,

We wald 3ow rede to wed a wife.

MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 23.

ANELYNES. Solitariness.

Noghte in delytes, bot in penance; noghte in wantone joyeynge, bot in bytter gretynge; noghte emange many, bot in *anelynes*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 193.

ANEMIS. Lest. Ray, under the word *spar*, says, "This word is also used in Norfolk, where they say *spar* the door *anemis* he come, i. e. shut the door lest he come in." It does not appear that this word is still in use.

ANEMPST. With respect to; concerning. See Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 167; Rutland Papers, pp. 5, 14, where it is used in the same sense as *anenst*, q. v.

And wee humbly beseech your highnes wee may knowe your Graces pleasure howe wee shall order ourselves *anempst* your graces sayd cytie and castell, for our discharge.

State Papers, ii. 204.

In the tother seven bene

Anempst our neyhebour, y wene.

MS. Bodl. 48, f. 63.

AN-END. Onwards; towards the end. A Norfolk clown calls to his companion "to go *an-end*," when he wants him to go forward. See the Two Gent. of Verona, iv. 4. In some counties we have the expression "to go right *an-end*," i. e. to go straight forward without delay in any project.

ANENDIE. To finish. [*Amendie?*]

And thene at then ende,

Here sunnen al *anendie*. MS. Digby 86, f. 128.

ANENS. Chains; fetters.

Now er his *anens* wrouht of silvere wele over gilt;
Dayet that therof rouht, his was alle the gilt.

Peter Langtoft, p. 167.

ANENST. Against; opposite to; over against. "*Ex opposito ecclesie, Anglice, anens* the cherche."—MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B i. f. 84. It is also used in the sense of *concerning*. See Plumpton Correspondence, pp. 7, 172; Apology for the Lollards, pp. 29, 80; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 54; Florio, in v. *Aránda a ránda*; Maundevile's Travels, p. 298.

Tak thane and mye it smalle, and do it alle togedir, and mak it in a playster, and lay it one thi breste *anense* thi hert. MS. Medicin. Cath. Linc. f. 289.

ANENT. Over against; immediately opposite. Watson says it is common in Halifax to hear the expression *opposite anent*. The Scottish meaning *concerning* does not appear to be now used in Yorkshire. *Anentis* occurs in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 47, in the sense of *concerning*; and in Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 170, in the sense of *against*. See also Wicliffe's New Test. p. 23; Plumpton Corresp. p. 77.

Of that doun-cast we may bi chaunce

Anent this world get coveraunce.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Cantab. f. 141.

Abstinence is than ryght clere *anenys* God.

MS. Harl. 6580.

ANEOUST. Near; almost. *Var. dial.*

ANERDIS. Adheres; dwells with. *Gaw.*

ANERLUD. Adorned?

With miche and nevyn,

Anerlud with ermyn. *MS. Cantab. Ff. l. 6, f. 84.*

ANERN. See Kyng Alisaunder, 560, where Weber conjectures *anon*, doubting whether it should not be *an ern*, i. e. an eagle.

ANERRE. To draw near to; to approach. See *Anear*.

As long as the gale puffeth full in your sailles, doubt not but diverse will *anerre* unto you, and feed on you as crowes on carlon.

Stanihurst's Hist. of Ireland, p. 90.

ANERTHE. On the earth. Cf. Rob. Glouc. pp. 311, 441; Black's Cat. of Ashmol. MSS. col. 67; St. Brandan, p. 3.

After that God *anerthe* com

Aboute vlf hondred jere. *MS. Ashmole 43, f. 172.*

ANES. (1) Just like; similar to. *Somerset.* In the same county we have *anes-to*, almost, except, all but.

(2) Once. Cf. Ywaine and Gawin, 292; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 280. Still used in the North.

For why thay dide the bot *anes* that dede,

And they knewe the noghte Gode in manhede.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 190.

ANESAL. A term in hawking. See a tract on the subject in Reliq. Antiq. i. 299.

ANET. The herb dill. See a receipt in MS. Med. Cath. Linc. f. 286; Minsheu, in v.

ANETHE. Scarcely. The more usual form is *unnethe*, but *anethys* occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 12. (*A.-S.*)

Som dansed so long.

Tell they helde owt the townge,

And *anethe* meyt hepe.

Frere and the Boy, st. lxxxii.

But if Mars hathe be with the lune or mercury of sol, it shall be a gret infirmyté, and *anethe* he shalle speke.

MS. Bodl. 591.

ANETHER. To depress. See a passage in the Heralds' College MS. quoted by Hearne, p. 46.

In thys half there were aslawe the noble men and hende,

, SyreLyger duc of Babyloyne, and another duc al-so,

And the erl of Salesbury, and of Cycestre therto;

And also the erl of Bathe, so that thoru thys cas

The compaynye a thes half muche *anethered* was.

Rob. Glouc. p. 217.

ANEUST. Much the same. Grose gives the Gloucestershire phrase, "*aneust* of an *aneustness*," corresponding to the more common "much of a muchness," though the *a* is generally dropped. Florio has "*Arente*, *anenst*, *aneust*, very neere unto;" and Grose says in Berkshire it has the sense of "about the matter, nearly." In an old grammatical tract in MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 82, is "Quantum ad hoc, Anglice, *aneust* that."

ANEW. (1) To renew. Cf. Depos. of Richard II. p. 15.

Thanne come the tothir ij. kyngis, and toke his body, and *anewed* it with byshopys clothis and kyngis ornamentes, and bare hym to this tombe, and with grete devocioun leyde hym thereynne.

MS. Harl. 1704.

Tak May butter and comyne, and stampe thame samene, and laye it on lyve, and thane laye it on the eghe, and ofte *anewe* it. *MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 284.*

(2) Enough. *Var. dial.*

Take jws of rubarbe ful *aney*,

And as mekyl of eysyl, I the sey.

Archæologia, xxx. 355.

ANEYS. Aniseed.

Thenne messe it forth, and florisshe it with *aneys* in confyt rede other whyt. *Forms of Cury, p. 26.*

ANFALD. Single; one. (*A.-S.*)

Therfor is he cald Trinité,

For he es *anfald* Godd in thre.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. lii. f. 3.

ANFELDTYHDE. A simple accusation. (*A.-S.*) See Bromton's Chronicle, quoted by Skinner in v.

ANG. The hairy part of an ear of barley. *North.* Probably a corruption of *awn*.

ANGARD. Arrogant. (*A.-N.*) The following is quoted in the glossary to Syr Gawayne.

Thre athills of Atenes, ther *angard* clerkis,

Than reverenst that the riche seele, and red over the pistille. *MS. Ashmole 44, f. 40.*

ANGEL. (1) A gold coin, varying in value from about six shillings and eightpence to ten shillings; affording a subject for many a wretched pun to Shakespeare and his contemporaries. It was introduced by Edward IV. in the early part of his reign. See Davies's York Records, p. 168. It is used in the primitive sense of a messenger, in Tam. of the Shrew, iv. 2. "There spake an angel," an old proverbial expression. See Sir Thomas More, p. 6.

(2) An angular opening in a building. See Willis's Architectural Nomenclature, p. 52.

ANGEL-BED. A kind of open bed, without bed-posts. *Phillips.*

ANGEL-BREAD. A kind of purgative cake, made principally of spurge, ginger, flour, and oatmeal. A receipt for it is given in an old MS. of receipts in Lincoln Cathedral, f. 291.

ANGELICA. A species of masterwort. See Gerard, ed. Johnson, p. 999, and the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 128.

And as they walke, the virgins strow the way

With costmary and sweete *angelica*.

Heywood's Marriage Triumph, 1613.

ANGELICAL-STONE. A kind of alchemical stone, mentioned by Ashmole, in his Prolegomena to the Theat. Chem. Brit. 1652. Howell inserts *angelical-water* in the list of perfumes appended to his Lexicon, sect. 32.

ANGELICK. Dr. Dee informs us in MS. Ashmole 1790, that his magical works are "written in the *angelick* language." i. e. the language of spirits; and they are certainly most incomprehensible documents.

ANGELOT. (1) A small cheese brought from Normandy, and supposed by Skinner to have been originally so called from the maker's name.

Your *angelots* of Brie,

Your Marsolmi, and Parmasan of Lodi.

The Wits, iv. 1.

(2) A gold coin of the value of half an angel, current when Paris was in possession of the English.

ANGEL'S-FOOD. Apparently a cant term for heavy ale. See a curious account in Harrison's *Description of England*, p. 202.

ANGER. Sorrow. (*A.-S.*) It is both a substantive and a verb. Cf. Erle of Tolous, 914; *Prompt. Parv.* p. 12; *Towneley Myst.* p. 99; *Will. and the Werwolf*, p. 21.

Than sayd the lady fayre and free,
If ȝe be *angrede* for the luffe of mee,
It greves me wondir sare.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 139.

And as they went one this wyse with grete *angere*
and disese, aboute the elleved houre they saw a litille
bate in the rivere made of rede, and mene rowande
therin.

Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 28.

ANGERICH. Angrily.

And *angerich* I wandrede
The Austyns to prove.

Piers Ploughman, p. 466.

ANGERLY. Angrily. *Shak.*

ANGILD. A fine. *Skinner.*

ANGIRLICHE. Angrily.

But for that he with *angir* wrouȝte,
His *angris angirliche* he bouȝte.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 86.

ANGLE. (1) A corner.

Go, run, search, pry in every nook and *angle* of
the kitchens, larders, and pastries.

The Woman Hater, i. 2.

(2) An astrological term applied to certain houses of a scheme or figure of the heavens.

ANGLE-BERRY. A sore, or kind of hang-nail under the claw or hoof of an animal. *North.* See Kennett's Glossary, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

ANGLE-BOWING. A method of fencing the grounds wherein sheep are kept by fixing rods like bows with both ends in the ground, or in a dead hedge, where they make angles with each other. See the *Exmoor Scolding*, p. 9.

ANGLEDOG. A large earthworm. *Devon.* The older word is *angle-twitch*, as in *MS. Sloane* 3548, f. 99, quoted in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 279. In *Stanbrigii Vocabula*, 1615, *lumbricus* is translated by *angle-touch*; and they are called *tweyanglys* in *Archæologia*, xxx. 376.

For senowys that be kutt. Take *anggywyltuoachys*,
and put them in oyle olyff smale choppyd, and than
ley therof in the wownde, and so let it ly liij. or liij.
dayys.

Middlehill MS. f. 12.

ANGLER. One who begs in the daytime, observing what he can steal at night. A cant term. See Dodsley's *Old Plays*, vi. 109.

ANGLET. A little corner. (*Fr.*) Cotgrave *Anglicises* it in v. *Anglet*.

ANGNAIL. A Cumberland word, according to Grose, for a corn on the toe. Lye says, "Northamptoniensibus est clavus pedum, gemursa, pterugium." See *Agnail*, which Howell explains "a sore between the finger and nail."

ANGOBER. A kind of large and long pear. *Dict. Rust.*

ANGORAS. An anchorite.

And lever he had, as they trowedon ychon,
To sytte upon a matre of the *angoras*.

Chron. Vilodun. p. 35.

ANGROMED. Grieved; tormented. (*A.-S.*)

And mi gost *angromed* is over smert,
In me to-dreved is mi hert.

MS. Bodl. 425, f. 89.

ANGRY. Painful; inflamed; smarting. Forby says "painfully inflamed," and applies it to kibes, as Florio does, in v. *Pedignóni*. It is the gloss of the Latin *molestus* in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 8; and it seems to be used in a somewhat similar sense in Julius Cæsar, i. 2. In a collection of old MS. recipes, in Lincoln Cathedral, is one for *anger* in the liver, f. 305, meaning of course *inflammation*. See the example quoted under *Thomoange*; and *Piers Ploughman*, p. 266.

ANGRY-BOYS. A set of youths mentioned by some of our early dramatists as delighting to commit outrages, and get into quarrels. See the *Alchemist*, iii. 4.

Get thee another nose, that will be pull'd
Off by the *angry boys* for thy conversion.

Scornful Lady, iv. 2.

ANGUELLES. A kind of worms, mentioned by early writers, as being troublesome to sick hawks. In *MS. Harl.* 2340 is given an account of a medecine "for wormys called *anguelles*;" and another may be found in the *Book of St. Albans*, ed. 1810, sig. C. iii. See also *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 301. (*Lat.*)

ANGUSHOUS. In pain; in anguish. *Wickliffe* used it as a verb, *New Test.* p. 141.

I was bothe *anguishous* and trouble
For the perill that I sawe double.

Rom. of the Rose, 1755.

My wordes to here,

That bought hym dere,

On crosse *anguyously*. *New Notborune Mayd.*

For hure is herte was *angwischose*.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 3.

Herhaud to nim *angwiscous* thai were.

Gy of Warwick, p. 75.

ANGUSSE. Anguish.

Whan he schal with the bodi deye,

That in strong *angusse* doth smurte.

Wright's Pop. Treat. on Science, p. 140.

ANHANSE. To raise; to advance; to exalt.

The holi rode was i-founde, as ȝe witeth, in May,
And *anhansed* was in Septembre, the holi rode day.

MS. Ashmole 43, f. 68.

Hye nou to *anhansy* us alle, and y nelle noȝt be
byhynde.

Rob. Glouc. p. 198.

And of my fortune, sooth it is certeyne

That wondir smartly hath sche me *anhaunsed*.

Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 293.

For ech man that him *anhanses* here,

I-lowed he schal beo. *MS. Laud.* 108, f. 2.

The mete that thei ete ys alle forlore,

On the galwys they schold *anhaunse*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 135.

AN-HEH. Aloud. In the third example it apparently means *on high*, as in *Rob. Glouc.* pp. 202, 311; *Piers Ploughman*, p. 8.

Ther stont up a ȝeolumen, ȝeȝeth with a ȝerde,
Ant hat out *an-heh* that al the hyrt herde.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 158.

This ladyes song tho *Te Deum an-heȝȝe*,

And the sextens rong tho the belle.

Chron. Vilodun. p. 107.

Angeles bere my soster soule

Into hevене *an-heȝȝe*. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon.* 57

ANHEIGHE. To hang? (*A.-S.*)

And told hem this vilanie,

And seyð he wold hom *anheighe*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 88.

AN-HEIRES. The Host of the Garter, in the Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1, addressing Page and Shallow, says, "Will you go, *an-heires*?" So the folios read, and no sense can be made of the expression as it there stands. A similar passage in the quartos is, "here boys, shall we wag? shall we wag?" but it occurs in another part of the play, although Shallow's answer is the same. Sir T. Hanmer makes German of it, in which he is followed by Mr. Knight. In proposing a bold conjectural emendation, the general style of language employed by the Host must be considered. Thus in act iii. sc. 2, he says "Farewell, *my hearts*," a method of expression also used by Bottom, "Where are these *hearts*?" *Mids. Night's Dream*, iv. 2. See another instance in Clarke's *Phrasologia Puerilis*, 1655, p. 109. In proposing to read, "Will you go, *my hearts*?" we approach as near the original as most of the proposed emendations; or, perhaps, as Stevens proposes, "Will you go on, hearts?" Perhaps, however, Mr. Collier has pursued the wisest course in leaving it as it stands in the old copies.

ANHERITED. Inherited?

The cité of Acon, that in this contré is clepid Akres, florished and stode in his vertue, joy, and prosperité, and was *anherited* richely with worshipfull princes and lordes. *MS. Harl.* 1704.

AN-HOND. In hand, i. e. in his power.

Me to wreten ye schul go
Of a treytour that is mi fo,
That is y-come up mi lond,
Wer he thenketh to bring me *an-hond*.

Gy of Warwick, p. 43.

ANHONGED. Hanged up. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Chaucer, *Cant. T.* 12193, 12209; *Rob. Glouc.* p. 509; *Sevyn Sages*, 502, 651; *Launfal*, 686; *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 87.

That thei schuld be do to dethe deulfull in hast,
Brent in brist fur, to-drawe or *an-honged*.

Will. and the Werewolf, p. 172.

And al that he myte on-take,
Non other pes ne most they make,
But leet hem to-drawe and *an-honged*,
But certayn hit was al with wronghe.

MS. Douce 236, f. 12.

ANHOVE. To hover. *Skinner*.

ANHYTTE. Hit; struck.

The kyng Arture aȝen the brest ys felawe vorst
anhytte. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 185.

ANIENTE. To destroy; to annihilate. (*A.-N.*) It is also an old law term. See Cowell's *Interpreter*, in v.

That wikkedliche and wilfulliche

Wolde mercy *aniente*. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 355.

The which three thinges ye ne han not *aniented*
or destroyed, neither in youreself ne in youre
conseillours, as you ought. *Melibeus*, p. 107.

AN-IF. Used for *if*. The expression is very common in our old writers.

ANIGH. Near. *Salop.* Sometimes in the western counties we have *anigh*, near to.

ANIGHT. In the night. Cf. *Legende of Hypsipyle*, 108; *As You Like It*, ii. 4; *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 51.

Tristrem to Ycoudé wan,

Anight with hir to play. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 232.

Hu fader he tolde a swefne

Anight that him mette. *MS. Bodl.* 652, f. 1.

ANILE. Imbecile from old age. Walpole uses this adjective, and Sterne has the substantive *anility*. See Richardson, in v.

ANIME. A white gum or resin brought out of the West Indies. *Bullock*.

ANIMOSITE. Bravery.

His magnanymyté,

His *animosité*. *Shelton's Works*, li. 81.

ANIOUS. Wearisome; fatiguing.

Then thenkkes Gawan ful sone

Of his *anious* vyage. *Syr Gawayne*, p. 21.

AN-IRE. Angry.

He sauh Richard *an-ired*, and his mykelle myght,

His folk armed and tired, and ay redy to fight.

Peter Langtoft, p. 151.

ANIS-KINES. Any kind of; any.

Withouten *anis-kines* duelling,

Sche gan Gregori to threte.

Leg. of Pope Gregory, p. 26.

ANKER. An anchor; a hermit. Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* pp. 12, 83; *Robin Hood*, i. 36; *Rom. of the Rose*, 6348.

Certis, wyfe wolde he name,

Wenche ne no lemmane,

Bot als an *ankere* in a stane

He lyved here trewe.

Sir Degrevante, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 130.

ANKERAS. A female hermit.

Hou a recluse or an *ankeras* shuld comende hir
chastité to God. *MS. Bodl.* 423, f. 183.

ANKLEY. An ankle. *West Sussex*.

ANLEPI. Alone; single. (*A.-S.*) Hence *single*, applied to unmarried persons. See instances in Sir F. Madden's reply to Singer, p. 34.

He stod, and totede in at a bord,

Her he spak *anlept* word.

Havelok, 2107.

Another is of *anlept*,

That hase bene flode and left foly.

MS. Cott. Faust. B. vi. f. 122.

Ane es fornicacion, a flechid synne

Between an *anlepy* man and an *anlepy* woman.

MS. Harl. 1022, f. 73.

On ich half thai smiten him to,

And he oȝain to hem also;

Never no was *anlepy* knight,

That so mani stond might. *Gy of Warwick*, p. 139.

Say also quo woe thi fere,

For wele more synne it is

To synne with a weddid wife,

Then with an *anlepe* l-wis.

MS. Cantab. Ft. v. 48, f. 80.

ANLET. An annulet; a small ring. *Yorksh.*

According to Mr. Jerdan, "tags, or pieces of

metal attached to the ends of laces or points."

See Rutland Papers, p. 6; *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 397.

Carr says it is the mark on a stone, an ancient

boundary in Craven.

ANLETH. The face; the countenance. (*Scod.*)

Ne turne thine *anleth* me fra,

Ne hekle in wreth fra thi hine swa.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 16.

ANLICNES. A resemblance; an image. *Verstegan*.

ANLIFEN. Livelihood; substance. *Verstegan*.

ANLOTE. To pay a share of charges, according

to the custom of the place. *Minsheu*.

ANNARY. A yearly description. *Fuller*.

ANNE. One. The objective case of *an*. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 272; Rob. Glouc. p. 223.

Ac Sarrasins were, bi mi panne,
Ever fourti ogaines *anne*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 295.

He slough thre ogaines *anne*,
And craked mani hern-panne. *Ibid.* p. 214.
Heo nadden with hem bote *anne* lof,
Tharefore heo careden ech one.

MS. Laud 108, f. 1.

ANNET. The common gull, so called in Northumberland. See Pennant's Tour in Scotland, ed. 1790, i. 48.

ANNETT. First-fruits?

The L. Governour, as touching the workes to be taken in hand, noe municion to be lookt for, with some occurances of the English and Spanish fleets; for the coming up of Capt. Case, and touching Sir John Selby's meadow, Townsdales *annett*.

Archæologia, xxx. 169.

ANNEXMENT. Anything annexed, or subjoined. See Hamlet, iii. 3.

ANNIHILED. Destroyed.

Which els had been long since *annihilied*,
With all other living things beside.

Loves Owle, 1595.

ANNOTE. A note.

In *annots* is hire nome, nempneth hit non,
Whose ryht redeth ronne to Johon.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26.

ANNOY. Annoyance.

Farewell, my soveraigne, long maist thou enjoy
Thy father's happie daies free from *annoy*.

First Part of the Contention, 1594.

ANNUARY. Annual. *Hall*.

ANNUELLERE. A priest employed for the purpose of singing anniversary masses for the dead. It is spelt *annivolor* in Skelton, ii. 440.

In London was a preest, an *annuellere*,
That therin dwelled hadde many a yere.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 16480.

ANNUELYNGE. Enamelling. See an extract from Horman in Prompt. Parv. p. 261, where perhaps we should read *ammelynge*.

ANNUNCIAT. Foretold. (*Lat.*)

Lo Sampson, which that was *annunciat*
By the angel, long or his nativitee.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 14021.

ANNYD. Annoyed; vexed. [*Anuyd?*]

So that King Phillip was *annyd* thor alle thing.

Rob. Glouc. p. 487.

ANNYE. Annoyance. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 429; Kyng Alisaunder, 10. [*Anuye?*]

With sorwe was his herte betreid,
Wth care and eke *annye*. *MS. Ashmole 33, f. 44.*
Thanne sayde the Duk Terry,
To ligge thus her ys gret *anny*. *Ibid. f. 45.*

ANNYLE. Anise seed. *Huloet*.

ANO. Also. *North*.

ANOIFUL. Hurtful; unpleasant.

For al be it so, that al taryng be *anoiful*, algates it is not to repreve in yeving of jugement, ne in vengeance taking, whan it is suffisant and resonable.

Meibius, p. 86.

ANOIING. Harm.

No might do with hlr wicheing,
In Ingland non *anoiing*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 166.

ANOINTED. Chief; roguish. "An *anoointed* scamp." *West*.

ANOIOUS. Fatiguing; wearisome; unpleasant. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 214; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 360; and *Anious*.

Late him be ware he have no dellte,
Ne him rejoyce of his *annoyous* plite.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 268.

ANOISAUNCE. A nuisance. Cowell refers to stat. 22 Henry VIII. c. 5, for an example of this word.

The flashegarth of Goldale, and other flashegarthes within the ryver of Ayre, is stondynge as yit, to the greit common *anoisaunce* and intollerable hurt of the kynges chamber of the cite of Yorke.

Davies's York Records, p. 87.

ANOLE. Too; also. *Yorksh.*

ANOMINATION. An opinion contrary to law. (*Gr.*)

He that adornes his whole oration with no other trope but a sweet subjection or an *anomination*, may be thought a trim man in the ears of the multitude, but in the judgement of the elegant orators, he shall be known as rude in his art of rhetorick, as the butcher that scalded the calfe was in his craft of butchery.

Brit. Bibl. ii. 441.

ANON. What do you say? *Yorksh.* See *Anan*.

It is more usual in the sense of *immediately*, but is now seldom heard in the southern counties. The phrase "anon, sir," is often found in our old dramatists, put into the mouth of waiters, who now say, "coming, sir." See 1 Henry IV. ii. 4; Douce's Illustrations, i. 427.

ANONEN. See Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 19, and the observations on this word in Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 72. "Anone" occurs in Wright's Political Songs, p. 199, explained by the original scribe "at one time." Mr. Wright translates it "in the first place:"

Tho spck the lion hem to,
To the fox *anone* his wille.

ANONER. Under. *North*.

ANON-RIGHTES. Immediately. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 332; Erle of Tolous, 193; Kyng Alisaunder, 170, 824; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 74.

He hadde in toun v. hundred knightes,
He hem of sent *anon-rightes*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 88.

The chyld ansuerd *anonryght*,
He was withouten begynnyng.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 83.

ANONT. Against; opposite. *Wilts.*

ANONXCION. Anointing.

This was their charge and verey dewe servise
Of *anonxcion* tyme, to dooe and excersise.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 71.

ANONYWAR. At unawares.

Tho the Brytons come myd the prisons thar,
The Romeyns come azen hem al *anonywar*.

Rob. Glouc. p. 212.

ANOSED. Acknowledged.

Thanne ther begynnyth all grace to wake,
If it with synne be not *anosed*.

Digby Mysteries, p. 175.

ANOTH. Enough. (*A.-S.*)

Anoth, dameseile! quath Blauncheffour,
To scorne me is litel honour.

Florice and Blauncheffour, 483.

And pitouliche blgan to crie,

Anouthe, merci, Loverd, thin ore!

MS. Laud 108, f. 126.

ANOTHER. "Al another," in a different way.

But Avelok thouthe *al another*. *Havelok*, 1395.

ANOTHER-GATES. A different kind; another sort. *Lanc.*

When Hudibras, about to enter
Upon *another-gates* adventure,
To Ralpho call'd aloud to arm,
Not dreaming of approaching storm.

Hudibras, l. iii. 428.

ANOUGH. Enough. *West.* Cf. *Gy of Warwike*, pp. 11, 20, 25, 40, 63, 153; *Sir Tristrem*, pp. 181, 301. (*A.-S.*)

The fischers wer radl *anouȝ*
To don his will that ich day.

Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 20.

ANOUR. (1) Honour.

Herhaud onswerd, I chll you telle
The best conseyl ich have in wille;
Gif thou themperours douhter afo,
Riche thou best ever mo;
After him thou best emperour,
God hath the don gret *anour*.

Gy of Warwike, p. 149.

Tho was he erl of gret *anour*,
Y-knownen in alle Aquiteyne.

Leg. Cathol. p. 43.

(2) To honour.

With this he ras out of his place
That he *anoured* him in.

MS. Fairfax 14.

In diademe *anoured* and with palle

MS. Harl. 3869, f. 367.

ANOUREMENT. Adornment.

I am tormentide with this blew fyre on my hede,
for my lecherouse *anourement* of myne heere, ande
other array ther one. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 431.

ANOURENE, *pl.* Honour.

With gud ryghte thay love the for thaire gud-
nes; with gud ryghte thay *anourens* the for thaire
fairenas; wlt he gud righte thay gloryfye the for
thaire profet. *MS. Lincoln, f. 190.*

ANOURN. To adorn. (*A.-N.*)

Whan a woman is *anourned* with rich apparayle, it
setteth out her beauty double as much as it is.

Palsgrave.

ANOURNEMENTIS. Adornments.

For as alle *anournementis* ben fayred by hem that
avenauntly uysith hem, so alle the halowys of heven,
as wele aungels as men or wymmen, ben anourned and
worschipped oonly thoru God. *MS. Tanner 16, p. 53.*

ANOW. Enough. *West.* See Jennings, p. 120.

He kest the bor down hawes *anowe*,
And com himself down bi a bowe.

Servyn Sages, 921.

ANOWARD. Upon. See Rob. Glouc. pp. 186,
211. Hearne explains it, "thorough, onward."

And *anoward* his rug fur y-maked,
And doth from jere to jere.

MS. Harl. 2277, f. 47.

A cold welle and fair ther sprong,

Anowards the doune,

That jut is there, fair and cold,

A myle from the tounc.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oron. 57.

The hors hem lay *anoward*,

That hem thought chaunce hard.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 123.

ANOWCRYAND?

Also ther is fyr of coveytyse, of tho whiche it is
seyd alle *anowcryand* as chymney of fyre.

MS. Egerton 842, f. 223.

ANOWE. Now; presently. So explained by
Mr. Utterson, *Pop. Poet.* ii. 147; but perhaps
we should read *avowe*, as in a similar passage at
p. 153.

ANOYLE. To anoint. The last sacrament of the
Roman Catholic church. See a curious inven-
tory, written about 1588, in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 255.

ANOYMENTIS. This word is the translation of
limates in an early gloss, printed in *Reliq. Antiq.*
i. 8.

ANOYNTMENT. An ointment.

And ther Maré Mawdelayn
Anoyntet oure Lordes fette
With a riche *anoyntment*,

And his hede i-wis. *MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 86.*

ANOYT. Turning?

That other branche ful ryȝt goyt
To the lytil fyngere, without *anoyt*.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 190.

ANPYRE. Empire. The following is an extract
from the Metrical Chronicle of England.

All Cornewalle and Devenshire,

All thys were of hys *anpyre*. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 733.

ANREDNESSE. Unity of purpose. (*A.-S.*)

AN'S-AFE. I am afraid. *Yorksh.*

ANSAUMPLE. An example.

Ore Loverd wende aboute and prechede that folk,
And selde hem *ansaumples* fale.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 2.

ANSEL. Generally spelt *hansel*, q. v. It seems
to be used in the sense of *hansel* in Decker's
Satiro-Mastix, ap. Hawkins, iii. 137. See also
a similar orthography in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 14.

ANSHUM-SCRANCHUM. When a number of
persons are assembled at a board where the
provision is scanty, and each one is almost
obliged to scramble for what he can get, it
will be observed perhaps by some one of the
party that they never in all their life saw such
anshum-scranchum work. *Linc.*

ANSINE. Appearance; figure. (*A.-S.*)

Not no mon so muchel of pine,
As povre wif that falleth in *ansine*.

Dame Sirith, MS. Digby 86, f. 167.

ANSLACHTS. Surprises. (*Germ.*) See Meyrick's
Critical Enquiry, iii. 118.

ANSLAIGHT. Surprised. (*Germ.*)

I do remember yet, that *anslaight*, thou wast beaten,
And fledst before the butler.

Beaumont and Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, ii. 2.

ANSQUARE. Answer.

Then gaf Jhesus til ham *ansquare*

To alle the Jewes atte ther ware. *MS. Fairfax 14.*

ANSTOND. To withstand.

He byvond vorst an queintyse agen the Deneys to
anstond.

Rob. Glouc. p. 267.

ANSURER. The answerer; the person who
answered to the Court of Augmentation for
the rents and profits.

As concerning one farme hold, late belonging to
the hold of St. Robarts, which you know I did speake
to the *ansurer* for the use of the said children, and
he permyssed not to suit them.

Plumpton Correspondence, p. 234.

ANSWER. To encounter at a tournament. See the Paston Letters, ii. 4. Shakespeare uses the substantive in the sense of retaliation, requital, in *Cymbeline*, iv. 4. A very common though peculiar sense of the word has not been noticed by lexicographers. To answer a front door, is to open it when any one knocks. At a farm-house near South Petherton, a maid-servant was recently asked why she did not answer the door. The girl, who had an impediment in her speech, replied, "Why—why—why, if you plaze, mim, I—I—I did'n hear'n speak!"

ANT. (1) Am not. *Devon.*

(2) And. This form of the conjunction is found chiefly in MSS. of the reign of Edward II. when it is very common.

(3) "In an ant's foot," in a short time. A Warwickshire phrase.

ANTEM. (1) A church. This cant word is given in the Brit. Bibl. ii. 521, more generally spelt *antem*. We have also an *antem-morte*, "a wyfe married at the churche, and they be as chaste as a cow." See the same work, ii. 290, 520; and Harrison's Description of England, p. 184.

(2) An anthem. (*A.-S.*)

To me she came, and bad me for to sing
This *antem* verally in my dying.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 13590.

ANTEPHNE. An antiphon.

With hool herte and dew reverence
Seyn this *antephne*, and this orison.

MS. Harl. 2278, f. 5.

ANTER. The following is extracted from an old play:

That's hee that makes the true use of feasts, sends
all unto their proper places; hee is call'd the *anter*;
he hath a monopoly for all butterie bookes, kitchinge
bookes, besides old declamations and theames.

MS. Bodl. 30.

ANTERS. (1) In case that. *North.*

(2) Adventures. *North.*

Listuns now, lordinges, of *anters* grete.

Robeson's Romances, p. 49.

ANTE-TEME. A text or motto placed at the head of a theme, oration, or discourse. From the Merrie Tales of Skelton, p. 61, it would appear to be synonymous with theme. See also Skelton's Works, ii. 241.

ANTEVERT. To avert. *Hall.*

ANTGATE. An occasion. *Skinner.*

ANTH. And the. *North.*

ANTHONY-NUT. The bladder-nut; the staphyladendron. See Florio, in v. *Staphilodéndro*; Cotgrave, in v. *Baguenaudes*.

ANTHONY-PIG. The favourite or smallest pig of the litter. A Kentish expression, according to Grose. "To follow like a tantony pig," i. e. to follow close at one's heels. Some derive this saying from a privilege enjoyed by the friars of certain convents in England and France, sons of St. Anthony, whose swine were permitted to feed in the streets. These swine would follow any one having greens or other provisions, till they obtained some of them;

and it was in those days considered an act of charity and religion to feed them. St. Anthony was invoked for the pig. See Becon's Works, p. 138; and a quotation from Horman in Prompt. Parv. p. 29.

ANTHONY'S-FIRE. A kind of erysipelas. *Var. dial.* Higin says, "A swelling full of heate and rednes, with paine round about a sore or wound, commonly called S. Anthonies fier." See the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 439.

ANTHROPOMANCY. Divination by the entrails of men. This species of divination is alluded to in Holiday's *Tecnogamia*, 4to. Lond. 1618.

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN. A ludicrous word introduced by Shakespeare for the sake of a formidable sound, from *Anthropophagi*, cannibals. See the Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 5.

ANTICK. (1) Old.

And though my *antick* age was freely lent
To the committing of accursed evill.

Nicholson's Acolastus, 1600.

(2) An antimasque.

I saw in Brussels, at my being there,
The duke of Brabant welcome the archbishop
Of Ments with rare conceit, even on a sudden
Perform'd by knights and ladies of his court,
In nature of an *antick*. *Ford's Works*, i. 440.

ANTICKS. This word occurs in a variety of senses. Shakespeare has the verb to *antick*, to make anticks, and *antickly*, in an antick manner. See Anthony and Cleopatra, ii. 7; Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1. Actors are frequently termed *anticks*, as in the Nomenclator, p. 530. The ancient sculpture and paintings in parish churches fall under the same denomination, and it is even applied to the sculptured figures in pavements.

And cast to make a chariot for the king,
Painted with *antickes* and ridiculous toyes,
In which they meane to Paris him to bring,
To make sport to their madames and their boyes.

Drayton's Poems, p. 43.

A foule deform'd, a brutish cursed crew,
Bodied like those in *antike* worke devised,
Monstrous of shape, and of an ugly hew.

Harrington's Ariosto, 1591, p. 45.

ANTICOR. A swelling on a horse's breast, opposite to the heart. *Markham.* Miege spells it *antocow*.

ANTIDOTARY. Having the qualities of an antidote.

From hence commeth that noble name or composition *antidotary*, called Theriaca, that is, triacle.

Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 280.

ANTIENS. Ancestors. Carr gives this word as still used in Craven, and it occurs apparently in the same sense in the Pickwick Papers, p. 205.

ANTIMASQUE. Something directly opposed to the principal masque, a light and ridiculous interlude, dividing the parts of the more serious masque. It admitted of the wildest extravagances, and actors from the theatres were generally engaged to perform in it. See Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 459; Ben Jonson, ed. Gifford, vii. 251; Nares, in v., and an ac-

count of Mr. Moore's revels at Oxford in 1636, in MS. Ashmole 47.

ANTINOMIES. Rules or laws, in opposition to some others deemed false, and having no authority. See an example of this word in Taylor's Great Exemplar, p. 50.

ANTIOCHE. A kind of wine, perhaps imported or introduced from that country. A drink for wounded persons, called "water of *Anteoche*," is described at length in MS. Jamys, f. 40. See also some verses on lechecraft in MS. Harl. 1600.

*Antioche and bastarde,
Pyment also and garnarde.*

Squyr of Lowe Degré, 757.

ANTIPERISTASIS. "The opposition," says Cowley, "of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended." This word is used by Ben Jonson. See his Works, ed. Gifford, ii. 371.

ANTIPHONER. This term is frequently met with in the inventories of church goods and ornaments in old times. It was a kind of psalm-book, containing the usual church music, with the notes marked, as we still see them in old mass books; and so called from the alternate repetitions and responses. See the *Archæologia*, xxi. 275.

*This litel childe his litel book lerning,
As he sate in the scole at his primere,
He Alma redemptoris herde sing,
As children lered hir antiphonere.*

Chaucer, Cant. T. 13449.

ANTIQUITY. Old age.

*For false illusion of the magistrates
With borrow'd shapes of false antiquity.*

Two Tragedies in One, 1601.

ANTLE-BEER. Crosswise; irregular. *Exmoor.*

ANTLING. A corruption of St. Antonine, to whom one of the London churches is dedicated, and occasionally alluded to by early writers under the corrupted name. See the *Roaring Girl*, i. 1.

ANTO. If thou. *Yorksh.*

ANTOYN. Anthony. *Langtoft.*

ANTPAT. Opportune; apropos. *Warw.*

ANTRE. (1) A cavern; a den. (*Lat.*)

*Wherein of antres vast and deserts idle,
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch
heaven,*

It was my hint to speak. Othello, 1. 3.

(2) To adventure.

*And, Lord, als he es maste of myght,
He send his socor to that knyght,
That thus in dede of charité
This day antres hys lif for me.*

Ywaine and Gawain, 3508.

Thou antred thl life for luf of me. Ibid. 3809.

ANTRESSE. Adventured. (*A.-N.*)

*Thanne Allsaundrine at arst than antresse hem
tille. Will. and the Werwolf, p. 38.*

ANTRUMS. Affected airs; insolences; whims.

"A's in as *antrums* this morning," would be said of a rude person as well as of a skittish horse. This form of the word is given in the Suffolk and Cheshire glossaries, but the more usual expression is *tantrums*.

ANTUL. An thou wilt; if thou wilt. *Yorksh.*

ANTUO. Explained "one two, a two," by Hearne, but we should read *an tuo*, i.e. on two. See Rob. Glouc. p. 241.

ANT-WART. A kind of wart, "deepe-rooted, broad below, and litle above," mentioned in the *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 444.

ANTWHILE. Some time ago. *Warw.*

ANTY. Empty. *Somerset.*

ANTY-TUMP. An ant-hill. *Herefords.*

ANUAL. A chronicle. *Rider.*

ANUDDER. Another. *North.*

ANUEL. A yearly salary paid to a priest for keeping an anniversary; an annuity.

And henten, gif I mighte,

An anuel for myne owen use,

To helpen to clothe.

Piers Ploughman, p. 475.

*Suche annuels has made thes frers so wely and so gay,
That ther may no possessioners mayntene thair array.*

MS. Cott. Cleop. B. 11. f. 63.

ANUETH. Annoyeth.

Moch me anueth

That ml drivil druith.

Reliq. Antiq. 11. 210.

ANUNDER. Beneath; under. *North.* To keep any one *at anunder*, i. e. to keep them in a subordinate or dependent situation. See also a quotation in gloss. to Syr Gawayne, in v. *Atwaped.*

Ten schypmen to londe yede,

To se the yle yn lengthe and brede,

And fette water as hem was nede

The roche anundyr.

Octavian Imperator, 550.

The prisone dore than wend heo ner,

And putte hure staf anunder.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 16.

He fouten anonder selde,

Some of hem he felde. MS. Laud. 108, f. 219.

ANURE. To honour.

Anurith God and holl chirch,

And giveth the povir that habblth nede;

So Godis wille ge saul wirche,

And joi of heven hab to mede.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 205.

ANURTHE. On the earth. This word occurs in the Life of St. Brandan, p. 3.

ANUY. (1) To annoy; to trouble; to harass.

Hire fader was so sore anuyed,

That he muste non ende. MS. Harl. 2277, f. 93.

For thai hadde the countré anuwed,

And with robberie destrwed. Scryn Sages, 2613.

(2) Trouble; vexation.

Al eselich withoute anuy,

And there youre lyf ende.

MS. Harl. 2277, f. 46.

And for non eorthelich anuy,

Ne for dethe ne flechchie nought.

MS. Laud 108, f. 184.

ANVELT. An anvil. See *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 6; Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 7.

Upon his anvelt up and downe,

Therof he toke the firste sowne.

The Dreame of Chaucer, 1165.

ANVEMPNE. To envenome.

I am nott wurthy, Lord, to luke up to hefne,

My synful steppys anvempnyd the grounde.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 75.

ANVERDRE. To overthrow. *Somerset.* Perhaps a mistake for *auverdre*. I insert it on Mr. Holloway's authority.

ANVIED. Explained by Weber *envied, enraged*, in the following passage; but we should certainly read *anuiéd*, part. of the verb *anuy*, q. v. See also *Annye*, which may perhaps be a similar error.

Alisaundre *anviéd* was;
Over the table he gon stoupe,
And smot Lifias with the coupe,
That he fool down in the flette.

Kyng Alisaunder, 1102.

ANVIL. (1) The handle or hilt of a sword.

———— Here I clip

The *anvil* of my sword. *Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

(2) A little narrow flag at the end of a lance.

Meyrick.

ANWARPE. To warp. *Minsheu*.

ANWEALD. Power; authority. *Skinner*.

ANWORD. An answer; a reply. *Verstegan*.

ANY. Either; one of two. It usually signifies *one of many*.

And if that *any* of us have more than other,
Let him be trewe, and part it with his brother.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 7115.

A-NYE. In nine.

The kyng won Normandye, and also god Aungeo,
And wythynne *a-nye* ȝer al thys was y-do.

Rob. Glouc. p. 186.

ANYNGE. Union.

By the vertu of this blysfulle *anynge*, whilke may
noghte be saide ne consayved be manes wit, the
saule of Jhesu ressayvede the fulhede of wysedome
and lufe.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 227.

ANYSOT. A fool. See Pynson's edition of the Prompt. Parv. quoted in the Prompt. Parv. p. 11. See *Amsote*.

ANYWHEN. At any time. *South*. Rider gives *anywhile* in the same sense, and *anywhither*, into any place. Mr. Vernon tells me *anywhen* is considered a respectable word in the Isle of Wight.

A-ONE. An individual; one person.

There's not a *one* of them, but in his house
I keep a servant fee'd.

Macbeth, iii. 4.

AOURNED. Adorned.

So that he that tofore wente clothed in clothes of
golde and of sylke, and *aourned* wyth precyous stones
in the cyté.

Vitas Patrum, f. 86.

AOY. High. *Glouc.*

APAID. Satisfied; pleased. (*A.-N.*)

Mas friar, as I am true mald,
So do I hold me well *apaid*.

Peete's Works, i. 91.

APAISE. Peace.

Tho thai were al at *aise*,

Ich went to his in *apaise*. *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 87.

APAN. Upon.

Apan the xx. dai

Of Averil, bi-for Mai.

Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 39.

APARAELYNG. Preparation. It is the translation of *apparatus*, in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8, an old gloss. of the 15th century.

APARTI. Partly.

Now wil I schewe *aparti*

Qwy thei aren so grysly. *Hampole, MS. Digby* 87.

And hou foul a mon is afturward,

Tellith *aparty* Seint Bernard.

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 6.

He that es verrayly meke, God sal safe hym of
there, here *aparty*, and in the tother worlde plenerly.

MS. Coll. Eton 10, f. 40.

APAST. Passed. Still used in the West of England. Cf. Gy of Warwike, pp. 148, 457; Strutt's Regal Antiquities, ed. Planché, p. 77.

The nyȝt hure neȝehede faste,

That the day was neȝ ago;

The lordes buth than *apaste*

Wythoute more ado.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 20.

Apassyd be twenty ȝere

That we togedyr have lyvyd here.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 13.

To grete disport and daliaunce of lordes and alle
worthi werrioures that ben *apased* by wey of age
al labour and travalllyng.

Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 120.

Tho this lizth *apased* was,

Huy in the put to grounde,

Thare inne of this holie man,

No thing huy ne seiȝen ne founde.

MS. Laud 108, f. 174.

APAYEN. To satisfy; to please; to like. (*A.-N.*)

Therwith was Perkyn *apayed*,

And preised hem faste.

Piers Ploughman, p. 123.

In herte I wolde be wele *apayede*,

Myghte we do that dede.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 119.

But never the lees y schalle assay

How thou wylt my dynte *apay*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 108.

APAYERE. To impair. (*A.-N.*)

For alle your proude prankyng, your pride may
apayere.

Skelton's Works, i. 116.

APE. (1) A fool. To put an ape into a person's hood or cap was an old phrase, signifying to make a fool of him. Sometimes we have the phrase, to put on his head an ape, in the same sense. Apes were formerly carried on the shoulders of fools and simpletons; and Malone says it was formerly a term of endearment. Tyrwhitt considers "win of ape," in Cant. T. 16993, to be the same with *vin de singe*. See his note, p. 329; Robert of Sicily, p. 58.

A ha, felawes, beth ware of swiche a jape.

The monke put in the mannes hode an ape,

And in his wifes eke, by Seint Austin.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 13370.

(2) To attempt?

And that sche nere so michel *ape*

That sche hir laid down to slape.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 32.

APECE. The alphabet. *Prompt. Parv.* We have also *apece-lerner*, one who learneth the alphabet.

APEIRE. To impair. (*A.-N.*) See *Appair*. Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* p. 12; Deposition of Richard II. p. 3; Chaucer, Cant. T. 3149; Hall's Satires, iv. 2.

And thanne youre neghebores next

In none wise *apeire*. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 111.

APEL. An old term in hunting music, consisting of three long moots. See Sir H. Dryden's notes to Twici, p. 71.

APELYT. Called; named. It is glossed by *nominatus* in an early MS. quoted in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 315.

APENT. Belonging. See *Append.* In the Chester Plays, i. 131, it is used as a verb.

Aganippe her lorde was Kyng of Fraunce,
That graunte hym menne, and good sufficiente,
And sent his wife with hym, with greate pulsaunce,
With all aray that to her wer *apente*,
His helre to been, by their bothes assente.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 23.

APENYONE. Opinion.

Jhesu, Jhesu, quat deylye is him that?
I defy the and thyn *apenyone*.

Digby Mysteries, p. 131.

APERERE. To appear.

To the nexte semblé ge schul hym calle,
To *apere* byfore hys felows alle.

Const. of Masonry, p. 27.

APEREN. An apron. This is the usual early form of the word. See the Nomenclator, p. 171. Mr. Hartshorne gives *apparn* as the Shropshire word, and *apperon* is sometimes found as the Northern form, as well as *appren*.

APERNER. One who wears an apron; a drawer.

We have no wine here, methinks;

Where's this *aperner*? *Chapman's May Day*, 1611.

A-PER-SE. The letter A, with the addition of the two Latin words, *per se*, is used by some of our ancient poets to denote a person or thing of extraordinary merit.

London, thowe arte of townes *A per se*,
Soveragne of cities, most symbliest by sight.

MS. Laned. 762, f. 7.

Thou schalt be an *apersey*, my sone,
In mylys ij. or thre.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 51.

APERT. (1) Open; openly; manifest. Cf. Kyng Alis. 2450, 4773; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 70; Chaucer, Cant. T. 6696.

Me hath smetyn withowten deserte,

And seyth that he ys owre kyng *aperte*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 241.

(2) Brisk; bold; free. *Skinner*. In the provinces we have *pear*t, used in a similar sense. Toone quotes a passage from Peter Langtoft, p. 74, but I doubt its application in this sense, although it may be derived from *A.-N.* *aperte*.

APERTE. Conduct in action. (*A.-N.*)

For whiche the kyng hym had ay after in cherte,
Consyderyng well his knightly *aperte*.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 198.

APERTELICHE. Openly. (*A.-N.*)

Ich have, quod tho oure Lord, al *aperteliche*

I-spoke in the temple and y-taught, and nothyng pri-
velliche.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57, f. 8.

APERTLY. Openly. (*A.-N.*)

And forsothe there is a gret marveylye, for men
may see there the erthe of the tombe *apertly* many
tymes steren and meven. *Maundeville's Travels*, p. 22.

APERY. An ape-house.

And vow to ply thy booke as nimbly as ever thou
didst thy master's *apery*, or the hauty vaulting
horse.

Apollo Shroving, 1627, p. 93.

APERYALLE. Imperial?

For any thyng that ever I sed or dede,
Unto thys owre secreet or *aperyalle*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 123.

APES. To lead apes in hell, a proverbial expression, meaning to die an old maid or a bachelor, that being the employment jocularly as-

signed to old maids in the next world. See Florio in v. *Mammola*, "an old maide or sillie virgin that will lead apes in hell." The phrase is not quite obsolete.

But 'tis an old proverb, and you know it well,
That women, dying maids, lead apes in hell.

The London Prodigal, l. 2.

APESIN. To appease.

Ye fiers Mars, *apesin* of his ire,

And, as you list, ye makin hertis digne.

Troilus and Creseide, iii. 22.

APE'S-PATERNOSTER. To say an ape's paternoster, to chatter with cold. This proverbial expression occurs several times in Cotgrave, in v. *Barboter*, *Batre*, *Cressiner*, *Dent*, *Grelotter*.

APETITELY. With an appetite. See Brockett, ed. 1829, in v. *Appetize*.

Goo to thy mete *apetitely*,

Sit therat discretely. *Reliq. Antiq.* l. 233.

APE-WARD. A keeper of apes.

Nor I, quod an *ape-ward*,

By aught that I kan knowe.

Piers Ploughman, p. 115.

APEYREMENT. Injury.

Then cast the powder therupon, and with thi nail
thou maist done away the lettres that hit schal no-
thyng been a-sene, without any *apeyrement*.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 109.

APEYRYNGIS. Losses.

But whiche thingis weren to me wynnyngis, I have
demed these *apeyryngis* for Crist.

Wickliffe's New Test. p. 159.

APIECE. With the subject in the plural, "Now lads, here's healths *apiece*," i.e. healths to each of you. *North*.

APIECES. To pieces. Still used in Suffolk.

Nay, if we faint or fall *apieces* now,

We're fools.

The Island Princess, v. 1.

APIES. Opiates.

As he shall slepe as long as er the leste,

The narcotikes and *apies* ben so strong.

Legende of Hypermeestra, 109.

A.PIGGA-BACK. A mode of carrying a child on one's back, with his legs under one's arms, and his arms round one's neck. *Var. dial.*

APIS. A kind of apple-tree, which Skinner says was introduced into this country about the year 1670.

APISHNESS. Playfulness. It is the translation of *badinage* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

APISTILLE. The epistle.

The lyone made a wolfe to bere the holy watir;
ij. urchyns to bere the tapers; gete to ryng the belles;
foxes to bere the beere. The bere seide the masse;
the asse redde the *apistille*; the oxe redde the gos-
pelle.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 418.

A-PISTY-POLL. A mode of carrying a child with his legs on one's shoulders, and his arms round one's neck or forehead. *Dorset*.

A-PIT-A-PAT. A term applied to the beating of the heart, especially in cases of anxiety. *Var. dial.* In Oxfordshire the village children on Shrove Tuesday bawl some lines in hopes of obtaining pence, which commence—

"*A-pit-a-pat*, the pan is hot,
And we are come a-shroving."

A-PLACE. In place. *Gower.*

A-PLAT. On the ground.

And Aroans with the swerd aflat,
That he threwe of his hors a-plat.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 333.

APLIGHT. Certainly; indeed; completely.

Cf. Wright's Political Songs, p. 249; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 10; Gy of Warwike, pp. 3, 6; Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. i. 94; Harts-horne's Met. Tales, p. 52; Lybeaus Disconus, 45, 2060; Kyng of Tars, 109, 182, 523; Richard Coer de Lion, 2265; Sevyng Sages, 204; Lay le Freine, 200. Sir W. Scott explains it "at once," gloss. to Tristem; and Hearne, "right, compleat." It seems to be often used as a kind of expletive, and is the same as "I plight," I promise you.

That if he wol lyve aryzt,

I dar hote him hele aplat. *MS. Addit. 10036*, f. 2.

The chyld ansuerd son aplat,

Fro my fader I com ryght.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 83.

APLYN. Apples. (*A.-S.*)

Nym flowre and aryn, and grynd peper and safron,
and make thereto a batour, and par alyn, and kyt
hem to brode penys, and kest hem theryn, and fry
hem in the batour wyth fresch gres, and serve it
forthe. *Warner's Antiq. Culin.* p. 39.

APOCK. A small red pimple. *Somerset.*

APODYTERY. A vestry.

I call it a vestry, as containing the vestments; but
if any other place has that name, a longer word,
apodytery, may be taken for distinction.

MS. Letter, dated 1762.

APOINT. At point.

Malden and wiif gret sorwe gan make

For the kinges fones sake,

That were apoint to dye.

Ritson's Met. Rom. iii. 308.

APOISON. To poison. See Piers Ploughman,
p. 326.

Ah he ne reignede her

Bote unnethe thre yer,

That Estryld his stepmoder,

Selde beth ther eny gode,

Him apoisonede that he was ded.

Chronicle of England, 781.

Therfor cast away wycchecraft and use it never,

For it appoysoneth the soule and sleithe it for ever.

MS. Laud 416, f. 38.

APOLOGETIK. An apology. In MS. Douce 114, is a short piece which the writer entitles
"a shorte apologetik of this Engliish compylour."

APON. Upon.

Have mynd apou your endyng.

MS. Douce 308, f. 1.

And pay them trwly, apou thy fay,

What that they deserven may.

Const. of Masonry, p. 15.

APONTED. Tainted. *Dorset.*

APOPUAK. A kind of herb. See the Archæologia, xxx. 404. The "gumme appoponaci" is mentioned in MS. Sloane 73, which may be the same.

APORET. Poor.

That on partle he send be sonde

To hem that were aporet in his londe.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 100.

APOSTATA. An apostate. The usual early form of the word. See Prompt. Parv. p. 13; Harrison's Description of Britain, p. 25; Skelton's Works, i. 165.

APOSTEMACION. An imposthume.

Then sayde my paciente, I hadde a grevous sore
legge, with grete apostemacions and hollownes, where-
fore if he coude have done nothing but talke, he
myght have talked long enough to my legge before it
would so have been whole.

Half's Espositulation, p. 24.

APOSTHUME. An imposthume. This orthogra-
phy is given by Rider, and is found much ear-
lier in Prompt. Parv. p. 13. In a MS. col-
lection of recipes in the Library of Lincoln
Cathedral, f. 294, is a "drynke for the apos-
tyme."

APOSTILHEED. Apostleship.

And though to othere I am not apostle, but nethe-
les to you I am, for ge ben the litle signe of myn
apostilheed in the Lord.

Wickliffe's New Test. p. 132.

APOSTILLE. A marginal observation. Cot-
grave says in v. *Appostile*, "An answer unto
a petition set downe in the margent thereof, and
generally, any small addition unto a great dis-
course in writing."

I sende unto your highnes the copies of the same,
with suche apostilles and declaration in the mer-
gentes, as in reding of them with good deliberacion,
came unto my mynde. *State Papers*, i. 225.

APOSTLE-SPOONS. It was anciently the cus-
tom for sponsors at christenings to offer gilt
spoons as presents to the child, which were
called apostle-spoons, because very frequently
the figures of the twelve apostles were chased
or carved on the tops of the handles. Opulent
sponsors gave the whole twelve; those in
middling circumstances gave four; while the
poorer sort often contented themselves with
the gift of one, exhibiting the figure of some
saint in honour of whom the child received its
name. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 52. At
Cambridge the last person in the tripos is
called a *spoon*, and the twelve last in the poll
are designated the twelve *Apostles*.

APOSTOLIONE. An ingredient, perhaps a
herb, mentioned in an old medical recipe in
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 295. In MS. Jamys,
f. 9, in a long recipe to make an *apostoli-
cone*, composed of frankincense, alum, and a
variety of other things.

APOSTROFACION. Apostrophe.

I shall you make relacion,

By waye of apostrofacion.

Skelton's Works, i. 156.

APOURTENAUNT. Belonging.

More than of alle the remenaunt,

Whiche is to love apourtenaunt.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 103.

Ther was nothyng desobelissant,

Whiche was to Rome apourtenaunt.

Ibid. f. 77.

APOZEME. A drink made with water and
divers spices and herbs, used instead of syrup.
Bullockar.

APPAIR. To impair; to make worse. See

Hall, Edward IV. f. 34; Dial. of Creat. Mor. pp. 74, 76; Morte d'Arthur, i. 72. (A.-N.)

Her nature ys to *apparyn* and amende,

She changyth ever and fletyth to and fro.

Ragman's Roll, MS. Fairfax 16.

APPALL. To make pale. (A.-N.)

Hire liste not *appalled* for to be,

Nor on the morwe unfestliche for to see.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 10679.

APPARAIL. To provide; to equip; to furnish. (A.-N.)

Sundry yeomen that will not yet for all that chaunge their condition, nor desre to be apparailled with the titles of gentrie.

Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 14.

APPARANCY. Appearance.

And thus the dombe ypocryse,

With his devoute *apparantye*,

A viser sette upon his face.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

Whose fained gestures doe entrap our youth

With an *apparance* of simple truth.

Browne's Britannia's Pastorals, 1625, p. 54.

APPARATE. Apparatus.

The whole English *apparate*, and the English popular calculation tables, with an almanac forsooth for the next year, beginning at the spring equinox.

MS. Bodl. 313.

APPAREIL. The sum at the bottom of an account, which is still due. A law term, given by Skinner.

APPAREMENTIS. Ornaments.

Pride, with *apparementis*, als prophetis have tolde.

Syr Gawayne, p. 106.

APPARENCE. An appearance. (Fr.)

That is to sayn, to make illusion

By swiche an *apparence* or joglerie.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 11577.

APPARENTED. Made apparent.

But if he had beene in his affaires stabled, then their fine devises for their further credit should have beene *apparented*.

Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, p. 89.

APPARITION. An appearance, in the literal sense of the word. It is so used by Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

APPARYSSHANDE. Apparent.

Wherefore the disposicyon and the forme of the dedly body withoute forth is not, as thou supposyd, to beholden foule and unsemely, but the moost fayrest and *apparysshande* comelynesse.

Custon's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.

APPASE. Apace.

An actuarie, clarke or scribe, that writeth ones wordes *appase* as they are spoken.

Nomenclator, p. 478.

APPASSIONATE. To have a passion for. Florio has this word in v. *Appassionare*, *Martellare*. Boucher has *appassionated*, explained "stedfast;" but see Richardson, in v.

APPATIZED. A term applied to districts which have paid composition or contribution, in order to ransom their towns from military execution. See the Ancient Code of Military Laws, 1784, p. 14.

APPEACH. To impeach; to accuse. See Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 25; Morte d'Arthur, ii. 13. (A.-N.)

How, let furth youre geyse, the fox wille preche:

How long wilt thou me *appech*

With thi sermonyng? *Towneley Mysteries, p. 10.*

Why doe I *appeach* her of coinesse, in whom bountie showeth small curiosnesse.

Greene's Gwydonius, 1593.

APPEAL. This word appears to have been formerly used with much latitude; but according to its most ancient signification, it implies a reference by name to a charge or accusation, and an offer or challenge, to support such charge by the ordeal of single combat. See Morte d'Arthur, ii. 25.

Tell me, moreover, hast thou sounded him,

If he *appeal* the duke on ancient malice.

Richard II. i. 1.

APPEARINGLY. Apparently.

Appearingly the burthen shortly will crush him.

Baillie's Letters, 1775, ii. 407.

APPECEMENTES. Impeachments.

The seid seducious persones, not willing to leve the possessions that they hadde, caused the seid princes to lay suche imposicions and charges, as well by way of untrue *appecementes* to whom they owed evill wille unto.

MS. Ashmole, 1160.

APPELLANT. One who appeals.

Behold here Henry of Lancastre, duke of Herfford, *appellant*, which is entered into the listes royall to dooe his devoyre against Thomas Mowbray.

Hall, Henry IV. f. 3.

APPEL-LEAF. The violet. It is the translation of *viola* in an early list of plants in MS. Harl. 978; and is the Anglo-Saxon word.

APPELYE. Haply. "Appyny," in Weber's Met. Rom. iii. 279, is probably an error for this word. See his Glossary, in v.

And whenne he sawe hir hede oute, he smote in al the myght of his body to the serpent; but the serpent drow hir hede ayene so *appelye*, ande so sodenlye, that the strook hitte al upone the vesselle.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 197.

APPELYN. Apples. (A.-S.)

Nym *appelyn* and seth hem, and lat hem kele, and make hem thorw a clothe; and on flesch dayes kast therto god fat breyt of bef, and god wyte grees.

Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 39.

APPEND. To belong; to appertain to. (A.-N.)

See Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 4; Towneley Mysteries, p. 239.

Tel me to whom, madame,

That tresour *appendeth*.

Piers Ploughman, p. 17.

When all lords to counsell and parlement

Wentt, he wold to huntyng and to haukyng.

All gentyll disportt as to a lord *append*.

MS. Douce 378, f. 62.

APPENNAGE. That which is set apart by princes for the support of their younger children. Skinner. (Fr.)

APPERCEIVE. To perceive. (A.-N.) See Wright's Monastic Letters, pp. 145, 183; Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 179; Gy of Warwike, p. 178; Chaucer, Cant. T. 8476; Morte d'Arthur, i. 221, ii. 212; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276; Sevyng Sages, 1021, 1434; Arthour and Merlin, p. 30; Thynne's Debate, p. 28; Rom. of the Rose, 6312, 6371.

This lettre, as thou hast herde devyse,

Was counterfet in suche a wise,

That no man schulde it *aperceyve*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 67.

APPERCEIVING. Perception.

Who coude tellen you the forme of daunces
So uncouth, and so freshe contenaunces,
Swiche subtil lokings and dissimulings,
For dred of jalous mennes *apperceivings*?

Chaucer, Cant. T. 10600.

APPERIL. Peril. See Middleton's Works, i. 427; Ben Jonson, v. 137; vi. 117, 159.

Let me stay at thine *apperil*. *Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

APPERTAINMENT. That which belongs or relates to another thing; to any rank or dignity. Shakespeare has the word in *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

APPERTINAUNT. Belonging. An astrological term.

He is the hows *appertinaunt*
To Venus somdele discordaunt.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 146.

APPERTYCES. Dexterities. (*A.-N.*)

Grete strokes were smyten on bothe sydes, many men overthrowen, hurte, and slayn, and grete vallyaunces, prowesses and *appertyces* of werre were that day shewed, whiche were over long to recounthe the noble feates of every man. *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 145.

APPERYNG. To deck out; to apparel.

And next her come the emperesse Fortunc,
To *apperyng* him with many a noble signe.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 7.

APPETENCE. Desire. (*Lat.*)

But know you not that creatures wanting sense,
By nature have a mutual *appetence*.

Marlowe's Works, iii. 343.

APPETITE. To desire; to covet. (*A.-N.*)

As matre *appetitith* forme alwaie,
And from forme into forme it passin male.

Hypsipyle and Medea, 215.

APPETIZE. To provoke an appetite for food. *North.*

APPETY. Appetite; desire.

To be alone is not my *appetie*,
For of all thinges in the world I love mery company.

Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 122.

APPIERT. Open; public.

That no maner person holde no comen eschaunge
privee nor *apiert* in the said citee, ne take any
thyng for profute of that eschaunge.

Archæologia, xv. 176.

APPLE-CART. Down with his *apple-cart*, knock or throw him down. *North.*

APPLE-DRONE. A wasp; a terrible devourer of apples, and more especially when they are beaten or ground to make cider. *West.*

APPLE-GRAY. Dapple grey.

His head was troubled in such a bad plight,
As though his eyes were *apple-gray*;
And if good learning he had not tooke,
He wod a cast himselfe away.

The King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640.

APPLE-HOGLIN. An apple turnover. *Suffolk.*

It is also called an apple-jack, and is made by folding sliced apples with sugar in a coarse crust, and baking them without a pan.

APPLE-JOHN. A kind of apple, not ripe till late in the season, and considered in perfection when shrivelled and withered. See Shakespeare's 2 Henry IV. ii. 4, where it is stated that Falstaff could not "endure an *apple-John*." The term is still in use in the eastern counties, although Forby thinks it possible the same variety of fruit may not have been retained.

APPLE-MOISE. Cider. Huloet, in his *Abcedarium*, 1552, translates it by *pomacium*. See also the Catalogue of Douce's Printed Books, p. 309, where the word is wrongly printed. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 13, we have *appulmoce*, which appears to have been served up at table as a dish, consisting of the apples themselves after they had been pressed, and seasoned with spices. See Warner's *Antiq. Culin.* p. 16; *Forme of Cury*, pp. 42, 96, 103.

APPLEN. Apples.

Upe the hexte bowe tueye *applen* he sey.

Rob. Glouc. p. 283.

APPLE-PEAR. A kind of pear, mentioned in Higgins' adaptation of Junius' *Nomenclator*, p. 99. It seems to be the tankard pear.

APPLE-PIE-ORDER. Anything in very great order. An *apple-pie-bed* furnishes an article for Grose. It is made somewhat in the fashion of an apple-turnover, the sheets being so doubled as to prevent any one from getting at his length between them; a common trick in schools.

APPLES-OF-LOVE. The fruit of some foreign herb, said to be a stimulus for the tender passion. Skinner says they are *fructus solani cujusdam peregrini*; that is, the fruit of some foreign species of nightshade.

APPLE-SQUIRE. This word appears to have been used in several senses. An apple-squire was a kept gallant, and also a person who waited on a woman of bad character. In the *Belman of London*, 1608, we are told the apple-squire was the person "to fetch in the wine." The term was often applied to a pimp. Miege translates it, *un grossier ecuyer de dame*. See Middleton's Works, iii. 232; Cotgrave, in v. *Cueilleur*; Florio, in v. *Guatáro*; Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 332; Hall's *Satires*, i. 2; Dodsley's *Old Plays*, xi. 284.

His little lackey, a proper yong *apple-squire*, called Pandarus, whiche carrieth the keye of his chamber with hym.

Bullien's Dialogue, 1573, p. 8.

Apple-squyers, entycers, and ravyashers,

These to our place have dayly herbeggers.

Utterson's Pop. Poet. ii. 39.

Such stuffe the divell did not tast, only one little hellhound, a cronle of myne, and one of St. George's *apple-squires*.

MS. Bodl. 30.

APPLE-STUCKLIN. An apple-turnover. *Hants.*

In Norfolk it is called an apple-twelin.

APPLE-TERRE. An apple orchard. This word was formerly used in Sussex, but seems to be now obsolete. Huloet, in his *Abcedarium*, 1552, gives *apple-yard* in the same sense. In Devonshire, they have a curious custom at Christmas of firing powder at apple trees and singing lays round them to make them more fruitful. Brand mentions other customs of the same kind.

APPLIABLE. Capable of being applied.

And therto many of the contrye of Kent were assentyng, and cam with theyr good wills, as people redy to be *appliable* to suche seditious commocions.

Arrival of Edward IV. p. 33.

APPLIANCE. An application; a remedy applied to cure a disease. See how it is used in 2 Henry IV. iii. 1

APPLIMENT. Application. *Anc. Dr.*

APPLOT. To plot; to contrive. *Taylor.*

APPLY. To take a certain course; to ply. A nautical term. (*Lat.*) Shakespeare uses it in the sense to *apply to*, in *Tam. Shrew*, i. 1.

With the nexte fludd, which would be aboute foure of the clock in the mornyng, we entend, God willing, *tapplys* towardes Dover. *State Papers*, i. 816.

APPO. An apple. *Chesh.*

APPOAST. To suborn. *Minsheu.* See *Cotgrave*, in v. *Apposté, Assassin.*

APPOINT. To impute. Shakespeare, 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 1, has it in the sense of to arm, to furnish with implements of war; and *appointment*, *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5, preparation.

If anye of theise wants be in me, I beseeche your lordshipp *appoint* them to my extreme state, more grevous then disease; more unquiet then pryson; more troublesome to me then a painful deathe.

Harington's Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 48.

APPON. Upon. See *Apon*. The Thornton MS. constantly uses this orthography, and it occurs in *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 2.

APPONE. To dispute with. So seems to be the meaning of the word as used by Florio, in v. *Apposto*, though the Latin *apponere* means to pawn, to pledge.

APPOSAYLE. Question; enquiry.

Whan he went out his ennies to assayle,
Made unto her this uncouth *apposayle*.

Bochas, b. v. c. 22.

Madame, your *apposelle* is wele inferrid.

Skelton's Works, i. 367.

APPOSE. To raise questions; to object; to dispute with. (*A.-N.*) It was also used in the sense of to *oppose*, as in MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 66, "I wyl not be *apposyd*, *nolo mihi opponi*;" and *Prompt. Parv.* p. 13. See also *Prompt. Parv.* p. 144; *Chaucer*, *Cant. T.* 7179, 15831; *Skelton's Works*, i. 321; *Middleton's Works*, i. 304.

Tho the poeple hym *apposed*
With a peny in the temple.

Piers Ploughman, p. 18.

APPOSICION. Annexation of substantives.

But this yonge childryne that gone to the scole have in here Donete this questione, how many thinges fallen to *apposicion*? Ande it is answeride, that case alle only that is afalle. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 472.

APPOSITEES. Antipodes.

For alle the parties of see and of lond han here *appositees*, habitables or trepassables, and thei of this half and beyond half. *Maundeville's Travels*, p. 182.

APPREHENSION. According to its literal import, means laying hold of, or catching, as we still use it applied to offenders against the law. Thus in *Harrison's* description of the pearl-muscle, which is said to have been frequently found in the rivers Dee and Don, the manner of *apprehension* is likewise mentioned. In *Beaumont and Fletcher*, iii. 171, it seems to be used in the sense of *imagination*.

APPREHENSIVE. Of quick conception; perceptive.

I fly unseen, as charmers in a mist.

Grateful revenge, whose sharp-sweet rellist fets

My *apprehensive* soul. *The True Trojans*, iii. 8.

My father oft would speak

Your worth and virtue; and, as I did grow
More and more *apprehensive*, I did thirst
To see the man so prais'd.

Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 308.

APPREIFFE. Contrivance. (*Fr.*)

This good king, by witte of such *appreiffe*,
Kept his marchants and the sea from mischiefe.

Hakluyt's Navigations, 1599, i. 91.

APPRENTICE-AT-LAW. A counsellor, the next in rank under a serjeant.

He speaks like master Practice, one that is
The child of a profession he is vow'd to,
And servant to the study he hath taken,
A pure *apprentice-at-law*!

Ben Jonson's Magnetic Lady, iii. 3.

APPRENTICE-HOOD. Apprenticeship.

Must I not serve a long *apprentice-hood*.

Richard II. i. 3.

APPRESSED. Oppressed.

Trowth and pore men ben *appressed*,
And myscheff is nothyng redressed.

Excerpt. Hist. p. 360.

APPREST. Preparation. (*Fr.*)

Seen the said man's declaration, and my saide Lorde Admyralles declaration, that there is no *apprest* of any ships in Spayne to any purpose to be regarded.

State Papers, i. 594.

All the winter following *Vespasian* laie at Yorke, making his *apprests* against the next spring to go against the Scots and Picts.

Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 48.

APPRINZE. Capture.

I mean not now th' *apprinze* of Pucell Jonè.

Mirror for Magistrates, ed. 1610, p. 341.

APPRISE. Learning. (*A.-N.*)

For slouthe is ever to despise,
Whiche in desdayne hath alle *apprise*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 118.

APPROACHER. One who approaches or draws near. See *Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

APPROBATE. Approved; celebrated. In MS. Ashmole 59, f. 35, mention is made of a ballad "by that *approve* poete Lidegate, the Munk of Burye." Cf. MS. Addit. 5467, ff. 71, 85.

Havyng perfect confidence and sure hope in the *approve* fidelitie and constaunt integritie whiche I have ever experimented. *Hall, Edward IV.* f. 60.

Nowe yf she refuse in the deliveraunce of hym to folowe the wisdom of theim, whose wisdom she knoweth, whose *approve* fideltee she trusteth, it is easye to perceave that frowardnesse letteth her, and not feare.

Supp to Hardyng, f. 46.

APPROBATION. (1) Proof; approval.

— How many, now in health,

Shall drop their blood in *approbation*

Of what your reverence shall incite us to.

Henry F. i. 2.

(2) Noviciate.

This day my sister should the cloister enter,
And there receive her *approbation*.

Meas. for Meas. i. 3.

APPROCHEMENT. Approach.

The Frenchmen whiche were scace up, and thought of nothyng lesse then of thys sodayn *approchement*, some rose out of their beddes in their shertes, and lepte over the walles.

Hall, Henry VI. f. 21.

APPROMENT. Approvement?

If it please you to assigne me, send me word what increse and *approment* ye wyll gyve, and I wyll applie my mynd and service to your pleasure and wele.

Plumpton Correspondence, p. 83.

APPROMPT. To prompt. *Bacon.*

APPROOF. Approbation.

So his *apprauf* lives not in's epitaph,
As in your royal speech.

All's Well that Ends Well, i. 2.

APPROPER. To appropriate. See Sir T. More's *Workes*, p. 428; Maundevile's *Travels*, p. 35.

Withouten his awen joyes les and mare,
That till himself sall be *appropried* there.

MS. Harl. 4196, f. 267.

Mights as *appropried* to Godd the Fadire; wysdome
to God the Sone; gudnes to God the Haly Gaste.

MS. Lincoln A. 5. 17, f. 189.

APPROPINQUE. To approach. (*Lat.*)

The knotted blood within my hose,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal criss doth portend
My days to *appropinqu* an end.

Hudibras, i. iii. 590.

APPROVE. To justify; to make good; to establish; to prove. See Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 384; M. of Ven. iii. 2; Two Gent. of V. v. 4.

APPROVER. An informer. (*A.-N.*) A person who had the letting of the king's demesnes in small manors to the best advantage was likewise called an *approver*.

This false thief, this sompnoir, quod the frere,
Had alway handes redy to his hond,
As any hawke to lure in Englelond,
That told him all the secretes that they knewe,
For his acquaintances was not come of newe;
They weren his *approvers* prively.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 6823.

APPUGNANT. Quarrelsome. (*Lat.*)

APPULLE. An apple. This is the form of the word in Maundevile's *Travels*, p. 9; Chron. Vilodun, p. 25. It is also retained in the ancient dish called *appulmoy*.

APPUYED. Supported. *Skinner.*

A-PRAYSUT. Praised. The Douce MS. reads *praysed*, and the Lincoln MS. omits the line. Her kercheffes were curious, with many a proud preme;
Her *aprayed* was a-prayed with princes of mytte.

Robson's Romances, p. 14.

APRES. In the inventory of Sir John Fastolfe's goods, printed in the *Archæologia*, xxi. 263, occurs the entry, "j. cover of *apres* lynyd with linnen clothe." Mr. Amyot conjectures *boar's skin*, and Douce supposes it to be cloth of *Ypres* in Flanders, famous for its woollen manufacture.

APRICATE. To bask in the sun. (*Lat.*)

His lordship was wont to recreate himself in this place to *apricate* and contemplate, and his little dog with him.

Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc. p. 258.

APRICOCK. An apricot. *West.*

Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes;
Feed him with *apricocks* and dewberries.

A Midw. Night's Dream, iii. 1.

APRIL. Ray has the proverb, "April—borrows three days of March, and they are ill." April is pronounced with an emphasis on the last syllable, so as to make a kind of jingling rhyme with *ill*. See Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ii. 25. The wedding-day is sometimes satirically called *April-day*, in allusion to the common custom of making fools on the 1st of April. In the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2, the Host of the Garter, speaking of Fenton, says, "he smells

April and May;" that is, of youth and courtship.

APRIL-GOWK. An April fool. *North.*

APRILLED. Applied to beer or milk which has turned, or is beginning to turn, sour: also metaphorically to a person whose temper has been discomposed. *Devon.*

APRINE. According to Horman, "swyne wode for love groyneth, and let passe from them a poyson called *aprine*." See Prompt. Parv. p. 218.

APRISE. (1) Learning. (*A.-N.*)

Crafte or outhur *quarytyse*,
But fordeddyst hye *aprise*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 26.

And that he wote of good *apris*,
To teche it soth for suchis emprise.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 38.

But of hir court in sondry wise,
After the scole of hir *aprise*.

Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

(2) An enterprise; an adventure. (*A.-N.*)

Sithin alle the loce in the lise,
Thou schalle tyme thine *aprise*.

Robson's Romances, p. 26.

Ac ylf thou levest hire leing,
Than the falle a worse *aprise*,

As dede to that elde wise. *Scyn Sugur*, 1341.

APRON. The caul of a hog. *East.* The term is more usually applied to the fat skinny covering of the belly of a duck or goose.

APRON-MAN. A waiter. Cf. *Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

We had the salute of welcome, gentlemen, presently: Wilt please ye see a chamber? It was our pleasure, as we answered the *apron-man*, to see, or be very neare the roomes where all that noyse was.

Rowley's Search for Money, 1609.

APROVE. To prove.

Y weighe it meself for sothe,
And wil *aprove* bifore hem bothe,
That thal can nought say nay.

Amis and Amiloun, 303.

APS. The asp, or aspen tree. *South and West.* The adjective *apen* is also used. There is a farm in the Isle of Wight called *Apse*.

APT. To adapt; to fit. See Mr. Cunningham's *Revels Accounts*, p. 101, "*apting*, preparing, furnishing, and setting fourth of divers plaies or shewes of histories."

APTES. Skinner proposes to read *aptitudes* in the following passage:

Thei han as well divers *aptes*, and divers maner usynges, and thilk *aptes* mowen in will ben cleped *affections*.

Chaucer, ad. Urry, p. 517.

APPLY. Openly. See Weber's glossary to the *Battle of Flodden Field*, p. 235. Perhaps we should read *apertly*.

APTYDE. Appetite.

And to make her fresh wyth gay attyrie,
She sparith no cost to yef men *aptyde*.

MS. Laud 416, f. 84.

APURT. Impertinent. *Somerset.* In the Exmoor glossary it is explained, "sullen, disdainfully silent, with a glouting look."

APYES. Apes.

Also fast ase he myght fare,
Fore berrys and *apyes* that ther were,
Lest they wold hym byght.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 8

APYGHTE. Readily.

And with ther swyrdys *apyghte*,
Made hur a logge with bowes.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 120.

APYUM. Parsley. See an old receipt in an ancient medical MS. at Lincoln, f. 285.

AQUA-ACUTA. A composition made of tartaric and other acids, formerly used for cleaning armour. A receipt for it is given in an early medical MS. at Middlehill.

AQUABOB. An icicle. *Kent.* Grose gives this word, which seems to be a strange compound of the Latin language and the provincial dialect.

A-QUAKE. To tremble.

ȝyf he hadde slept, hym neded awake;
ȝyf he were wakyng, he shulde *a-quake*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 52.

AQUAL. Equal. *North.*

AQUAPATYS. An ancient dish, the receipt for which is given in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 41.

AQUAT. Sitting on the houghs. *Somerset.*

AQUATIL. Inhabiting the water. Howell, in his *Lexicon*, explains a crocodile to be "a kind of amphibolous creture, partly *aquatil*, partly terrestrial." (*Lat.*)

AQUATORIES. Watery places.

Thastrologier of heos *aquatories*,
With thastrelabur to take thascendent.

MS. Ashmole 59, f. 18.

AQUA-VITÆ. Several old receipts for making aqua-vitæ are given in Douce's *Illustrations*, i. 68-70, where the exact nature of it may be seen. Irish aqua-vitæ was usquebaugh, but brandy was a later introduction, nor has the latter term been found earlier than 1671. According to Nares, it was formerly in use as a general term for ardent spirits, and Ben Jonson terms a seller of drams an "aqua-vitæ man." See the *Alchemist*, i. 1; *Cunningham's Revels Accounts*, p. 146; *Witts, Fittes, and Fancies*, 1595, p. 128.

AQUEIGHT. Shook; trembled. (*A.-S.*)

His fet in the stiropes he streight,
The stirop to-bent, the hors *aqueight*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 121.

The gleumen useden her tunge;
The wode *aqueighte* so hy sunge.

Kyng Alisaunder, 5257.

AQUEINTABLE. Easy to be acquainted with. (*A.-M.*)

Wherefore be wise and *aqueintable*,
Godelle of worde and resonable,
Bothe to lesse and eke to mare.

Rom. of the Rose, 2213.

AQUELLEN. To kill; to destroy; to subdue. (*A.-S.*) See *Kyng Horn*, 881; *Richard Coer de Lion*, 2569; *Sevyn Sages*, 2758; *Ritson's Ancient Songs*, p. 21.

And her gref anon hem teld,
Hou Fortiger her king *aqueld*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 16.

And seyde him, so ich to-fore teld,
Hou the Paiens his folk *aqueld*. *Ibid.* p. 271.

And gif y schal be thus *aqueld*,
Thurch strong hete in the feld,
It were again the skille.

Gy of Warwike, p. 323.

AQUENCH. To quench, applied to either thirst or hunger; to destroy. See *Aqueynt*.

Nothing he ne founde in al the nyte,
Wer-mide his hunger *aqueneche* miȝtte.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 274.

Er thou valle of thi bench,

Thi ȝenne *aquench*. *MS. Arundel 57, f. 1.*

And thus fordoth hem lyf and lyme,
And so *aquencheth* al here venyme.

MS. Addit 10036, f. 50.

AQUETONS. An acquittance.

Of the resayver speke wyll I,
That fermys resayvys wyȝurly;
Of graynys and honi *aquetons* makes,
Sexpons therfore to feys he takes.

Boke of Curtasye, p. 25.

AQUEYNT. (1) Quenched with water; destroyed. See *Sevyn Sages*, 1991; *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 229. (*A.-S.*)

As hi stode mid here list,

As me doth ȝut nou,

Here list *aqueynte* overal,

Here non nuste hou. *MS. (quoted in Boucher.)*

Ac that fur *aqueynte* sone,

And ne myȝte here brenne noȝt.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

(2) Acquainted.

Therfore toke he bapteme feynte,
To be with Phelip so *aqueynt*.

Cursor Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 119.

Heo desirith nothyng more,

Than to beo to you *aqueynt*.

Kyng Alisaunder, 7596.

It is so marvellous and queint,

With suche love be no more *aqueint*.

Rom. of the Rose, 5200.

AQUILITY. Agility. Florio translates *allestire*, "to make nimble, slie, or quicke, or dight with *aquilitie*."

AQUITE. (1) To acquit.

God wite in o dai wan it *aquited* be.

Rob. Glouc. p. 565.

I wol the of thy trouthe *aquite*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 48.

Of prisoun shal thou be take away,

And ben *aquit* bifore justise.

Cursor Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 28.

(2) Requited.

But how it was to hire *aquite*,

The remembraunce dwelleth ȝit.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 153.

He wole *aquyte* us ryth wcle oure mede,

And I have lysens for to do.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 335.

(3) To pay for. (*A.-N.*)

Or if his winning be so lite,

That his labour will not *aquite*

Sufficlauntly al his living,

Yet may he go his brede begging.

Romaunt of the Rose, 6742.

AQUOINTE. Acquainted.

And he was *aquointe* muche to the quene of Fraunce,
And somdel to muche, as me wende, so that in som thing

[king.

The quene lovede, as me wende, more him than the

R. b. Glouc. p. 465.

I trust we shalbe better *aqueynt*,

And I shalle stande better yn your grace.

MS. Rawl. C. 258.

AQUOT. Cloyed; weary with eating. *Devon.* "Chave eat so much cham quit *aquot*," i. e.

I can eat no more, I have eaten so much that I am cloyed. Ray gives this example in his English words, 1674, p. 80.

AQUOY. Coy; shy.

With that she knit her brows,
And looking all aquoy,

Quoth she, What should I have to do
With any prentice boy? *George Barnwell*, 2d Pt.

AQUYTED. Quitted; made to quit.

Y am of Perce deschargid,
Of Mede, and of Assyre aquyted.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3869.

AR. (1) A scar; a pockmark. This word is extremely common in the North of England. In MS. Bib. Rig. 17 C. xvii. f. 40, written in the North about the middle of the fifteenth century, we have "cicatrix, ar or wond."

(2) An oar.

And grop an ar that was ful god,
Lep to the dore so he wore wod. *Havelok*, 1776.

(3) Or. See Prompt. Parv. p. 83. Hearne gives ar the meanings, "as, after, before, ere, till." See Gloss. to Rob. Glouc. p. 617.

For them had no man dere,
Reche ar pore wethyr they were,
They ded ever ryght. *Sir Cleges*, 35.

(4) Before.

Al this world, ar this book blynne,
With Cristis helpe I shal over-rynnne.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1.

Aboute mydnyght, ar the day,
Whiles he made conjuryng,
Scheo saw fleo, in hire metyng,
Hire thought a dragon adoun lyght;
To hire chaumbre he made his flyght.

Kyng Alisaunder, 344.

ARACE. To draw away by force. (*A.-N.*) Skinner also gives it the sense of *erase*. See Harrington's *Nugæ Antiquæ*, i. 47; Rom. of the Rose, 1752.

And in hire swough so sadly holdeth she
Hire children two, whan she gan hem embrace,
That with gret sleight and gret difficultee
The children from hire arm they gan arrace.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 8979.

ARACH. The herb orach. *Minsheu*. Palsgrave, f. 18, has *arage*, q. v.; and a much earlier form occurs in a list of plants in MS. Harl. 978, *arasches*.

ARADDE. Explained. Compare the printed edition of 1532, f. 4.

This was the sweven whiche he hadde,
That Danielle anone aradde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 34.

ARAFE. A kind of precious stone.

Hir paytrelle was of a rialle fyne,
Hir cropur was of arafé.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 116.

ARAFTE. Struck; smote.

That peple seyde than,
Thys ys fend Satan,
That mankende wyll forfare.

For wham Lybeaus arafte,
After hys ferste drawghte

He slep for evermare. *Lybeaus Disconus*, 1129.

ARAGE. The herb orach. *Prompt. Parv.*

ARAGED. Enraged. (*A.-N.*)

And whanne he had eten hit, he swalle soo tyl he
breast, and there sire Patryce felle doun solemly deede

amonge hem. Thenne every knyghte lepte from
the bord ashamed and araged, for wrathe nyghe oule
of her wyttes. *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 321.

ARAIN. A spider. According to Ray this is the name given in Northamptonshire to the larger kind of spiders, but he also gives its more general meaning in his North country words. Aran-web is a cobweb in Northumberland. *Aranye* is the form of the word in the Prompt. Parv. p. 14. Derham, as quoted by Richardson, uses the word *araneous*.

Sweep th'arrans down, till all be clean, neer lin,
Els he'l leauk all agye when he comes in.

Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 59.

ARAISE. To raise. See the example from the arrival of King Edward IV. p. 23, quoted under *Arredy*; *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 54, 85, 432, 436.

Swych men araysen baner
Azens holy cherches power.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 51.

Anon the busshop bad she shuld not tary,
But to araysse the bagge and make hym cary.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 1.

ARANEE. A spider.

And gif ge fynde that the aranee have y-maad
hure web by the myddel of hem, it is a tokene that
it is of no long while, or at the leest it is of the myd-
del overnone of the day byfore. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

A-RANKE. In a rank; in a row.

The day is come; the pretty dames,
Which be so free and franke,
Do go so sagely on the way,
By two and two a-ranke.

Galfrido and Bernardo, 1570.

ARAPE. Quickly. (*Lat.*)

Over the table he leop arape.

Kyng Alisaunder, 4239.

ARAS. (1) Arose.

Or I fro the bord aras,
Of my frend betrayd y was.

MS. Addit. 11307, f. 91.

(2) Arrows.

Bomen bickarte uppone the bent

With ther browd aras cleare. *Chevy Chase*.

ARATE. To rate; to scold; to correct. (*A.-S.*)

And foule y-rebuked,
And a-rated of riche men
That ruthe is to here.

Piers Ploughman, p. 283.

ARAUGHT. Seized; taken away by force. From *Areche*, q. v. See the *Sevyn Sages*, 895; *Kyng of Tars*, 1096. It is used also in the sense of *struck*, or seized by the weapon; and *reached*, as in the third example. (*A.-S.*)

Right blfor the doukes fet,
Gij araught him with a staf gret.

Gy of Warwike, p. 225.

Al that ever his ax araught,
Smerlich his deth he laught.

MS. Arund. Coll. Arm. 58, f. 261.

Criste wrouzte first and after tauzte,
So that the dede his worde arauzte.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 138.

Florice the ring here arauzt,
And he him azen hit breauzt.

Florice and Blancheflour, 717.

So sturne strokes thay a-razte,
Eyther til other the whyle. *MS. Ashmole* 33.

A-RAWE. In a row.

Thar nas man that ther neye come,
That he ne was to-corwen anon
So griseliche be the engins,
For to sle the Sarrazines
In ich half y-sett a-raue.

Gy of Warwike, p. 125.

And dede him tuiss knely a-raue,
And almost hadde him y-slave.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 334.

ARAWIS. Arrows.

Theyr hoked *arawis* dothe ever bakward flee.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 171.

ARAYE. (1) Order. (A.-N.)

The time of underne of the same day
Approcheth, that this wedding shulde be,
And all the paleis put was in *array*,
Both halle and chambres eche in his degree.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 8138.

(2) Equipage. "Man of aray," a king.

Y have wetyn, syth y was man of *aray*,
He hath slayne syxty on a day.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 65.

And to the peples eres all and some
Was couth eke, that a newe markisesse
He with him brought, in swiche pomp and richesse.
That never was ther seen with mannes eye
So noble *array* in al West Lumbardie.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 8821.

(3) Clothing.

Som saiden, women loven best richesse,
Som saiden honour, som saiden jolinesse,
Som riche *array*, som saiden lust a-bedde,
And oft time to be widewe and to be wedde.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 6509.

(4) Situation.

Thou standest yet, quod she, in swiche *array*,
That of thy lif yet hast thou no seuretee.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 6484.

(5) To dress.

Whan that the firste cock hath crowe anon,
Up rist this joly lover Absolon,
And him *arayeth* gay at point devise.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 3689.

(6) To dispose; to afflict. See *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 8837; *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 40; *Skelton's Works*, ii. 197. *Horman* applies the word to illness,—“he was sore *arayed* with sycknesse.” In the *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 374-5, it seems to be a substantive, in the sense of disorder, tumult; and Mr. Dyce gives quotations from *Reynard the Fox*, in which it occurs as a verb in a similar signification. In *Maundevile's Travels*, p. 214, it means to prepare, to arrange.

ARAYNED. Tied up.

And thenne he alyghte doune, and *arayned* his
hors on the brydel, and bonde alle the thre knyghtes
fast with the raynes of their owne brydels.

Morte d'Arthur, i. 186.

ARAYNYE. Sand. So it is explained in Prompt.

Parv. *MS. Harl.* 221, f. 5, by the Latin *arena*.
The other copies read *aranye*, *arana*, for which
this may be an error, but not “evidently,” as
stated by Mr. Way.

ARAYSING. Advancing.

Also, in *araysing* the auncyaunt nobles of England,
the king hath appoynted a good noumbre of noble
persones of this his realme to take the ordre of
knyghthode, and be made knights of the Bath.

Rutland Papers, p. 3.

ARBAGE. Herbage.

Sir, afor the *arbage*, dout yt not; for Sir Henry
Wentforth, nor yet none other, can have it, nor
nothings that belongeth to David.

Plumpton Correspondence, p. 94.

ARBER. (1) An harbour. Skinner has *arberer* in the same sense.

And in the garden, as I wene,
Was an *arber* fayre and grene,
And in the *arber* was a tre,
A fayrer in the world might none be.

Squyr of Lowe Degré, 28.

(2) To make the *arber*, a phrase in hunting, is to disembowel the animal, which must be done in a neat and cleanly manner. The dogs are then rewarded with such parts of the entrails as their two-legged associates do not think proper to reserve for their own use. See Scott's notes to *Tristrem*, p. 387; Ben Jonson, vi. 270.

ARBERYE. Wood.

In that contree is but lyttille *arberye*, ne trees that
beren frute, ne others. Thei lyzn in tentes, and thei
brennen the dong of bestes for defaute of wode.

Maundevile's Travels, p. 256.

Enhorilde with *arberye*, and alkyns trees.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

ARBESET. A strawberry tree. (A.-N.)

Thou schalt fynde trowes two:
Seyntes and holy they both bo.
Hygher than in othir contray all;
Arbeset men heom callith.

Kyng Alisaunder, 6765.

ARBITRATE. To determine.

Thoughts speculative their unsure hopes relate;
But certain issue strokes must *arbitrate*.

Macbeth, v. 4.

ARBITRIE. Judgment. Chaucer.

ARBLAST. An alblast, q. v. (A.-N.)

But rise up your mangonel,
And cast to their tree-castel,
And shoot to them with *arblast*,
The tailed dogs for to aghast!

Richard Coer de Lion, 1867.

With bouwe and *areblast* thare schoten to him,

Four hondret knyghtes and mo. *MS. Laud* 108, f. 123.

ARBLASTIR. An alblastere, q. v. (A.-N.)

Men seinin ovir the wail stonde
Gret engins, which y-were nere-honde,
And in the kernils here and there
Of *arblastirs* grete plentie were;
None armour mighte ther stroke withstonde,
It were foly to prese to honde.

Rom. of the Rose, 4196.

ARBOUSES. The dark hard cherry. Howell.

ARBROT. A chemical salt.

Sal *arbot*, and sal alkellm,
Salgeme i-myngut with hym.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 94.

ARBUSTED. Filled with strawberry trees.

What pleasures poets fame of after death,
In the Ellzean *arbusted* groves.

The Cyprian Academy, 1647, p. 54.

ARC. A mare's tail cloud, or cirrhus, in the form of a streak crossing the sky. Herefordsh. See *Ark*.

ARCANE. Secret.

Have I been disobedient to thy words?

Have I bewray'd thy *arcane* secrecy? *Lo crine*, v. 5.

ARCANETRYKK. Arithmetic. I do not recollect having met with this form of the word elsewhere.

Gemetrye and *arcanetrykk*,
Retorykk and musykk.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 127.

ARCEL. The liverwort. *Skinner.*

ARCETER. A person skilled in the arts and sciences. "*Arceter*, or he that lernethe or techethe arte, *artista*."—Prompt. Parv. The other editions read *arcetyr*.

ARCETIK. In an early collection of medical recipes in MS. in the library of Lincoln Cathedral, f. 307, is one "for the gout *arcetik*." See *Artetykes*.

ARCH. (1) A chief; a master.

The noble duke, my master,

My worthy arch and patron, comes to-night.

King Lear, ii. 1.

(2) A piece of ground left unworked. *A mining term.*

ARCHAL. Liverwort. *Phillips.*

ARCHANGEL. The dead nettle. See the Nomenclator, p. 138; Cooperi Thesaurus, in v. *Anonium*. The word occurs in the Rom. of the Rose, 915, apparently meaning some kind of bird, the original French being *mesange*, a titmouse.

ARCHARDE. An acorn. It is translated by *glans* in Prompt. Parv. p. 6.

ARCHDEAN. Apparently put for *archdeacon*, in a passage from Gascoigne quoted by Nares.

ARCHDIACRE. An archdeacon. (*A.-N.*)

Where archbishop and *archdiacre*

Y-songin full out the servise,

Aftir the custome and the guise

And holie churchis ordinaunce. *Chaucer's Dreame, 2136.*

ARCHER. The bishop at chess was formerly so called.

ARCHET. An orchard. *Wills.*

ARCHEWIVES. Wives of a superior order.

Ye *archewives*, stondeþ ay at defence,

Sin ye be strong as is a gret camaille,

Ne suffreth not that men do you offence.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 9071.

ARCHICAL. Chief; principal.

So that Parmenides did also agree in this acknowledgement of a Trinity of divine or *archical* hypotheses.

Cudworth's Intell. System, p. 387.

ARCHIDECLYNE. The master of the feast at the marriage in Cana. See the Towneley Mysteries, p. 207.

Lyke to the watyr of *Archideclyne*,

Wiehe be meracle were turned into wyne.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 13.

ARCHIMASTRYE. Chemistry.

Maistryefull merveyulous and *archimastrye*

Is the tincture of holi Alkimy.

Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 13.

ARCHITECT. Architecture.

To finde an house y-built for holy deed,

With goodly *architect* and cloisters wide.

Broune's Brit. Pastorals, 1625, p. 96.

ARCHITEMPLES. Chief temples.

And the erchbischopriches as the thre *architemples* were,
As yt were of alle chef Cristendom to lere.

Rob. Glouc. p. 74.

ARCHMASTRIE. Arithmetic.

For what strangers may be compared with M. Thomas Digges esquire, our countryman, the great master of *archmastrie*?

Davis's Seamans Secrets, 1594.

ARCUBALISTER. An alblastere, q. v.

In everle of them he set first archers and *arcubalisters*; and next unto them pikes and speares, then bilmen and other with such short weapons; last of all, another multitude with all kind of weapons, as was thought most expedient.

Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 130.

ARD. (1) High. Used chiefly in composition in the names of places. In Cumberland, according to Boucher, this term is used abstractedly to denote the quality of a place, a country, or a field. Thus *ard* land means a dry, parched soil. In the canting dictionaries, the word is explained *hot*.

(2) Hard.

Lucye the senatour in thoyt was he sone,

In such *ard* cas as hym vel, wat were best to done.

Rob. Glouc. p. 213.

ARDANUD. Hardened.

And foully defyllid than for synne,

That thei were than *ardanud* inne. *MS. Digby 87.*

ARDEERE. Harder.

Ever the *ardeere* that it is,

Ever the beter it is i-wys. *Archæologia, xxx. 368.*

ARDEN. Fallow quarter. *Cumb.* See *Arders*, for which this form may be an error.

ARDENE. A command; an ordinance.

An aungyl fro hefne was sent ful snel,

His name is clepyd Gabriel,

His *ardene* he dede ful snel.

Christmas Carols, p. 16.

ARDENTNESSE. Earnestness. A chapter in MS. Bodl. 283, is entitled, "Of foly ferventnesse or *ardentnesse* to do welle."

ARDER. A kind of fish, mentioned by Verstegan, without explanation, in a letter printed in Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 108.

ARDERS. Fallowings or ploughings of ground. This is the explanation in the Dict. Rust. 1726, in v. See also Markham's Countrey Farme, 1616, p. 558. Polwhele gives *ardar* as Cornish for a plough, and *ardur*, a ploughman.

ARDI. Hardy.

Orped thou art and of grete might,

Gode knight and *ardi* in fight.

Gy of Warwike, p. 37.

ARDILICHE. Hardily.

He smot unto a Sarrasin,

No halp him nought his Apollin;

Now thai smitte togider comonliche,

And fight thai agin *ardiliche*. *Gy of Warwike, p. 100.*

ARDURE. Burning. (*A.-N.*)

Now cometh the remedy ayenst lecherie, and that is generally chastitee and continence, that restraineth all disordinate mevings that comen of fleshly talents: and ever the greter merite shal he have that most restraineth the wicked enchaufing or *ardure* of this sinne.

Perceus Tale, p. 108.

ARE. (1) An oar.

His maister than thai fand

A bot and an *are*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 153.

Where many a barge doth rowe and sayle with *are*,

Where many a ship resteth with top royall.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 206.

(2) A hare.

Why! I had syht, ther myht nevyr man fynde,

My pere of archerye in alle this werd aboute;

For sitt schet I nevyr at hert, *are*, nere hynde,

But yf that he deyde, of this no man have doute.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 44.

- (3) Before. Cf. Minot's Poems, p. 103.

The knightis gadrid togedir thare,
And gan with crafte there counselle take,
Suche a knight was nevyr *are*,
But it were Launcelot du Lake.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 90.

Erly, *are* the daye gane sprynge,
He did a pryste his messe to synge.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 99.

- (4) To plough. Kersey gives this as a provincial form of the word. Cooper, in his edition of Elyot, 1559, has, "*aro*, to eare or plowe lande."

- (5) An heir. See Maundevile's Travels, p. 151.

- (6) Honour; dignity. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 38; Maitland's Early Printed Books at Lambeth, p. 305; Brit. Bibl. iv. 86.

Dame, he seyde, be Goddys *are*,
Haste any money thou woldyst ware?

Ritson's Pop. Post. p. 70.

- (7) A note in music, sometimes called *a-la-mire*, the lowest note but one in Guido's scale. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 83; Tam. of the Shrew, iii. 1.

- (8) An ear.

She began somewhat to relent and to geve to them
no deffe *are*, insomuche that she saythfully promysed
to submyt and yelde herselfe fully and frankely to
the kynges wyll and pleasure. Hall, Richard III. f. 24.

- (9) Mercy.

Lord, seide Abraham, thin *are*!
Shal thou thine owne so forfare?

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 18.

Swete Ysoude, thin *are*,
Thou preye the king for me,
Yif it thi wille ware,

Of sake he make me fre. Sir Tri-trem, p. 241.

- (10) An hour. Lanc.

- (11) Former; previous.

Goddess werkkes for to wyrke,
To serve Gode and haly kyrke,
And to mende hir *are* mysdede.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 112.

AREADINESS. Readiness. *Already* occurs in the Exmoor Scolding, p. 4.

Getting therefore his bag and baggage in *areadiness*, he was going out of Tunise; and as he passed out at the gates, he cast his eye up to the house where Katherine was. Candler of Canterbury, 1608.

It is ordered that the Lord Chamburlynn and Vice-Chamberlaynn shall put themselves in semblable *arediness*, and they to appoynte all maner officers for the chambre, makynge a boke of the names of theym and every of theym. Archaeologia, xxi. 178.

AREAR. Upright. Kent. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the example, "to stand *arear*, to stand upright."

AREAUT. Out of doors. North.

It will bring as good blendings, I dare say,
As ever grew *areaut* in onny clay.

Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 41.

ARECHE. (1) To explain. (A.-S.)

Crist and seint Steven,
Quoth Horn, *areche* thy swevene. Kyng Horn, 668.

- (2) To attain; to reach.

For ofte schalle a womman have
Thynge whiche a man may nougt *areche*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 59.

gef me nul him forther teche,
Thenne is herte wol *areche*

For te lerne more. Reliq. Antiq. i. 110.

Al that hys ax *areche* myght,
Hors and man he slowgh doun-ryght.

Richard Coer de Lion, 7037.

- (3) To utter; to declare.

But as sone as Beryn had pleyn knowleche
That his eyen were y-lost, unneth he myght *areche*
O word for pure anguysh. History of Beryn, 2999.

AREDE. (1) To explain; to interpret. (A.-S.)

Of whiche no man ne couthe *areden*
The nombre, bot the hevene Kyng
That woot the sothe of al thing.

Kyng Alisaunder, 5115.

I trowe *arede* my dreames even,

Lo thus it was, this was my sweven.

The Sevyng Sages, 1154, (quoted in Boucher.)

- (2) To give counsel to.

Therefore to me, my trusty friend, *arede*
Thy counsel: two is better than one head.

Mother Hubbard's Tale, p. 5.

AREDILI. Easily; readily.

Alle the clerkes under God couthe nougt describe
Aredili to the rygtes the realte of that day.

Will. and the Werwolf, p. 180.

A-REDY. Ready.

That in eche lond *a-redy* is

Whyder so eny man wende. MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

AREED. Counsel; advice.

Now must your honor leave these mourning tunes,
And thus, by my *areed*, you shall provide.

Downfall of Robert, E. of Huntingdun, i. 1.

AREGES. A herb. It is an ingredient in a recipe in an old medical MS. at Lincoln, f. 286.

AREIGHT. Struck.

Otuel, for wrath, anon

Areight him on the cheek-bone.

Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 338.

AREIT. Judged?

Whether for to willen here prosperité,
Schulde ben *areit* as synne and felonie.

Bustius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 288.

ARE-LUMES. Heir-looms. North. See the Glossarium Northanhymbricum, in v.

ARELY. Early; soon.

The erle, als *arely* als it was daye,
Toke hys leve and wente his waye.

MS. Lincoln. A. 1. 17, f. 117.

AREN. Are. This plural is often met with in old writers, and is still used in the North country dialects. It is the regular grammatical form. See Qu. Rev. lv. 374. Sometimes *arene*, as in Appendix to W. Mapes, p. 347.

ARENDE. An errand; a message. (A.-S.) See Troilus and Creseide, ii. 72; Manners and Household Expences of England, p. 154.

For ȝystyrday deyde my nobyl stede,

On ȝoure *arende* as I ȝede. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 101.

ARENGE. In a series. It is translated by *seriatim* in Prompt. Parv. p. 14.

And ladde him and his monekes

Into a wel fair halle,

And sette hem adoun *arenk*,

And wosche here fet alle. St. Brandan, p. 12.

ARENYNG. See *Athenyng*.

We thankyng God of the good and gracios *arenyng*
of yowre croune of Fraunce.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 4.

ARERAGE. Arrear. (A.-N.) Cowell says, "it signifieth the remain of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant." See also Baret's Alvearie, in v.

I trowe mony in *averages* wol falle,
And to perpetuel prisoun gonge.

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 77.

ARERE. (1) To raise. See Wright's Political Songs, p. 342; Coventry Mysteries, pp. 132, 215, 240; Octovian Imperator, 21; Maundevile's Travels, p. 38; Holinshed, Hist. Eng. pp. 112, 129. (*A.-S.*)

Ther schule the sautlen beo to-drawe,
That her *arereden* unryhte lawe.

MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 29.

A prince of the londis wide,
Shalle barret *arere* for her pride.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 75.

(2) To rear, as a horse.

Wan any of hem that hors cam neȝ,
A caste behynde and *arered* an heȝ.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 49.

(3) A term in hare-hunting, used when the hounds were let loose. (*A.-N.*) Cf. *MS. Bodl. 546.*
That all maye hym here, he shall saye *arere*.

Book of St. Albans, ed. 1810, sig. D.iii.

(4) Backwards; behind. See Spenser's Faerie Queene, III. vii. 24; Piers Ploughman, p. 181; Scott, glossary to Sir Tristrem, explains it *or ere, before.* (*A.-N.*)

My blaspheming now have I bought ful dere,
All yerthly jole and mirthe I set *arere*.

Testament of Cresside, 355.

Now plucke up your hertes, and make good chere;
These tydynges lyketh me wonder wele.

Now vertu shall drawe *arere, arere*;

Herke, felous, a good sporte I can you tell.

Hycke Scorneȝ, ap. Hawkins, l. 90.

(5) To retreat.

He schunt for the scharp, and schulde haf *arered*.

Syr Gauwayne, p. 70.

ARESEDE. Tottered. (*A.-S.*)

Thourgh the mouht the fom was wight,
The tusches in the tre he smit;
The tre *aresede* as hit wold falle,
The herd was sorl adrad withalle,
And gan sone on knes to falle.

Seyn Sages, 915.

ARESON. To question, interrogate, examine. (*A.-N.*) See Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 189; Rom. of the Rose, 6220; Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 314; Seynt Katerine, p. 181; Ywayne and Gawin, 1094; Maundevile's Travels, p. 131; Piers Ploughman, p. 241.

Of that morthur and that tresoun,
He dud that traitour to *aresoun*.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 7.

Themperour cleped Herhaud him to,
And *aresound* him tuene hem tuo.

Gy of Warwike, p. 158.

AREST. (1) Arrest; constraint. (*A.-N.*)

They live but as a bird or as a beste,
In libertee and under non *areste*.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 9158.

(2) Delay. (*A.-N.*)

Alas, than comith a wilde lionesse
Out of the wode, withoutin more *arest*.

Thisbe of Babylon, 101.

(3) To stop. (*A.-N.*)

And ther our hoste began his hors *arest*,
And saide, lordes, herkeneth if you lest.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 829.

(4) Relatest.

Palmer, ryghly thou *arest*

All the maner.

Darst thou ryde upon thys best

To the ryvere,

And water hym that thou ne falle?

Octovian Imperator, 1425.

(5) Rancid. *Prompt. Parv.*

ARESTENESSE. Rancidity, applied to meat.
See *Prompt. Parv.* p. 14. Rancid bacon is called *reesty* in the provinces.

ARESTOGIE. A kind of herb? See the *Archæologia*, xxx. 404.

ARETHEDE. Honour. (*A.-S.*)

Whare folkes sittis in fere,

Thare solde mene herkene and here

Of beryns that byfore were,

That lyffed in *arethede*.

Sir Degrevant, Lincoln MS.

ARETTE. (1) To impute, adjudge, reckon. (*A.-N.*)

See Apology for the Lollards, pp. 26, 85, 104; Chaucer, Cant. T. 728; Persones Tale, p. 63; Morte d'Arthur, p. ii; Philpot's Works, p. 350; Wickliffe's New Test. *Phil?*

The victorie es noȝte *aretted* to thame that fleȝ,
bot to thame that habydez or folowes on the chace.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 15.

(2) Hence, to value, to esteem. "We *arretiden* not him," old MS. translation of Isaiah, liii. quoted in MS. Rawl. C. 155, from a copy at Cambridge. According to Cowell, a person is *arretted*, "that is covenanted before a judge, and charged with a crime." See his Interpreter, 1658. Rider translates it by *ad rectum vocatus*. The verb *arret* is used by Spenser in the sense *to decree, to appoint*.

AREVANT. Back again.

The meyn shalle ye nebylle,

And I shalle syng the trebille,

Arevant the deville,

Tille alle this hole rowte.

Twoneley Mysteries, p. 319.

AREVYD. Arrived.

They *arevyd* at the see stronde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 98.

A-REW. In a row. See Spenser's Faerie Queene, V. xii. 29; Reliq. Antiq. i. 295; Rob. Glouc. p. 338; *Prompt. Parv.* p. 14.

Firste that myn ordre longeth too,

The vicis for to telle *a-rewe*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39.

AREWE. (1) To pity.

Jhesu Christ *arew* hem sore,

Ant seide he wolde vacche hem thore.

Harrowing of Hell, p. 15.

(2) To make to repent; to grieve.

The Crystyn party become so than,
That the fylde they myȝt not wyne;
Alle *arewyd* hyt, kyng and knyght.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 91.

The furste artycul of thys gemetry:—

The mayster mason moste be ful securly

Bothe stedefast, trusty, and trwe,

Hyt shal hym never thenne *arewe*.

Const. of Masonry, p. 15.

AREWEN. Arrows. (*A.-S.*)

Tweye bugle-hornes, and a bowe also,

And fyve *arewen* ek therto.

Kyng Alisaunder, 5283.

AREWES. Arrows.

He bar a bowe in his hand,
And manye brode *arcwes*.

Piers Ploughman, p. 432.

AREYNED. Arrested. (*A.-N.*)

A man they mette and hym *areyned*,
To bere the Cros they hym constreyned.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 88.

AREYTHE. Aright.

Anon to hem sche made complaynt,
And tolde hem all *areythe*.

Frere and the Boy, st. xxix.

ARFE. Afraid; backward; reluctant. *North.*

Sometimes *arfish*, in the same sense.

Whaugh, mother, how she rowts! Ise varra *arfe*,
Shee'l put and rive my good prunella scarfe.

Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 35.

ARG. (1) To argue. *West.*

(2) To grumble. *Sussex.*

ARGABUSHE. A harquebuss, an old fashioned
kind of musket.

Then pushed souldiers with their pikes,
And halberdes with handy strokes;
The *argabushe* in fleshe it lighthes,
And duns the ayre with misty smokes.

Percy's Reliques, p. 101.

ARGAL. (1) According to Kersey, "hard lees
sticking to the sides of wine vessels, and other-
wise called tartar." See *Argoil*.

(2) Ergo. See Hamlet, v. 1. This is merely the
grave-digger's vulgar corruption of the Latin
word. *Argo* is found in a similar manner in
Middleton's Works, i. 392; Sir Thomas More,
p. 24.

ARGEMONE. The wild tansy. *Minsheu.*

ARGENTILL. The herb percepiere. *Gerard.*

ARGENTINA. The wild tansy.

Argentina, wild tansy, growest the most in the
fallows in Coteswold and North-Wilts adjoining,
that I ever saw. *Aubrey's Wilts*, *MS. Soc. Reg.* p. 118.

ARGENTINE. Silver. Minsheu gives *argent*,
a substantive in the same sense.

Celestial Dian, goddess *argentine*,

I will obey thee!—Helicanus! *Pericles*, v. 2.

ARGENT-VIVE. Quicksilver.

The manner of our work; the bulls, our furnace,
Still breathing fire; our *argent-vive*, the dragon.

The Alchemist, ii. 1.

ARGHEDE. Astonished. (*A.-S.*)

That *arghede* alle that ther ware,

Bothe the lesse and the mare. *Sir Perceval*, 69.

ARGHINES. Sluggishness; indolence.

The proverb is, the dounb man no land getith;

Who so nat spekith, and with neede is bete,

And thurgh *arghness* his owne self forgetith,

No wondir thogh anothir him forgefe.

Hoccleve's Poems, p. 56.

Argness also me thynkth ys hard,

Fore hit maketh a man a coward.

MS. Bodl. 48, f. 137.

ARGIER. Algiers.

Pro. Thou hast: Where was she born? speak; tell me.

Ari. Sir, in *Argier*.

The Tempest, i. 2.

ARGIN. An embankment; a rampart. (*Ital.*)

It must have high *argins* and cover'd ways,

To keep the bulwark fronts from battery.

Marlowe's Works, i. 128.

ARGOIL. Chaucer, Cant. T. 16281, says the
alchemist used, among other things,

Cley made wth hors and mannes here, and oile
Of tartre, alum, glas, berme, wort, and *argolle*.

Tyrwhitt explains *argoile*, potter's clay, as the
French *argille*; Palsgrave, f. 18, has, "*argile*,
a kynde of erthe, argille," but Skinner explains
it, "alcali seu sal kali." Ben Jonson, Al-
chemist, i. 1, mentions, "arsenic, vitriol, sal-
tartar, *argaile*, alkali, cinoper," as the stock of
an alchemist; and in a MS. of the fifteenth
century *penes me* is a receipt "to make water
argoile, that ys, *aqua tartary*," in which in-
stances it seems to mean the tartar, or lees of
wine, as before in *argal*, q. v. This also is
clearly the meaning of *argul* in a very early re-
ceipt in MS. Harl. 2253, printed in the Archæo-
logical Journal, i. 65, "tac *argul*, a thing that
deyares deyete with, ant grint hit smal, ant
seththe tac a wollene clout, ant couche thi
poudre theron as brod as hit wol." Argul, or
argal, is the name of the impure salt deposited
from wine; and when purified, is called bitar-
trate of potash, or cream of tartar, a material
still used in dyeing. Argol is mentioned in a
list of chemical metals in Gallathea, 1632.

ARGOLET. A light horseman. A body of them
were called *argoletiers*. See Florio, in v.
Guidone.

Pisano, take a cornet of our horse,

As many *argolets* and armed pikes,

And with our carriage march away before

By Scyras, and those plots of ground

That to Moroccus leads the lower way.

Peole's Works, ii. 95.

The which *argoletier* shall stand you in as great
stead as horses of better account.

Archæologia, xiii. 184.

ARGOLOGY. Idle speaking. *Cockeram.*

ARGOS. The small false toes at the back of the
foot, applied to the boar, buck, and doe.

There is no deer so zong yif he be a broket upward
that his talon is more large and beter and more gret
argos then hath an hynde, and comunelliche longere
traces.

Maystre of the Game, MS.

ARGOSIES. Ships of great burthen, either for
merchandize or war. See Merchant of Venice,
i. 1; Douce's Illustrations, i. 248. Grose says
the word is used in the North.

ARGOT. A corruption of *argent*, silver.

Good sweet-fac'd serving man,

Let me out, I beseech de, and, by my trot,

I will give dy worship two shillings in good *argot*

To buy dy wereshipp pippins.

Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 169.

ARGUFY. To argue. *Var. dial.* I believe I
have heard the word used in the sense of *to*
signify.

ARGUMENT. (1) Conversation. So Shakespeare
seems to apply the word in Much Ado about
Nothing, iii. 1.

(2) To argue.

Thus *argumentid* he in his ginning,

Ful unaviald of his wo comming.

Troilus and Cressida, i. 378.

But jit they *argumenten* faste

Upon the pope and his astate,

Whereof they falle in gret debate.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 33.

(3) A given arch, whereby another is determined
proportional to the first.

As ben his centres, and his argumentes,
And his proportionel convenientes.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 11589.

ARGY. An argument. *Salop.* Rather, perhaps, assertion in dispute, according to Brockett, who says, "the term is generally applied to a person who is not only contentious, but pertinacious in managing an argument."

ARICHES. The ends of joists. *Howell.*

ARID. Upright?

Swa he met the *arid* and te ferd,
That bathe thay fel ded to the herd.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

ARIEREBAN. A general summons from the king to all his vassals to appear in arms. *Skinner.*

ARIET. Harriet. *North.*

ARIETE. Aries, one of the signs in the zodiac. See *Troilus and Creseide*, iv. 1592, v. 1189; *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 243. It occurs also as a Latin word.

Or that Phebus entre in the signe
With his carecte of the *ariete*.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8.

But modirworth moste gaderyd be
Whyll the sonne is in *ariete*.

Archæologia, xxx. 372.

ARIGHT. (1) Performed; made?

Such gestenyng he *aright*,
That there he dwellid alle nyȝt
With that lady gent.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 58.

And found a purs fulle riche *arighte*
With gold and perlls that was i-bente.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 101.

(2) Pulled?

On a day she bad him here pappe,
And he *arighte* here soo,
He tare the oon side of here brest.

Syr Gowghter, 129.

ARINDRAGA. A messenger. *Verstegan.*

ARIPE. A kind of bird.

He chasid *aripes*, briddes of Archadie.

MS. Digby, 230.

ARIST. Arises. See *Hartshorne's Met. Tales*, p. 105; *Kyng Alisaunder*, 5458; *Gower*, ed. 1532, f. 70.

The world *arist*, and falleth withalle.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 34.

Foules in wode hem make bliþe,
In everich lond *arist* song.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 274.

ARISTIPPUS. A kind of wine.

O for a bowl of fat canary,
Rich *Aristippus*, sparkling sherry!
Some nectar else from Juno's dairy;
O these draughts would make us merry!

Middleton's Works, ii. 422.

ARISTOLOCH. The plant called round hartwort. See *Topsell's Historie of Four-footed Beasts*, 1607, p. 345.

ARITE. An arrest. *Skinner.* The word occurs in *Troilus and Creseide*, iv. 1592, for Aries. See *Ariete*.

ARITHMANCIE. A kind of divination, the foretelling of future events by numbers. See *Harrison's Description of Britaine*, p. 28.

ARIVAGE. Shore; landing place. (*A.-N.*)
There sawe I how the tempest stente,
And how with alle pine he went,

And privlie toke *arivage*
Into the countrie of Carthage.

House of Fame, l. 222.

ARIVAILLE. Arrival. (*A.-N.*)

Tho sawe I all the *arivaille*
That Æneas made in Italle.

House of Fame, l. 461.

ARIVED. Riven; split asunder.

Well evill mote thei thrive,
And evill *arived* mote thei be.

Rom. of the Rose, 1068.

ARIZINGE. Resurrection.

Ich y-leve ine the Holy Gost, holy cherche gene-
ralliche, menneſse of halȝen, leaſeneſse of zennes, of
uleſſe *arizinge*, and lyf evreleſtinde.

MS. Arundel 57, f. 94.

ARK. (1) A chest. In the North of England, the large chests in farm houses used for keeping meat or flour are so called. They are usually made of oak, and are sometimes elaborately carved. From the name *Arkwright*, it would seem that the construction of them formerly constituted a separate trade.

And truſſe al that he mithen ſynde

Of hiſe, in *arke* or in *kiste*. *Havelok, 2018.*

(2) Clouds running into two points, thus (*).*
Essex.

(3) A part of the circumference of a circle. (*Lat.*)

The *ark* of his artificial day had ronne
The fourthe part, and half an houre and more.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 4422.

(4) An arch.

It were the part of an idle orator to describe the
pageants, the *arkes*, and other well devised honoures
done unto her. *Hayward's Annals of Qu. Eliz. p. 16.*

ARLES. Money paid to bind a bargain. Dr. Jamieson says, "an earnest, of whatever kind; a pledge of full possession." Kersey gives *arles-penny*, a North country word for "earnest-money given to servants." It is sometimes the custom to give a trifle to servants when they were hired, as a kind of retainer. See an instance in Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 11. According to Pegge, to *arle* a bargain is to close it. See also Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary, p. 104; Skinner, part 3, in v.

ARLICHE. Early. See the *Sevyn Sages*, 204; *Legend of Pope Gregory*, p. 13. (*A.-S.*)

Gode tidinges y telle the,
That themperour sikerliche
Wille huntte to-morwe *arliche*.

In his forest priveelche. *Gy of Warwike, p. 87.*

ARLING. "An *arling*, a byrde that appeareth not in winter, a clotbyrde, a smatch, *cæruleo*." Baret's *Alvearie*, 1580. See also Muffett's *Health's Improvement*, 1655, p. 100; Florio, in v. *Frusone*.

ARLOUP. The middle deck of a ship; the orlop. So Cotgrave has the word, in v. *Tillac*.

ARLY. Early. *East.* (*A.-S.*)

And noght over *arly* to mete at gang,
Ne for to sit tharat over lang.

MS. Cott. Galba E. ix, f. 65.

Ich wil that ow to-morwen *arly*
Mi douhter at the chirche spousy.

Gy of Warwike, p. 156.

ARM. (1) To take up in the arms. So Shakespeare uses the word in *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

(2) Harm.

So falle on the, sire emperour,
Swich arm, and schame, and desonour,
Yif thou do thil sone unright,
Als to the grethound dede the knight.

Seyn Sages, 852

(3) In a receipt for a dish in Warner's Antiq. Culiv. p. 26, it is directed that "cranes and herous shal be *armed* with lardes of swyne." In this place the word means larded with bacon fat, and roasted birds when larded certainly may be said to be formidably *armed*.

(4) Defence, security?

Now lokith ye, for I wol have no wite
To bring in prese, that might y don him harme,
Or him dlesin, for my bettir arme.

Troutus and Cresside, B. 1630.

ARMAN. A kind of confection, given to horses to create an appetite. *Dict. Rust.*

ARMESIN-TAFFETA. A kind of taffeta, mentioned by Howell in his 25th section.

ARMETT. A hermit.

And this armett soyn can hym frayn
How he had sped of hys gatt.

MS. Selb. Arch. B. 52.

ARMFUL. An *armful* of hay, according to Howell, is as much as can be taken in the two hands together.

ARM-GAUNT. Lean; thin; very lean. So the first two folios read, but the correctness of it has been much disputed. Mason suggests *termagaunt*, a conjecture supported by Toone; but there is no necessity for alteration. Shakespeare uses *arm-gaunt*, as thin as an arm, in the same way that Chaucer writes *arm-gret*, q. v.

So he nodded,

And soberly did mount an *arm-gaunt* steed

Antony and Cleopatra, I. 5

ARM-GRET. As thick as a man's arm.

A wreth of gold *arm-gret*, of huge weight,
Upon his hed sate ful of stones bright.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 2147.

ARMIGERO. An esquire. (*Lat.*) See the commencement of the Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1. *Teete—armigero.*

ARMINE. A beggar. (*Dut.*)

Lucas. O here God, so young an *armine*!

Flow. *Armene*, sweetheart, I know not what you mean by that, but I am almost a beggar.

The London Prodigal, p. 122.

ARMING. (1) A coat of arms.

When the Lord Beaumont, who their *armings* knew,
Their present perill to brave Suffolke shewes.

Drayton's Poems, p. 63.

(2) A net hung about a ship's hull, to protect the men from an enemy in a fight. See Hulot's Abecedarium, 1552

ARMING-GIRDLE. A kind of sword girdle. Cf. Nomenclator, 1585, p. 171; Florio, in v. *Balteo*; Cotgrave, in v. *Cemcture*, *Balthée*. Florio, in v. *Sellone*, mentions an *arming-saddle*, and there are also other similar compounds. See Strutt, ii. 229.

ARMING-POINTS. Short ends of strong twine, with points like laces—they were fixed principally under the armpits and bendings of the arms and knees, to fasten the gussets of mail

which defended those parts of the body otherwise exposed. *Meyrick.*

ARMING-SWORD. A two-handed sword. See the Nomenclator, p. 275; Arch. xii. 351.

Some had their *armings* newarded freshly burnished, and some had them cunningly vernysched.

Hall, Hen. IV. f. 12.

A helmett of prooffe shee strait did provide,
A strong *arming-sword* shee girt by her side,
On her hand a goodly faire gauntlett put shee;
Was not this a brave bonny lass, Mary Ambree?

Percy's Reliques, p. 144.

ARMIPOTENT. Mighty in arms. (*Lat.*)

And downward from an hill under a bent,
There stood the temple of Mars *armipotent*,
Wrought all of burned stole, of which the entree
Was longe and streite, and gnatly for to see.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 1964.

ARMITE. A helmet. (*A.-N.*) Palsgrave (f. 18) says that *armet* is "a heed pese of harnesse."

On the liij corners of the waggon were liij heed pees called *armites*, every pece beyng of a sundery device.

Hall, Henry VIII. f. 70.

ARMLES. Without an arm. (*A.-S.*)

And on a wall this king his eyen cast,
And saw an hand *armles*, that wrote ful fast,
For fere of whiche he quoke, and aiked sore.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 14209.

ARMLET. A bracelet; a piece of armour for the arm

Not that in colour it was like thy hair,
Armlets of that thou mayst still let me wear.

Donne's Elegies, x.1.

ARMONY. (1) Harmony.

And musik had, voyde of alle discord,
Boece her clerk, with heavenly *armony*,
And instrumentes alle of oon accorde.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 11.

(2) Armenia.

Shewe me the ryght path

To the hylls of *Armony*. *Skelton's Works, l. 38.*

ARMORIKE. Basse Bretagne in France, anciently called Britannia Armorica.

In *Armorike*, that called is Bretaigne,
Ther was a knight, that loved and did his peine
To serve a lady in his beste wise.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 11041.

ARMORWE. The morrow.

An *armorwe* erliche

Themperour aros alkerliche. *Gy of Warwike, p. 117.*

ARMS. The arms of a hawk are the legs from the thigh to the foot. See the Laws of the Forest and Game, 1709, p. 40.

ARMURE. Armour. (*A.-N.*) See Melibeus, p. 114; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 260. In the latter instance, the form of the word is *armurys*.

ARMYE. A naval armament.

Whiche I thought not convenyent, conjecturing
that with those streynable wyndes, the rest of
tharunge comyng out of Thames, and also the Henry,
with the Mary Roose, sholde be in the Downes.

State Papers, i. 791.

ARMYLL. A bracelet; a necklace. (*Lat.*)

The king thus gird with his sword, and standing,
shall take *armyll* of the Cardinal, saying th se words,
accipe armillam, and it is to wete that *armyll* is made
in maner of a stole wovyn with gold and set with
stones, to be putt by the Cardinal aboute the King's
necke.

Rutland Papers, p. 19.

ARMYN. Ermine. "Blacked speckes lyke *armyne*" are mentioned in the Book of St. Albans, sig. A. v. See also Hall, Henry VIII. f. 3; Rutland Papers, p. 23; Assemblé of Ladies, 527.

They toke a furte of *armyn*,
And wrapped the chyldur theryn.
MS. Cantab. Fl. II 38, f. 120.

And clad them alle in clothys of pryse,
And furred them with *armyne* *Ibid. f. 242*
Your cote armoure of golde full fyne,
And poudred well with good *armyne*.
Squyr of Lowe Degre, 230.

ARMYSE. Arms.

Turrent sayd, Be Marre dere!
And I were off *armyse* clere,
Your doughtyher me leve were.

Turrent of Portugal, p. 4.

ARMYTE. A hermit. See *Armet*. Instances of *armyte* occur in Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 304; Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1461.

On the morne he gaue hym dyght
In *armytes* aray. *MS. Ashmole 61, f. 20.*

ARMYVESTAL Warlike.

Therene said Morgan, sawe ye Arthur my broder?
Ye, said her knyghtes, ryght wel, and that ye shold
have founde and we myghte have stered from one
stede, for by his *armyvestal* conensaunce he wold
have caused us to have fled. *Morte d'Arthur, l. 110.*

ARN. (1) To earn. *Solop.* It is also a contraction of *e'er a one* in the West country dialect.

Fore he wyl drynke more on a dey
Than thou cane lyghtly *arne* in twey
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 23.

(2) To run; to flow. (*A.-S.*)

Fldol, erl of Gloucester, also li bys syde
Arnde, and kepte her and ther, and slow a boune wyde.
Rob. Glouc. p. 140

Now ris grite 'tabour betyng,
Blaweyng of pypes, and ek trumnyng,
Stedes lepyng, and ek *arneyng*
Kyng Allaunder, 2165

Anon to sein Joan this l-seigh,
He *arnde* astur anon,
And stwede him also stilliche
Asc his hors myghte gon. *MS. Laud. 100, f. 173.*

(3) An eagle. (*A.-S.*)

ARNALDIE. A kind of disease, mentioned by the early chroniclers without explanation. Skinner considers the word of Arabic origin, but see Diefenbach, in v. *Arnaldia*, who confesses its precise meaning is not known.

ARNARY-CHEESE. Ordinary or common cheese made of skimmed milk. *Dorsel.*

ARND. An errand, a message. See a curious hymn printed by Hearne, quoted in Brit. Bibl. ii. 81, and the Catalogue of the Douce MSS. p. 20 which mentions another copy, identifying MS. Douce 128 as the copy of Avesbury used by Hearne. *Arnd* occurs in Tim Bobbin in the same sense.

And sped hem into Spayne spaci in a while,
And to the kud king Alphouns kithed here *arnd*.
Wit. and the Wivynals, p. 190.

ARNDERN. The evening. See *Andorn*.

When the ead *arnderne* shutting in the light.
Downton's Owl, ed. 1740, p. 410

ARNE. Are. See Black's Pen. Poems, p. 51.

Hearne's Fragment, p. 298; Chancer, Cant. T. 4706, 8218.

In Brytayne this layes *arne* y wrytt,
Furst y founde and forthe y gets. *Orpheus, 13*

ARNEDE. An errand.

To his wif he went anon,
And aside sche most on his *arnede* gon.
Seevyn Sages, 1504.

ARNFEMELIT. A kind of powder. In the Book of St. Albans, sig. C. ii. is a direction to "fylle the hule wyth a powdre of *arnfemelit* brente." This is probably an error for *arnement*. See a similar passage in Reliq. Ant. q. i 302.

ARNEMENT. Ink. See the Seevyn Sages, 2776; MS. Med. Lincoln, f. 285; MS. Sloane 2584, p. 29. (*Lat.*)

He dud make hym a *arnement*,
As black as any *arnement*
MS. Cantab. Fl. II 38, f. 139.

ARNEMORWE. Early in the morning. (*A.-S.*)

Bifor Gormouse that cite
On *arnemornun* than come we,
With fif hundred of gode knyghtes.
Gy of Warwike, p. 184.

ARNEST. Earnest. See a reading in the King's College MS. quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 142. At p. 14, it is the translation of *strena*, earnest money, hanel.

ARNEYS. Armour. See a curious stage direction in the Coventry Mysteries, p. 283.

ARNS Arles, q. v. *North.*

ARNT. (1) Have not, am not. *West.*

(2) An errand. *North.*

ARNIT. The earth-nut, or pig-nut, frequently eaten by boys in the north of England.

AROINT. A word of expulsion, or avoiding. Douce thinks there is no doubt that it signifies, away! run! and that it is of Saxon origin. See his Illustrations, i. 371. It occurs thrice in Shakespeare in this sense, Macbeth, i. 3, and King Lear, li. 4, applied in each instance to witches. The print published by Hearne, referred to by the commentators, seems scarcely applicable. See *Arongt*. The fourth folio reads *aroint*, according to Steevens, a reading which may perhaps be confirmed by a passage in Ben Jonson's Masque of Queens:

Sisters, stay, we want our Dame,
Call upon her by her name.
And the charm we use to say,
That she quickly *aroint*, and come away.

But as the word is spelt *aroynt* three times in the early editions, we are scarcely justified in proposing an alteration. Ray explains "*rynt ye*," by your leave, stand handsomely, and gives the Cheshire proverb, "*Rynt you, witch*, quoth Beese Locket to her mother." This proverbial saying positively connects *rynt* with *aroint*, and Wilbraham informs us that "*rynt thee*" is an expression used by milkmaids to a cow when she has been milked, to bid her to get out of the way, which is more likely to be correct than Ray's explanation. Boucher goes farther, and says, *aroint* is the word used in that county, but Ray's proverb is sufficient, and of good authority, because he does not appear to have

had the Shakespearian word in view. The connexion between *aroint* and *rynt* being thus established, it is clear that the compound etymology proposed by Mr. Rodd, in Knight's Shakspeare, is inadmissible. A more plausible one is given in Nares's Glossary, in v. from the Latin *averrunco*, the participle of which may have been formed into *aroint*, in the same way that *punctum* has become *point*; *iunctum*, *joint*, &c. See also Collier's Shakspeare, vii. 103, where the same conjecture is revived, and attributed to a more recent writer. The *a* may have been dropped, and Mr. Wilbraham's conjectural origin from *arowma* receives some confirmation from a passage quoted in Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 289, where the form of that word is *aroine*; but perhaps we should read *arome*.

AROMAZ. A spice. "Smirles of *aromaz*" are mentioned in MS. Cott. Titus D. xviii. f. 142.
The tother to mirre, the thridde to flour,
The ferthe like to *aromate*.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 129.

ARON. The starchwort. *Minsheu*. See *Aaron*.

A-ROST. Roasted.

Thenne mot ych habbe hennen *a-rost*,
Feyr on fyhshe day launprey ant lax.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 151.

AROUGT. This word occurs in an old print copied by Hearne from an ancient illumination representing the harrowing of hell. It means, probably, *go out*, but see *Aroute*.

AROUME. Aside; at a distance. It is translated by *remote*, *deprope*, *seorsum*, in Prompt. Parv. p. 14. See Book of Fame, ii. 32; Kyng Alisaunder, 1637; Richard Coer de Lion, 464; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 289; Digby Mysteries, p. 188. (*A.-S.*)

The geaunt *aroume* he stode,

His hond he tint y-wis;

He fleighe, as he wer wode,

Ther that the castel is. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 263.

And drough hem wel fer *aroume*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 214.

And thenne shulde the lord and the mayster of the game, and alle the hunters, stonde *aroom* al aboute the reward, and blowe the deeth. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

AROUN. Around. *North*.

Ayren they leggith as a griffon,

Ac they beon more feor *aroun*.

Kyng Alisaunder, 6603.

AROUTE. (1) To go; to move about. (*Su. G.*)

Lo, seyde the emperour,

Byhold now aboute,

And oure Godis honure ich rede,

Other thou shelt herto *aroute*.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

He myȝte not wonne in the wones for witt that he usid,
But *a-rouutid* for his ray, and rebuked ofte.

Deposition of Richard II. p. 22.

In all that lond no Christin durst *arout*.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 53.

(2) An assembly. *Gower*.

AROUȝT. Explained.

Here sweven bi him tolden word after word,

Josep here sweven sone haveth *arouȝt*.

MS. Bodl. 652, f. 5.

AROVE. (1) Rambling about. *Craven*.

(2) Arrived.

His navye greate with many soudyoures,

To sayle anone into this Britayn made,

In Thamis *arove*, wher he had ful sharpe shores.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 36.

A-ROWE. In a row; successively.

Thabot present him a schip

Ther that mani stode *a-rowwe*.

Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 31.

For thre nyȝtes *a-rowe* he seyȝe that same syȝt.

Chron. Vilodun. p. 68.

AROWZE. To bedew. (*Fr.*) Nares doubts the correctness of this explanation, and considers it has the usual sense of *arouse*.

The blissful dew of heaven does *arowze* you.

The Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

ARPEYS. A kind of resin, composed of tallow and tar. A mention of it occurs in an early English medical MS. at Stockholm. See the *Archæologia*, xxx. 404.

ARPIES. Harpies; furies.

Sende out thine *arpies*, send angulshe and dole.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 527.

ARPINE. An acre. (*Fr.*)

Privacy! It shall be given him

In open court; I'll make him swallow it

Before the judge's face: if he be master

Of poor ten *arpines* of land forty hours longer,

Let the world repute me an honest woman.

Webster's Works, ii. 82.

ARPIT. Quick; ready. *Salop.*

ARPSICORD. A harpsichord. So Cotgrave spells the word, in v. *Harpechorde*.

ARRABLE. Horrible.

Fendis led hir with *arrable* song

Be-hynde and zeke before.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.

ARRABYS. Arabian horses.

Moyllez mylke whitte, and mervayllous bestez,

Elfaydes and *arrabys*, and olyfauntes noble.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.

ARRACIES. A term applied to the smaller animals of the chase, which were skinned, similarly to the process now used for hares and rabbits, in opposition to flayed. See *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 151-2; Sir H. Dryden's *Twici*, p. 29.

ARRAGE. (1) Vassal service in ploughing the lord's land. The terms *arrage* and *carriage* are frequently used together, as descriptive of an important part of the services which, in feudal times, vassals owed to their lords.

(2) To go about furiously. (*A.-N.*)

I shall sende for them all that ben subgettys and alyed to thempyre of Rome to come to myn ayde, and forthwith sente old wyse knyghtes unto these countrayes folowynge, fyrste to ambage and *arrago*, to Alysaundrye, to Ynde, to Hermonye.

Morte d'Arthur, i. 135.

ARRAHIND. Around. *Staff.*

ARRAIGN. To arrange.

See them *arraign'd*: I will set forward straight.

Webster's Works, ii. 261.

ARRALS. Pimples; eruptions on the skin. *Cumb.*

ARRAND. An errand. *Skinner*. The form *arrant* is still used in the North, and is found in Middleton's *Works*, v. 5. Howell, in his collection of English Proverbs, p. 2, gives the following: "One of the four and twenty qualities of a knave is to stay long at his *arrand*."

ARRANT. Malory, in his *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 199, &c. applies this word to knights, where we say *errand*. The term is generally applied to any thing or person extremely objectionable and worthless, and was probably derived from the licentious character of wanderers in general.

ARRA-ONE. Ever a one. *Wills.*

ARRAS. (1) A superior kind of tapestry, so named from Arras, the capital of Artois in the French Netherlands, which was celebrated for its manufacture. In the rooms of old houses hung with arras, there were generally large spaces between the hangings and the walls, and these were frequently made hiding places in the old plays. Falstaff proposes to hide himself behind the arras at Windsor; and Polonius is killed behind the arras in *Hamlet*, iii. 3. See the *Unton Inventories*, ed. J. G. Nichols, gloss. in v. *Aryste*. Falstaff, no moderate size, sleeps behind the arras in 1 Henry IV. ii. 4, where Dr. Johnson thinks Shakespeare has outstepped probability, but Malone has distinctly proved the contrary. See his *Shakespeare*, xvi. 299.

(2) A kind of powder, probably made of the root of the orris. See Gerard, p. 48. "Halfe an ounce of arras" is mentioned by Harrison, *Descr. of England*, p. 170, as a material used in brewing, and Webster twice mentions *arras-powder* as having been sprinkled on the hair. See Webster's *Works*, i. 133; Markham's *Engl. Housewife*, 1649, p. 150.

ARRAUGHT. Reached; seized by violence. We have already had *arsaught* and *arecke*, but this form is quoted as used by Spenser, and admitted by Nares, who was not aware of any example of the verb in the present tense.

ARRAWIGGLE. An earwig. *Suffolk.* "Arwygyll worme" occurs in the *Prompt. Parv.* translated by *curialis*.

ARRAYERS. Those officers that had the care of the soldiers' armour. *Rider.*

ARRE. (1) To snarl.

They erre and bark at night against the moon,
For fetching in fresh tides to cleanse the streets.
Summer's Last Will and Testament, p. 37.

(2) The letter R.

There was an V. and thre arres to-gyde in a sute,
With letters other, of whiche I shal reherce.
Archæologia, xxix. 331.

ARRECT. (1) To impute. (*Lat.*)

Therefore he arrecteth no blame of theyr dedes
unto them. *Sir Thomas More's Works*, p. 271.

That this passe you not undirected, as we truste
you, and as we have no cause t'arrecte or ascribe
my default unto you hereafter.

Darid's York Records, p. 262.

(2) To offer; to refer.

Arrectage unto your wyse examination
How all that I do is under reformation.
Skelton's Works, i. 378.

(3) To direct.

Arrectyng my syght towards the sodyake,
The sygne xii. for to beholde a-farre.
Skelton's Works, i. 361.

ARREDY. To make ready.

And so forthewith they sent al about in Somar-

sethere, Dorsetshire, and parte of Wiltshire for to
arrede and araye the people by a certayne day.

Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 23.

Desyryng and pray you to dispose and arrede you
to accompayneye us thedir, with as many per-
sones defensably arrayede as ye can make.

MS. Ashmole, 1160.

ARREED. This word is explained *arred*, and Milton referred to as the authority, in *Glossographia Anglicana Nova*, ed. 1719, in v.

ARREISE. To raise. See *Arraise*.

They buyng advertised, arressed a greates power of
xiii. m. and came to the passage, and slew of the
Frenchemen vj. c. *Hall, Henry VIII.* f. 112.

Soone over al this ithing ran,

That Lazar thus arressed was.

Career Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 80.

ARRERE-SUPPER. A rere-supper; a collation served up in the bedroom, after the first supper. See Holinshed, *Hist. Scot.* f. 208, as quoted by Boucher, in v. *Arrear*.

ARRIDE. To please. (*Lat.*)

If her condition answer but her feature,
I am fitted. Her forme answers my affection;
It arrides me exceedingly. I'll speak to her.

The Antiquary, II. 1.

ARRIDGE. The edge of anything that is liable to hurt or cause an *ar*, q. v. *Norfolk.* See A Guide to the Lakes, ed. 1784, p. 300. With this may be connected *arris*, "the line of concourse, edge, or meeting of two surfaces." See Britton's *Arch. Dict.* in v.

ARRIERE. The hinder part. (*Fr.*) This foreign word was formerly in use as a military term, instead of *rear*. See Johnson in v.

ARRISHES. According to Marshall's *Rural Economy*, i. 171, this is the Devonshire term for stubbles or eddish; *arrissh* mows, which he mentions as little stacks set up in a field, seem to be so called merely from their being in the *arrissh*, or stubble-field.

ARRIVALL. A rival?

On a day he saw a goodly young elephant in copu-
lation with another, and instantly a third aproched
with a direfull braying, as if he would have eaten up
al the company, and, as it afterward appeared, he
was an arrivall to the female which we saw in copu-
lation with the other male.

Topsell's Four-footed Beasts, 1607, p. 137.

ARRIVANCE. The arrival of company.

For every minute is expectancy
Of more arrivance. *Othello*, II. 1.

ARRIVE. (1) To arrive at.

But ere we could arrive the point propos'd,
Cæsar cried, Help me, Cæsar, or I sink.
Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

(2) An arrival.

Whose forests, hills, and floods, then long for her arrive
From Lancashire. *Drayton's Polyolbion*, p. 1128.

ARRODE. Herod. In the account of the Co-ventry Pageants, 1489, is a payment for "a gowne to *Arrode*." See Sharp's *Diss. on the Coventry Myst.* p. 28.

ARROGATION. Arrogance. *More.*

ARRONLY. Exceedingly. *Lanc.*

ARROS. Arrows.

The first of arres that the shot off,
Seven shere spear-men the sloughs.

Percy's Ballads, p. 2.

ARROSE. This is the reading in one edition of Hardyng's Chronicle, where the others read *arose*, q. v.

ARROW. Fearful. *Rider.*

ARROW-HEAD. A kind of aquatic plant. *Skinner.*

ARROW-HEADERS. The making of arrow-heads formerly constituted a separate trade.

Lanterners, stryngers, grynders,

Arrow-heders, maltmen, and corne-mongers.

Cocke Lovell's Dote, p. 10.

ARROWRE. An error

This *arrowre* had he in hys thought,

And in hys thought a slepe hym toke.

MS. Cantab. Fl. A. 38, f. 240.

ARROWY. Abounding in arrows. Milton, *Paradise Regained*, b. iii. has "sharp sleet of arrowy shower," which is apparently plagiarised by Gray in the following passage.

Now the storm begins to lower,

Haste, the loom of hell prepare!

Iron sleet of arrowy shower

Hurtles in the darken'd air.

Gray's Fatal Sisters.

ARRWUS. Arrows. This form of the word occurs in a strange burlesque printed in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 82.

ARRY. Any. *Somerset.*

ARRYN. To seize.

And the Jewys xul crye for joy with a gret voye,
and *arryn* hym, and pullyn of his clothis, and byndyn
hym to a peiere, and skorgyn hym

Coventry Mysteries, p. 316.

ARS. Art; science. This word was usually employed to signify the occult sciences. (*Lat.*)

Barounes weore whillem wys and gode,

That this *ars* wel undurstode;

Ac on ther was, Neptunamous,

Wis in this *ars*, and mai clous.

Kyng Alisaunder, 72.

ARSARD. Unwilling; perverse *Var. dial.* It is sometimes pronounced *arsel*.

ARSBWST. A fall on the back. *Staff.*

ARSBOORD. The hinder board of a cart. *Staff.*

ARSEDINE. A kind of ornamental tinsel sometimes called *assady*, or *orsady*, which last is probably the correct word. Ben Jonson mentions it in his *Bartholomew Fair*, ii. 1. See also Sharp's *Diss. on Cov. Myst.* p. 29, Cunningham's *Revels' Accounts*, pp. 33, 57. See *Arsidue*. Gifford considers it to be a vulgar corruption of arsenic, iv. 405.

ARSELING-POLE. The pole with which bakers spread the hot embers to all parts of the oven. *East.*

ARSELINS. Backwards. *Norfolk.*

ARSENICK. The water-pepper. The herb is mentioned under this name in the *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 126. It is to be distinguished from the mineral poison of the same name.

ARSEPUSH. A fall on the back. *Howell.*

ARSESMART. The periscaria. It is called the water-pepper by Kersey, and is the translation of *curage* in Hollyband's *Dictionary*, 1593. Coles, in his *Art of Simpling*, says, "It is said that if a handfull of *arsmart* be put under the

saddle upon a tired horse's back, it will make him travaille fresh and lustily." See Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* iii. 165, Aubrey's *Nat. Hist. Wilts.* MS. Soc. Reg. p. 139.

ARSEVERSE. According to Blount's *Glossographia*, ed. 1681, p. 51, this word is "a pretended spell, written upon the door of an house to keep it from burning."

ARSEWISPE. *Rider* gives this word, which scarcely requires explanation, as the translation of the Latin *anstergium*.

ARSLE. To move backwards; to fidget. *East.* Cotton, in his *Virgii Travestie*, ed. 1734, p. 5, has *arsing about*, turning round.

ARSMETRIK. Arithmetic. (*Lat.*)

Arsmetrik is lore

That al of figures is. *MS. Ashmole 43, f. 180.*

And *arsmetryk*, be castyng of nombryr,

Chees Pythagoras for her parte.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 11.

ARSOUN. The bow of a saddle (*A.-N.*) It is sometimes used for the saddle itself. Each saddle had two arsouns, one in front, the other behind, the former called the *fore-arsoun*, as in Richard Coer de Lion, 5053. In the same romance, 5339, speaking of King Richard, we are told that "both hys *arsouns* weren off yren." In *Kyng Absaunder*, 4251, it apparently means the saddle.

And the *arsoun* behynde, as y yow say,

Syt Belyse smote clene away.

MS. Cantab. Fl. B. 30, f. 123.

On ys stede ful the dent,

Byside the *for-arsoun*. *MS. Ashmole 33, f. 44.*

ARST. First; erst.

Tho was made frenshepe ther *arst* was debate.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 87.

As thou haste seyde, so schalle hyt bee,

Aste y schalle not blygne.

MS. Cantab. Fl. B. 38, f. 72.

ARS-TABLE. A table used in magic, probably the same as the astrolabe.

His *ars-table* he tok out sone.

Theo cours he tok of sonne and mone,

Theo cours of the planetis seven,

He tolde also undur heven.

Kyng Alisaunder, 287.

ARSTON. A hearth-stone. *Yorksh.*

ARSY-VERSY. Upside down, preposterously. It is translated *propositus* by *Rider*, and the second meaning is given by Kersey. See *Hudibras*, l. iii. 828; Drayton's *Poems*, p. 272.

ART. (1) A quarter; a point of the compass. *North.*

(2) Eight. *Ermoor.*

ARTE. To constrain; to compel. (*Lat.*) See *Prompt. Parv.* p. 14; *Troilus and Creseide*, i. 389; *Court of Love*, 46, Hoccleve's *Poems*, p. 71.

In no wise I may me bettur excuse,

Than sey my wit, so dul and unperfitte,

Artith me thus rudely for tendite. *MS. Rawl. C. 48.*

A traunt wolde have *artid* him by paynes,

A certeyne counsel to bewrey and telle.

Burton, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 296.

We spekke noyte mekille, bot whene we ere *artede* for to speke, we say noyte bot the sothe, and onane we halde us stille. *MS. Lincoln A. 1 17, f. 33.*

ARTEEN. Eighteen. *Exmoor.*

ARTELRIES. Artillery. (*A.-N.*)

I shal warnestore min hous with toures, swiche
as han castelles and other manere edifices, and
armure, and *artelries*, by which thinges I may my
persone and myn hous so kepen and defenden, that
min enemies shuln ben in drede min hous for to ap-
proche. *Tale of Melibeus*, p. 113.

ARTEMAGE. The art of magic. (*A.-N.*)

And through the crafte of *artemage*,
Of wexe he forged an ymage.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 138.

ARTER. After. *Var. dial.*

ARTETYKES. A kind of gout or disease affect-
ing the joints. Maundevile mentions, "gowtes,
artetykes," that afflicted him in his old age.
See his *Travels*, p. 315. A prescription for it
in hawks is given in the *Book of St. Albans*,
sig. C. i. It is probably connected with
arthritis. See *Arcetik*.

ARTHOFILAXE. The arctic circle.

The whiche sercle and constellacioun
I-called is the cercle *arthofilaxe* ;

Who knowith it nedith no more to axe.

MS. Digby 230.

ARTH-STAFF. A poker used by blacksmiths.
Salop.

ARTHUR. A game at sea, which will be found
described in *Grose's Class. Dict. Vulg. T.* in v.
It is alluded to in the novel of *Peregrine*
Pickle, ch. 16.

ARTHUR'S-CHACE. A kennel of black dogs,
followed by unknown huntsmen, which were
formerly believed to perform their nocturnal
gambols in France. See *Grey's Notes on*
Shakespeare, i. 34.

ARTHUR'S-SHOW. An exhibition of archery
alluded to in 2 *Henry IV.* iii. 2. It was con-
ducted by a society who had assumed the arms
and names of the Knights of the Round Table.
See *Douce's Illustrations*, i. 461.

ARTICLE. Comprehension. Shakespeare men-
tions "a soul of great *article*" in *Hamlet*, v. 2.
The vulgar sense is applied to a poor creature,
or a wretched animal. This latter appears
rather slang than provincial, yet it is admitted
into the *East Anglian Vocabulary*.

ARTICULATE. To exhibit in articles. See this
use of the word in *Coriolanus*, i. 9, where it
means to enter into articles of agreement.

To end those things *articulated* here

By our great lord, the mighty king of Spain,

We with our counsell will deliberate.

Hawkins' Engl. Dram. ii. 48.

ARTICLES. Any multiples of ten, a division
which was formerly considered necessary in
arithmetic, and was probably the result of the
abacal system, a gradual improvement of the
Boetian notation. See *Rara Mathematica*, p. 30.

ARTIER. Artery. (*Fr.*) See the *Shakespeare*
Society's Papers, i. 19.

May never spirit, vein, or *artier*, feed

The cursed substance of that cruel heart !

Marlowe's Works, i. 150.

ARTIFICIAL. Ingenious ; artful.

We, *Hermia*, like two *artificial* gods,

Have with our needles created both one flower.

A Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

ARTILLERY. This word is often applied to all
kinds of missile weapons. See 1 *Samuel*,
xx. 40.

ARTILLERY-GARDEN. A place near *Bishops-*
gate, where people practised shooting, &c.
See *Middleton's Works*, iv. 424, v. 283.

ARTNOON. Afternoon. *Essex.*

ART-OF-MEMORY. An old game at cards, de-
scribed in the *Compleat Gamester*, ed. 1709,
p. 101.

ARTOW. Art thou. *North.* This is a correct
early form, the second personal pronoun being
frequently combined with the verb in interro-
gative sentences. See *Will and the Werwolf*,
pp. 46, 185 ; *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 51.

ARTRY. At p. 284 of the following work, men-
tion is made of "al myn armery and *artry*
hoole."

Also y wol that my son Sir Harry have all the
residew of my warderobe and of myn arras nat be-
quethen, and all myn armery and all my *artry*.

Nichols' Royal Wills, p. 288.

ARTS-MAN. A man of art. This seems to be
the meaning in *Love's Labours Lost*, v. 1. The
old editions read *arts-man preambulat*, which
had better remain without alteration.

ARTYLLLED. Declared ; set out in articles. See
Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 250, where it may
perhaps be an error for *artykilled*.

ARUDAND. Riding. See *Gy of Warwike*,
p. 77, *arnend*?

Abothe half his hors he hing,

That erane forth *arudand* in that thring.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 222.

A knight com *aruand* [*arnand* ?] with gret reve,
Y-armed in armes alle. *Ibid.* p. 310.

ARUEMORWE. Early in the morning. (*A.-S.*)
See *Arthur and Merlin*, p. 178, but the proper
form, I believe, is *arnemorwe*, q. v.

ARUM. An arm.

And he haves on thoru his *arum*,

Therof is ful mikel harum.

Havelok, 1992.

ARUNDE. An errand.

And thy moder, Mary, hevyn qwene,

Bere our *arunde* so bytwene,

That semely ys of syght.

Emurc, 8.

ARUWE. An arrow.

Ac an *aruwe* oway he bare

In his eld wounde.

Sir Tristrem, p. 304.

ARVAL. A funeral. *North.* *Arval-supper* is
a funeral feast given to the friends of the de-
ceased, at which a particular kind of loaf,
called *arval-bread*, is sometimes distributed
among the poor. *Arvel-bread* is a coarse
cake, composed of flour, water, yeast, currants,
and some kind of spice ; in form round, about
eight inches in diameter, and the upper sur-
face always scored, perhaps exhibiting origi-
nally the sign of the cross. Not many years
since one of these *arvals* was celebrated in a
village in Yorkshire at a public-house, the sign
of which was the family arms of a nobleman
whose motto is, *Virtus post funera vivit*. The
undertaker, who, though a clerk, was no scho-
lar, requested a gentleman present to explain
to him the meaning of these Latin words,

which he readily and facetiously did in the following manner: *Virtus*, a parish clerk, *vivit*, lives well, *post funera*, at an *arval*! See Douce's Illustrations, ii. 203.

ARVYST-GOS. A stubble goose.

A yong wyf and an *arvyst-gos*,
Moche gagil with bothe:
A man that [hath] ham yn his clos,
Reste schal he wrothe. *Reliq. Antiq.* li. 113.

ARWE. (1) An arrow. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 48.

That wel kepen that castel
From *arwe*, shet, and quarel.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 63.
Wepens of *arwes* tegh of men sones,
And thar tung sharpe swerde in wones.
MS. Bodl. 425, f. 27.

For some that jede yn the strete,
Sawe *arwoys* fro hevene shete.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 10.

(2) Timid; fearful. See Rob. Glouc. p. 457, "his hert *arwe* as an hare," erroneously explained *swift*. Mr. Way refers to an instance in Richard Coer de Lion, 3821, but Weber has arranged the line differently in his glossary.

Thou saist soth, hardy and hard,
And thou art as *arwe* coward!
He is the furste in eche bataile;
Thou art byhynde ay at the taile.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3340.

ARWEBLAST. A crossbow. We have already had this word, in v. *Alblast*, and *Arblast*. For this form of it, see *Mirroure for Magistrates*, p. 217; Ellis's *Metrical Rom.* ii. 255; Richard Coer de Lion, 2637, 3851, 3970, 4453, 4481, 5867; spelt *arrowblaste*, &c.

The galey wente alsoo faste
As quarrel dos off the *arweblast*.

Richard Coer de Lion, 2624.

ARWEI. This word is translated by *destoraunt*, in an early Anglo-Norman gloss. printed in *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 81.

ARWE-MEN. Bowmen.

He calde bothe *arwe-men* and kene
Knithes, and serganz swithe sleie.

Havelok, 2115.

ARYNE. Are.

For alle the sorowe that we *aryne* inne,
It es ilke dele for oure syne.

Sir Isumbras, MS. Lincoln, 114.

ARYOLES. Soothsayers; diviners. (*Lat.*)

Aryoles, nygromancers, brought theym to the
auctors of ther God Phœbus, and offred theym ther,
and than they hadde answeres. *Barthol. Angl. Trevisa*.

ARYSE. Arisen.

Ryght as he was *aryse*,
Of his woundyn he was agrise.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3748.

ARYSTE. Arras. See the *Unton Inventories*, p. 5, "iij. peeces of *aryste*."

ARYSY. See *Avarysy*.

ARYVEN. Arrived.

Wyndes and weders hathe hir dryven,
That in a forest she is *aryven*,
Where wylde bestys were.

Torrent of Portugal, p. 114.

ARJES. Is fearful. (*A.-S.*)

A! Avec, quod the qwene, me *arjes* of myselfe.

MS. Ashmole 44, f. 9.

AS. (1) That; which. *Var. dial.* In the Eastern counties it is sometimes used for *who*, and it is frequently redundant, as "He will come *as* to-morrow."

(2) Has.

That holé cherche *as* bound me to,
Grawnt me grace that fore to do.

Audelay's Poems, p. 57.

A-SAD. Sad; sorrowful.

Selde wes he glad,
That never nes *a-sad*
Of nythe ant of onde.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 212.

Y dude *as* hue me bad,
Of me hue is *a-sad*. *Reliq. Antiq.* l. 122.

ASAILED. Sailed.

Jhon Veere, Erle of Oxenforde, that withdrewe hym
frome Barnet felde, and rode into Scottlonde, and
frome thens into Fraunce *asailed*, and ther he was
worschipfully received.

Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 26.

ASALY. To assault; to besiege.

Hil bygonne an holy Thores eve then toun *asaly*
there

Stalwardlyche and vaste y-nou, noblemen *as* yt
were. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 394.

AS-ARMES. To arms! (*A.-N.*)

As armes! thanne cride Rolond,

As armes! everechon! *MS. Ashmole* 33, f. 38.

As armes! feren, nede it is.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 261.

ASAUGHT. An assault. *Wickliffe*.

Kyng Wyllam wende *agen*, tho al thys was y-do,
And bygan sone to grony and to febly al so,
Vor travayl of the foul *asagt*, and vor he was feble er.

Rob. Glouc. p. 380.

ASBATE. A purchase. Skinner asserts that he had only once met with this word; he does not give a reference, and believes it to be a mistake for *ashate*, q. v. It is perhaps to be found in some editions of Chaucer.

AS-BUIRD. Ashes board; a box in which ashes are carried. *North*.

ASCANCE. Obliquely.

At this question Rosader, turning his head *ascances*,
and bending his browes as if anger there had ploughed
the furrowes of her wrath, with his eyes full of fire,
hee made this replie.

Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier, p. 15.

ASCAPART. The name of a giant whom Bevis of Hampton conquered, according to the old romance. His effigy may be seen on the city gates of Southampton. He is said to have been thirty feet long, and to have carried Sir Bevis, his wife, and horse, under his arm. Allusions to him occur in Shakespeare, Drayton, and other Elizabethan writers.

ASCAPE. To escape. Sometimes *aschape*. See *Kyng Alisaunder*, 1120; *Gy of Warwike*, p. 230; *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 40, 121.

I hope thorw Godes helpe and thyne,
We schulle *ascape* al oure pyne.

MS. Addit. 10036, f. 10.

Whenne the empcroure sawe him, he yaf to him
his dowter to wyfe, be-cause that he hade so wysely
ascapide the peril of the gardine.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 102

Ich trouue he wolle me for-sape ;

Hou troustu, Nelde, ich moue *ascape* ?

MS. Digby 86, f. 167.

I kan bi no coyntyse knowe nouȝ the best

How ȝe mowe unhent or harmles *archape*.

Will. and the Werewolf, p. 61.

Than shulde they do ryȝt penaunce

For to *askape* thys myschaunce.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 45.

ASCAR. An asker ; a person who asks.

After the wickyndnes of the *ascar* schal be the wickidnes of the prophet ; and I schal streke out my hand on him, and do him a-wey fro the middis of mi peple.

Apology for the Lollards, p. 69.

ASCAT. Broken like an egg. *Somerset.*

ASCAUNCE. This is interpreted *aslant*, *side-ways*, in the glossaries, but Tyrwhitt justly doubts its application in all the following passages. *Ascaunt*, however, occurs in the early quarto editions of Hamlet, iv. 7, where the folio of 1623, reads *aslant*. See also Troilus and Creseide, i. 292. It apparently means *scarcely, as if to say, as if* ; and is perhaps sometimes an expletive. It seems, however, to mean *aslant* in Troilus and Creseide, i. 205 ; La Belle Dame sans Mercy, 604.

And wrote alway the names, as he stood,

Of alle folk that yave hem any good,

Askaunce that he wolde for hem preye.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 7327.

And every man that hath ought in his cofre,

Let him appere, and wex a philosophre,

Ascaunce that craft is so light to lere. *Ibid.* 16306.

Askaunce she may nat to the lettres sey nay.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 35.

And soo the kynges *astaunce* came to sir Tristram to comforte hym as he laye seke in his bedde.

Morte d'Arthur, i. 268.

ASCENDANT. A term in judicial astrology, denoting that degree of the ecliptic which is rising in the eastern part of the horizon at the time of any person's birth, and supposed to exercise great influence over his fortune. It is now used metaphorically.

ASCENT. Agreement.

The number was, be ryȝt *ascent*,

Off hors-men an hundryd thousent.

Richard Coer de Lion, 3921.

ASCH-CAKE. Bread baked under ashes. See *MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i, f. 32* ; and the *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 84.

ASCHE. To ask. Cf. *Rob. Glouc. p. 16.*

The kyng of Ysraelle that lady can *asche*,

Yf sche myght the see ovyr-passe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 69.

We do na synnes, ne we wille hafe na mare thane reame of kynde *ashes*. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 32.*

ASHES. Ashes.

Who so coverethe the coles of that wode undir the *ashes* there-offe, the coles wil duellen and abyden alle quyk a ȝere or more.

Maundeville's Travels, p. 289.

ASCHONNE. To shun ; to avoid.

They myȝte not *aschonne* the sorowe they had served.

Deposition of Richard II. p. 14.

ASCIETH. Enquireth after ; seeketh.

For he knoweth wel and wot wel that he doth yvel, and therfore man *ascieth* and hunteth and sleeth hym, and ȝit for al that, he may not leve his yvel nature.

MS. Bodl. 546.

ASCILL. Vinegar.

Ascill and gall to his dynere

I made them for to dighte. *Chester Plays, ii. 75.*

ASCITE. To call ; to summon. See *Wright's Monastic Lett. p. 78* ; *Halle's Expost. p. 14.*

Hun answered that the infant had no propertie in the shet, wherupon the priest *ascited* him in the spiritual courte.

Hall, Henry VIII. f. 50.

ASCLANDERD. Slandered.

But for his moder no schuld *asclanderd* be,

That hye with childe unwedded were.

Joachim and Anne, p. 149

ASCON. To ask. Cf. *Rob. Glouc. p. 89.*

Tundale he went upon a day

To a mon, to *ascon* his pay

For thre horsis that he had sold. *Tundale, p. 3.*

ASCRIDE. Across ; astride. *Somerset.* Sometimes written *askred* and *askrod*.

ASCERY. To cry ; to report ; to proclaim. Hence, to betray, as in Ywayne and Gawin, 584. *Hearne, gloss. to Peter Langtoft, p. 217*, explains it "to cry to," an interpretation adopted in the *Towneley Mysteries, p. 193*. It means there to assail with a shout, as *Mr. Dyce* observes, notes to *Skelton, p. 152*. *Palsgrave* has it in the sense to descry, to discover.

Bot sone when he herd *ascry*

That king Edward was nere tharby,

Than durst he noght cum nere.

Minot's Poems, p. 14.

Writ how muche was his myschief,

Whan they *ascryedon* hym as a thef.

MS. Addit. 11307, f. 59.

ASCRYVE. To ascribe ; to impute. *Palsgrave.*

ASE. (1) Ashes. *North.*

(2) As.

The kyng hathe a dowghttyr feyer *ase* flowyr,

Dyscenyȝr wase her name. *Torrent of Portugal, p. 2.*

ASELE. To seal. See *Piers Ploughman, p. 511* ; *Rob. Glouc. p. 510*. The proclamation of the Mayor of Norwich in 1424 directed "that all brewsters and gannokers selle a gallon ale of the best, be measure *a-selyd*." See *Prompt. Parv. p. 186*. It seems there to have the meaning of established, confirmed.

That othir the abbot off Seynt Albon,

That brought hym lettres speciele,

Aselyd with the barouns sele,

That tolden hym, hys brothir Jhon

Wolde do corowne hym anon.

Richard Coer de Lion, 6472.

ASELY. To assoil, give absolution, which was usually done before a fight. *Mr. Stevenson* explains it, to receive the sacrament, in which case it may be only another form of *hosely*, q. v. The Normans ne dude noȝt so, ac hil cryde on God vaste,

y-laste.

And sryve hem ech after other, the wule the nyȝt And amorwe hem lete *asely* wyth mylde herte y-nou.

Rob. Glouc. p. 360.

ASEMBLEDEN. Assembled.

And either ost as swithe fast *ascried* other,

And *assembleden* swithe sternli either ost to-gader.

Will. and the Werewolf, p. 137.

ASEMYS. In the *Prompt. Parv. p. 289*, this is the synonyme of *laatyne huly, indignor*.

ASENE. Seen. See *Chronicle of England, 44* ; *Tundale's Visions, p. 51* ; *Kyng Alisaunder, 847* ; *Reliq. Antiq. i. 109.*

ASERE. To become dry. See the *Sevyn Sages*, 606. Mr. Stevenson derives it from the verb *to sear*.

ASERRE. Azure.

He bare *aserre* a grype of golde,
Rychely beton on the molde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 69.

ASERVED. Deserved.

Lord, he seide, Jhesu Crist,
Ich thonky the wel faste
That ich it have *aserved*
In atte the *gatis* to wende.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

And thou sorewe that thou *aserved* hast,

And elles it were wouȝ. *MS. Laud. 108, f. 2.*

ASERVI. To serve.

His heorte him *ȝaf* for to wende
In-to a *privé* stude and stille,
Thare he miȝte beo alone
To *aservi* Godes wille.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 104.

ASESSE. To cause to cease; to stop.

Into Yngelond theinne wolde be,

And *asesse* the werre anon

Betwyxe hym and hys brother Jhon.

Richard Coer de Lion, 6311.

ASETH. Satisfaction or amends for an injury.

See *Prompt. Parv.* p. 182; *Gesta Romanorum*, pp. 275, 460; *Wickliffe's New Test.* p. 53.

We may not be assayed of tho trespas,

Bot if we make *aseth* in that at we may.

MS. Harl. 1022, f. 68.

Here byfore he myghte ethe

Sone hafe mad me *asethe*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

It was likyng to *ȝow*, Fadire, for to sende me into
this werlde that I sulde make *asethe* for mans trespas
that he did to us. *Ibid. f. 179.*

ASEWRE. Azure.

At the brygge ende stonȝlyth a towre,

Peyntyȝ wyth golde and *asewre*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 105.

ASEWRYD. Assured; promised.

But y take more then y was *asewryd*,

Y may not have where noȝte ys levyȝ.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 28.

ASEYNT. Lost. (*A.-S.*)

Al here atyl and tresour was al-so *aseynt*.

Rob. Glouc. p. 51.

AS-FAST. Anon; immediately. Cf. *Prompt.*

Parv. p. 15; *Troilus and Creseide*, v. 1640.

ASGAL. A newt. *Salop.*

ASH. (1) Stubble. *South.* Walter de Bibblesworth, *MS. Arund. 220, f. 301*, has "le tressel, *asche* of corn."

(2) To ask. *Lanc.* See *Asche*.

ASHATE. See *Asbate*. It is so written in Urry's *Chaucer*, p. 5, where Tyrwhitt's edition reads *achate*.

ASH-BIN. A receptacle for ashes and other dirt. *Linc.*

ASH-CANDLES. The seed vessels of the ash tree. *Dorset.*

ASHELT. Likely; probably; perhaps. *North.*

ASHEN. Ashes. *North.*

Therwith the fire of *jalousie* up sterte
Within his brest, and hent him by the herte
So woodly, that he like was to behold
The box-tree, or the *ashen* ded and cold.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 1304.

ASHERLAND. According to Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033*, "assarts, or woodland grub'd and ploughed up." *North.*

ASH-HEAPS. A method of divination.

Of *ash-heaps*, in the which ye use

Husbands and wives by streakes to chuse;

Of crackling laurell, which fore-sounds

A plentiful harvest to your grounds.

Herrick's Works, i. 176.

ASHIED. Made white, as with wood ashes.

Old Winter, clad in high furies, showers of raine,

Appearing in his eyes, who still doth goe

In a rug gowne, *ashied* with flakes of snow.

Heywood's Marriage Triumphe, 1613.

ASHISH. Sideways. *Somerset.*

ASH-KEYS. The fruit of the ash. The failure of a crop of ash-keys is said in some counties to portend a death in the royal family. See *Forby*, ii. 406.

ASHLAR. Hewn or squared stone, ready for building. See *Britton's Arch. Dict.* in v. "*Slophus, ascheler*," *MS. Bodl. 837, f. 134*. Cf. *Cotgrave*, in v. *Attendans, Bouttice*. Grose gives the word as peculiar to Cumberland, and signifying "a large free stone," and according to some, it is or was common among builders to denote free-stones as they come from the quarry. The term is still in common use. In the indenture for the construction of the dormitory at Durham, 1398, the mason engages that a certain wall shall be "*exterius de puro lapide vocato achiler plane in scisso, interius vero de fracto lapide vocato roghwall*." See Willis's *Architectural Nomenclature*, p. 25.

ASHORE. Aside. *West.* It is used in the same sense as *ajar*, applied to a door. Weber is in doubt about its meaning in the following passage, but the word is common in the West of England, although it does not appear to have found a place in the glossaries.

Ever after the dogges wer so starke,

Thei stode *aschore* when thei schuld barke.

Hunttyng of the Hare, 257.

ASH-PAN. A metal pan fitted to the under part of the grate, into which the ashes fall from the fire. *Linc.*

ASH-TRUG. A coal-scuttle. *North.*

ASHUNCHE. To repent?

Mid shupping ne meȝ hit me *ashunche*,

Nes y never wycche ne wyle;

Ych am a malde, that me of-thunche,

Lucf me were gone boutte gyle.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 38.

ASH-WEDNESDAY. The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient ceremony of the placing of ashes on the heads of persons on that day by the priest, who said, "Remember, man, that thou art ashes, and unto ashes thou shalt return." This ceremony was abolished early in the reign of Edward VI. See *Becon's Works*, p. 110.

ASIDEN. On one side; oblique; aslant. *West.* Rider has *asidenam* in his *Dictionarie*, 1640, in the same sense.

ASILE. An asylum.

Fly unto prayer as unto an holy anchor, or sure *asile*, and strong bulwark. *Becon's Works, p. 128.*

ASIN. Made of ashen wood.

I wil do that I may, and wil rather drinke in an
asin cup than you or yours shude not be soccerd both
by sea and land. *Archæologia*, xiii. 203.

ASINGS. Easings. *Salop.*

A-SIT. To sit against; i. e., to receive the blow
without being unhorsed.

A-left he smot and a-right,
Non his dent *a-sit* might. *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 301.

No man ne myghte with strengthe *asytte*
Hys swordes draught. *Octavian*, 1665.

ASIW. To follow.

Allsaundre wente ageyn,
Quyke *asiweth* him al his men.
Kyng Allisaunder, 2494.

ASK. (1). A water newt. *North.* Florio has
the word, in v. *Magrásio*. It is sometimes
written *askard*, and *askel*. See *Asker*.

(2) To require.

Ho so hit tempreth by power,
So hit *askith* in suche maner.
Kyng Allisaunder, 6219.

ASKEFISE. This word is translated by *ciniflo*
in the Prompt. Parv. p. 15. Ihre, in v. *Aska*,
says, "qui cineribus oppedit." See further
instances collected by Mr. Way, in loc. cit.

ASKEN. Ashes.

Hwan the dom was demd and seyde,
Sket was the swike on the asse leyde,
And [led] him til that ilke grene,
And brend til *asken* al bidene. *Havelok*, 2841.

ASKER. (1) A scab.

Rub it till it bleede; then take and bind it thereto
for three dales, in which space you shall see a white
asker on the sore; then take that off, and annoint it
with oyle of roses or fresh butter untill it be
thoroughly cured. *Topsell's Four-footed Beasts*, p. 402.

(2) A land or water newt. *Var. dial.* Kennett,
MS. Lansd. 1033, gives this form as a
Staffordshire word.

ASKES. Ashes. (*A.-S.*) See Reliq. Antiq. i. 53;
MS. Bib. Reg. 17 C. xvii. f. 48; Ashmole's
Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 129; Prompt. Parv.
pp. 21, 252, 266; Gesta Romanorum, p. 456;
Piers Ploughman, p. 49.

Thynk, man, he says, *askes* ertow now,
And into *askes* agayu turn saltow.
MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 75.

Thenk, mon, he seith, *askus* art thou now,
And into *askus* turne schalt thou.
MS. Ashmole 41, f. 5.

Askus y ete instede of breed,
My drynke ys water that y wepe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 2.

ASKEW. Awry. *Var. dial.* See Baret's Alvearie,
1580, in v.

ASKILE. Aside.

What tho' the scornful walter looks *askile*,
And pouts and frowns, and curseth thee the while.
Hall's Satires, v. 2.

Campanus prayd hym stand stille,
While he askyd hym *askyle*. *Ipomydon*, 2064.

ASKINGS. The publication of marriage by
banns. *Yorksh.*

A-SKOF. In scoff; deridingly.

Allsaundre lokid *a-skof*,
As he no gef nought therof.
Kyng Allisaunder, 874.

ASKOWSE. To excuse. Cf. Cov. Myst. p. 2.

Bot thow can *askowse* the,
Thow schalt abey, y till the.

Frere and the Boy, st. xxxv.

ASKRYE. A shriek; a shout.

And wretchydly
Hath made *askrye*. *Skelton's Poems*, li. 53.

ASKY. (1) Dry; parched. Generally applied
to land, but sometimes used for *husky*. *North.*
(2) To ask.

Roland of hure gan *asky* than
Of wat kynde was comen that ilke man.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 45.

To *aski* that never no wes,
It is a fole askeing. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 209.

ASLAKE. To slacken; to abate. (*A.-S.*) See
Chaucer, Cant. T. 1762, 3553; Lydgate's
Minor Poems, p. 231; Ancient Poetical Tracts,
p. 18; Seven Penitential Psalms, p. 11; Brit.
Bibl. iv. 105.

Fourti days respite thou gif me,
Til that mi sorwe *aslaked* be.
Gy of Warwike, p. 213.

ASLASH. Aslant; crosswise. *Linc.*

ASLAT. Cracked like an earthen vessel. *Devon.*

A-SLAW. Slain. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 170.

Nay, quath on, the devel him drawe,
For he hath my lord *a-slawe*.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 50.

ASLEN. Aslope. *Somerset.*

ASLEPED. Asleep.

That other woodnesse is cleped woodnesse slepyng,
for thei lye alwey, and maketh semblaunt as gif thei
were *asleped*, and so thei dyeth withoute mete.
MS. Bodl. 546.

ASLET. Oblique. *Prompt. Parv.*

ASLEW. Oblique. *East Sussex.*

ASLIDE. To slide away; to escape.

Let soche folie out of your herte *aslide*.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 110.

A-SLON. Slain.

Thar men mygt see anon
Many a dowjty man *a-slon*.
MS. Douce 236, f. 12.

ASLOPE. Sloping. In the Chester Plays, i. 125,
is the phrase, "the devill of the sope." The
Bodl. MS. 175, reads *aslope*.

For trust that thei have set in hope,
Whiche fell hem aftirward *aslope*.
Rom. of the Rose, 4464.

This place is supposed to lie in the confines of
Shropshire aloft upon the top of an high hill there,
environed with a triple rampire and ditch of great
depth, having three entries into it, not directlie one
against another, but *aslope*.

Holinshed, Hist. of England, p. 38.

ASLOPEN. Asleep. This is probably for the
sake of the rhyme.

Call to our maids; good night; we are all *aslopen*.
Middleton, i. 257.

A-SLOUGH. Slew; killed.

Gif ich thi sone owhar *a-slough*,
It was me defendant enough.
Gy of Warwike, p. 250.

That hadde y-chaced Richardone,
Wan he *a-slow* kyng Claryone.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 50.

ASLOUTE. Aslant; obliquely. *Prompt. Parv.*
Mr. Way, p. 6, wrongly prints *aslonte*, but our
reading is confirmed by another entry at p. 15,
aslowte.

ASLOWEN. Slew.

And nolden bi-taken him no fruyt,
Ake *aslowen* him at the laste.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 3.

ASLUPPE. To slip away. (*A.-S.*)

Betere is taken a comeliche y-clothe,
In armes to cusse ant to cluppe,
Then a wrecche y-wedded so wrothe,
Thah he me slowe, ne myhti him *asluppe*.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 38.

ASLY. Willingly. *North.* Ray has it in his
english Words, 1674, p. 3. See also Kennett's
Glossary, *MS. Lansd.* 1033, f. 23. It is
sometimes spelt *astley*.

ASMAN. An ass-driver.

And ye most yeve yowre *asman* curtesy a grot,
other a grosset of Venyse. *MS. Bodl.* 565.

ASMATRYK. Arithmetic.

Of calculacion and negremauncye,
Also of augrym and of *asmatryk*.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 189.

ASMELLE. To smell.

The bor hem gan ful sone *asmelle* ;
Ech he het therof his felle. *Sevyn Sages*, 891.

ASOCIED. Associated. See Account of the
Grocers' Company, p. 321.

Ofte suche have ben *asocied* and felawschipped to
armus, the whiche hir owne lordes ne luste noyt to
have in servise. *Vegecius, MS. Douce* 291, f. 11.

ASOFTE. To soften.

That with here beemes, when she is alofte,
May all the troubill asuaye and *asofte*,
Of worldely wawes within this mortall see.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 3.

ASONDRI. Asunder; separated. (*A.-S.*)

Ther was ferly sorwe and sijt,
When thai schuld *asondri* fare.

Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 2.

Aondry were thei nevere,
Na moore than myn hand may
Meve withoute my fynghes.

Piers Ploughman, p. 358.

ASONKEN. Sunk.

Heom self *asonken* in ther-mit.

W. Mapes, App. p. 345.

ASOON. At even. *North.*

ASOSHE. Awry; aslant. *East.* Palsgrave says,
"as one weareth his bonnet." Sometimes spelt
ashoshe. See *Awash*.

A-SOUND. In a swoon.

They hang'd their heads, they drooped down,
A word they could not speak :
Robin said, Because I fell *a-sound*,
I think ye'll do the like. *Robin Hood*, i. 112.

ASOURE. "Gumme of *asoure*" is mentioned in
a medical receipt printed in *Reliq. Antiq.*
i. 53.

ASOYLINGE. Absolution.

And to sywl this mansinge, and the *asoylinge* al so,
We assigneth the bissop of Winchestre ther-to.
Rob. Glouc. p. 502.

ASOYNEDE. Excused. So Hearne explains it.
See the passage in *Rob. Glouc.* p. 539, and
Assoine. It is translated by *refutatus* in
Prompt. Parv. and made synonymous with
refused.

ASP. A kind of poplar. The word is still in use
in Herefordshire. "The popler or *aspe* tree,
populus,"—*Vocabula Stanbrigii*, 1615. See

Prompt. Parv. p. 15 ; Florio, in v. *Brio* ; and
the curious enumeration of trees in Chaucer,
Cant. T. 2923.

ASPARE. To spare. (*A.-N.*)

And seyen he was a nygard
That no good myghte *aspere*
To frend ne to fremmed,
The fend have his soule !

Piers Ploughman, p. 303.

ASPAUD. Astride. *North.*

ASPECCIOUN. Sight.

The brytte sonne in herte he gan to colde,
Inly astonied in his *aspeccioun*.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

ASPECHE. A serpent. See Cooperi Thesaurus,
in v. *Iynx*.

ASPECT. This word was almost invariably ac-
cented on the last syllable in the time of
Shakespeare. See Farmer's Essay, ed. 1821,
p. 34.

ASPECTE. Expectation.

The 10. of Jun I was discharged from bands at the
assizes, contrary to the *aspects* of all men.

MS. Ashmole 208.

ASPECYALL. Especial.

Yff ye love a damsell yn *aspeccyall*,
And thynke on here to do costage ;
When sche seyth galantys revell yn hall,
Yn here hert she thynkys owtrage.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 29.

Soo that they may too thy mercy ateyne,
At thys perlament most in *aspeccialle*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 42.

ASPEN-LEAF. Metaphorically, the tongue.

For if they myghte be suffred to begin ones in the
congregacion to fal in disputing, those *aspen-leaves*
of theirs would never leave waggyng.

Sir T. More's Workes, p. 769.

ASPER. A kind of Turkish coin. *Skinner*.

ASPERAUNCE. Hope. (*A.-N.*)

Forthirir *Asperaunce*, and many one.

Courte of Love, 1033.

ASPERAUNT. Bold. (*A.-N.*)

Hy ben natheles faire and wighth,
And gode, and engyneful to fighth,
And have horses avenaunt,
To hem stalworthe and *asperaunt*.

Kyng Alisaunder, 4871.

ASPERE. A kind of hawk.

There is a questyon axed whether a man shall call
a spare hawk or a spere hawke, or an *asper* hawke.

The Book of St. Albans, ed. 1810, sig. C. iii.

ASPERLICHE. Roughly.

Strong knight he was hardi and suel,
Ther he defended him *asperliche*.

Gy of Warwike, p. 84.

ASPERLY. Roughly. See Skelton's Works,
i. 205 ; Boucher, in v. *Asprely*.

And Alexander with his ost him *asperly* folowed.

MS. Ashmole 44, f. 46.

ASPERNE. To spurn.

It was prudente pollecie not to *asperne* and dis-
deyne the lytle small powre and weakenes of the
ennemye.

Hall, Richard III. f. 28.

ASPERSION. A sprinkling. This original sense
of the word is not now in use. See the Tempest,
iv. 1 ; Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, p. 8.
Florio writes it *asperging*, in v. *Abberfatione*.

ASPET. Sight; aspect.

In thyn *aspet* ben alle liche,
The povere men and eek the riche!

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 58.

ASPHODIL. A daffodil. Florio gives it as the translation of *heroïno*.

ASPIDIS. A serpent; an aspis. The correct Latin word is given in the argument.

A serpent, whiche that *aspidis*
Is clepid, of his kynde hath this.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

ASPIE. (1) To espie. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 13521; *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 201; *Piers Ploughman*, p. 350.

The pepyl so fast to hym doth falle,
Be prevy menys, as we *aspye*;
yf he procede, son sen ge xalle
That oure lawys he wyl dystre.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 249.

(2) A spy. See the House of Fame, ii. 196.

Pilate sent oute his *aspies*,

Sikirliche bi fele sties. *MS. Addit. 10036, f. 22.*

I schal sette enemytees bitwixe thee and the womman, and bitwixe thi seed and hir seed; she shal breke thin hed, and thou schalt sette *aspies* to hir heele.

Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. 277.

ASPILL. A rude or silly clown. *Yorksh.*

ASPIOUR. A spy; a scout.

Also that thei mowe the blether loke, and the betir wil goo and come when they ben send in office of *aspours* by boldnesse of hir swiftnesse.

Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 12.

ASPIRATION. An aspirate. See this form of the word in the French Alphabet, 1615, p. 22.

ASPIREMENT. Breathing.

Ayre is the thridde of elementis,
Of whos kynde his *aspiementis*
Taketh every livis creature.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 194.

ASPORTATION. A carrying away. *Rider.* Blackstone uses the word. See Richardson, in v.

ASPOSSCHALL. Aspostolical.

Ys not thys a wondurs case,
Thatt this yonge chylde soche knolege hase?
Now surely he hath *asposschall* grace.

Presentation in the Temple, p. 84.

ASPRE. Rough; sharp. (*A.-N.*) *Rider* gives *asperate* in the same sense. See the Halle of John Halle, i. 530; Chaucer's Boethius, p. 366.

And in her *aspre* plainte thus she seide.

Troilus and Cresside, iv. 827.

ASPREAD. Spread out. *West.* See Jennings' Dialects, p. 156.

ASPRENESSE. Roughness.

Of whyche soules, quod she, I trowe that some ben tourmented by *asprenesse* of paine, and some soules I trowe ben exercysed by a purgyng mekenesse, but my counsaile nys nat to determine of this paine.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 390.

ASPRONGUN. Sprung.

This kenred is *asprongun* late.

Digby Mysteries, p. 118.

ASPYEE. Espial.

But alle the sleighte of his tresone,
Horestis wiste it by *aspyes*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 98.

ASPYRE. To inspire. See a passage from Sir T. More's Workes, p. 927, quoted by Stevenson, in his additions to Boucher.

A-SQUARE. At a distance.

Yf he hym myght fynd, he nothyng wold hym spare;
That herd the Pardoner wele, and held hym bettir
a-square.

Urry's Chaucer, p. 549.

The Pardoner myght nat ne hym nether touch,
But held hym *a-square* by that othir side.

Ibid.

ASQUINT. Awry. It is translated by *obliquus* in Baret's Alvearie, 1580, in v. Carr says *asquin* is still used in the same sense in Craven. See Armin's Nest of Ninnies, p. 11; Brit. Bibl. ii. 334; Florio, in v. *Cipigliare*; Cotgrave, in v. *Oeil*.

The world still looks *asquint*, and I deride
His purblind judgment: Grissil is my bride.

Patient Grissel, p. 15.

ASS. (1) To ask; to command. *North.*

He said he had more sorow than sho,
And *assed* wat was best to do.

MS. Cott. Galba E. ix. f. 38.

Thou speke to hym wythe wordes heynde,
So that he let my people pas
To wyldernes, that thay may weynde
To worshyp me as I wylle *asse*.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 58.

(2) Cooper, in his Dictionaire, in v. *Asinus*, says, "The *asse* waggeth his eares, a proverbe applied to them, whiche, although they lacke learnynge, yet will they babble and make a countenance, as if they knewe somewhat."

(3) Ashes. *North.*

ge honowre your sepultours curiously with golde and sylver, and in vesselle made of precyouse stans ge putt the *asse* of your bodys whenne thay ere brynned.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 34.

ASSACH. An old custom among the Welsh, according to Cowell, whereby a person accused of a crime was enabled to clear himself upon the oaths of three hundred men. See his Interpreter, 1658.

ASSAIES. "At all assaies," i. e. at all points, in every way, at all hours. Florio has, "*Apiástra armáto*, armed at all *assaies*," i. e. at all points, or "a tous poynts," as Palsgrave has it, f. 438. See Skelton's Works, i. 239, 300.

And was avauncyd ther, so that he
Worshipfully levyd there all his daies,
And kept a good howsehold at all *assaies*.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 42.

Shorten thou these wicked daies;

Thinke on thine oath at all *assaies*.

Drayton's Harmonie of the Church, 1591.

ASSAILE. An attack. Malory uses this word as a substantive in his Morte d'Arthur, ii. 334.

ASSALVE. To salve; to allay.

Thus I procure my wo, alas!
In framing him his joy,
I seeke for to *assalve* my sore,
I breede my cheefe annoy.

Galfrido and Bernardo, 1570.

ASSART. According to Cowell, assart lands are parts of forests cleared of wood, and put into a state of cultivation, for which rents were paid under the name of assart rents. It is also a verb. "Assart," says Blount, "is taken for an offence committed in the forest by plucking up those woods by the roots that are thickets or coverts of the forest, and by making them

plain as arable land." See also Scatcherd's History of Morley, p. 166.

ASSASSINATE Assassination.

What hast thou done,
To make this barbarous base *assassinate*
Upon the person of a prince?

Dante's Civil Wars, iii. 78.

ASSATION. Roasting. (*Lat*)

ASSAULT. The expression "to go *assault*" is translated by the Latin word *catulo* in Rider's Dictionary, 1640. The phrase occurs in Cooper and Higgins, and is still in use.

And whanne the fixene be *assaut* and goth yn hure love, and ache sebeth the dogge fox, she cryeth with an hoos voys, as a wood hound doth

MS Bodl. 346.

ASSAUT An assault. (*A.-N.*) It is still used in Shropshire both as a noun and a verb. Cf. Richard Coer de Lion, 1900.

And by *assaut* he wan the citee after,
And rent adoun bothe wall and spurre, and raster.
Chaucer, Cant. T 991.

ASSAULTABLE Capable of being taken.

The Englyshe gunners shot so well that the walles of the toune wert beaten doune and rosed with the ordinaunce, insomuche that by ix. of the clocks the toune was made *assaultable*. *Hall, Henry VIII* f. 118.

ASSAVE To save.

Ho so wile in soule *assui*,
He as mot abinge *far-leme*,
And ho so leost is soule, he *assaves*,
Nou may ech man cheose *MS Laud*, 108, f. 1

ASSAY. (1) Essay, trial.

After *amy*, then may ye welte:
Why blame ye me withoute offence?
Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 103.

(2) To try; to prove, to taste. It seems to be, essayed, tried, proved, in the following passage

Thow semyst a stalward and a stronge,
Amy schall thow be. *Robin Hood*, i. 90.

(3) A tasting of dishes at the tables of high personages previously to the repast. See *Assayer*, and Florio, in v. *Crescenza*.

Kyng Rycharde sate doune to dyner, and was served without curtesie or *assaye*, he muche merraylyng at the sodayne mutacion of the thyng, demaunded of the esquier why he dyd not his duty.

Hall, Henry IV f. 14.

(4) In hunting, to take the *assay*, is to draw the knife along the belly of the deer, beginning at the brisket, to discover how fat he is. According to Gifford, this was a mere ceremony the knife was put into the hands of the "best person" in the field, and drawn lightly down the belly, that the chief huntsman might be entitled to his fee. See Ben Jonson's Works, vi. 270.

At th' *assay* kytte hym, that lordes maye so
Anone fatte or lene whether that he be.

Boke of St. Albans, ed. 1810, sig. E. 1.

(5) In the following passage it appears to be used in a peculiar sense, the attempt, the moment of doing it.

And ryght as he was at *assaye*
Hys lykyng vanysch all awaye

Le Bone Floyance of Roma, 1500.

(6) Philpot translates *contentus ea doctrina* in Curio, by "assayed with thilk doctrine." See his Works, p. 376.

(7) Trial; hence, experience.

bhorte wytted men and lyttel of *assaye*, saye that
Paradyse is longe sayllynge out of the erthe that men
dwelle inne, and also departeth frome the erthe, and
is as hyghe as the mone

Notes to Morte d'Arthur, p. 472.

ASSAYER. A taster in palaces, and the houses of barons, to guard against poisoning.

Thyn *assayer* schalle be an hownde,
To *assaye* thy mete before the.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 38, f. 241.

ASSAYING. A musical term. Grassineau explains it, "a flourishing before one begins to play, to try if the instruments be in tune, or, to run divisions to lead one into the piece before us." See his Musical Dictionary, p. 6.

ASSAYNE. A term in hare hunting. See the Book of St. Albans sig. D. iv.

ASSBURD A box for ashes. *North.*

ASSCHELER. Some kind of weapon.

That kynde of the Cysten, and kepten the walles
With arrowes, and arblaste, and *asschellers* manye.

MS. Coll. Colig. A. ii. f. 117.

ASSCHEN. Ashes.

As blaun as *asschen* hy lay op ryst,
The Ctols to-fore hire stod

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

ASSCHREINT. Deceived. (*f.-N.*)

A t dame, he saide, ich was *asschreint*,
Ich wende thou haddest ben adreint.

Servyn Sagoe, 1485.

ASSCHYS. Ashes. See *Askes*.

Aschys I eete in stede of brede,
My drynk is watyr that I wepe.

Black's Penitential Psalms, p. 33.

ASSE. (1) At asse, i. e. prepared?

And fond our men alle at *asse*,
That the Paleys oo might passe.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 270.

(2) Hath. *MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6.*

ASSEASE. To cease. *Rider.*

ASSECURE. To make certain of; to make safe.

And so hath Henric *asscur'd* that side,
And therewithall his state of Gasconie.

Dante's Civil Wars, iv. 9.

ASSE-EARE The herb comfrey. See a list of plants in the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 137.

ASSEER. To assure. *Yorksh.*

ASSEGE. A nege. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 10620; Troilus and Creseide, i. 465. It is used as a verb in Holmshed, Hist. Engl. p. 44, as a subst. in Hist. Irel p. 51.

The sunne by that was net adoun,
The *assege* thanne hay y-lafte

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 44.

That host he lefte ate Pavylloun,

The *assege* to kepe thare. *Ibid.* f. 47.

ASSELE. To seal. (*A.-N.*) See Gesta Romanorum, pp. 64, 65, 134; Boke of Curtasye, p. 23. Withlone and withoute loken so,

The lokes *asseled* w th seles two.

Curator Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab f. 103

ASSEMBLAUNCE. Resemblance. *Skinner.*

ASSEMBLEABLE. Likeness.

Every thynge that berthe lyfe desyreth to be conjoyned to his *assembleable*, and every man shall be associate to his owne symilitude.

Dial. of Creatures Moralised, p. 96.

ASSEMBLEMENT. A gathering.

Whon e Gwold mette with grete *assembliement*
In battaile strong at Hevenfeld, as God would.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 90

ASSEMBLET. Assembled.

Praving and desyring that the comownes of Ing-
lond, be vertu of thys present parlement *assembled*,
to comyne the seyde mater, and to gyff thereto her
assent

MS. Rot. Parl. C. 7.

ASSENE. Asses.

3if on of ouwer *assene* in a put fulle to day,
Nold ye nougt drawe hire op for the feste

MS. Laud. 108, f. 2.

ASSENEL. Arsenic. *Prompt. Parv.*

ASSENT. (1) Consenting; agreeing

But *assent* with hert and hool credence,
Havynge therof noon ambiguyte.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 59, f. 172.

Medea, whan sche was *assente*,
Come sone to that parlement.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 155.

(2) Consent; agreement.

When my sailur and y be at *assente*,
Y wylle not sayle the be the rode.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 64.

The wyfes of ful highe prudence
Have of *assent* made ther avow.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 134.

(3) Sent (*A.-S.*) See Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.*
134, f. 52, *assente*, where some copies have
assente. Perhaps we should read *as sente*, i. e.
has sent.

ASSENTATION. Flattery (*Lat.*)

Yet bee, making relation to other his frendes
what I had done, left mee not quiet till they likewyse
had seene them, whose petawason, as it seemed with-
out any suspicion of *assentation* or flattery, so hath it
made mee bolder at this present then before.

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 9.

ASSENTATOR. A flatterer. *Elyot.*

ASSENTIATH. Assent; consent.

Therfor yf ye *assentiath* to,
At al perils wil y go.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 46.

ASSENTION. Consent.

Show me thy waste; then let me there withall,
By the *assention* of thy lawn, see all.

Harriek's Works, f. 216.

ASSENYCKE. Arsenic. Palsgrave is the au-
thority for this form of the word.

ASSEORE. An usher. "Sir Wilham Martelle,
the Kynges *asseore*," is mentioned in the He-
raults' College MS. of Robert of Gloucester,
quoted in Hearn's edition, p. 162.

ASSEPERSELIE. The chervil. It is the trans-
lation of *cicutaria* in the Nomenclator, 1585,
p. 131. Cf. Cotgrave, in v. *Cicutaire*.

ASSES-BRIDGE. A familiar name for prop. 5,
b. i. of Euclid, on account of its difficulty.

ASSES FOOT. The herb coltsfoot. Florio gives
it as the translation of *Camelenuca*.

ASSETH. Sufficiently; enough (*A.-N.*) See
Piers Ploughman, p. 362, "if it suffise nougt
for *assetz*," where some editions read *assetz*.
It is connected with the term *assets*, still in
use. Skinner translates it *assensus*.

Nevr shall make his richesse
Asseth unto his gredynesse.

Rom of the Rose, 5600.

ASSETTETH. Assailed. (*A.-N.*)

And yf that they be erreure thus contrevyd,
Arayse an oost with strengthe and us *asseteth*.

Boswell, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 206.

ASSHE. To ask.

Ryse up, he sayde, and the way *asshe*
To Wyltune and to that Abbas Wultrud.

Chron. Wyndun, p. 77

ASSHEARD. A keeper of asses. *Rider.*

ASSHOLE. A receptacle for ashes. *North.*

ASSIDUALLY. Constantly.

Gentle sir, though I am *assidually* used to com-
plaints, yet were my heart contracted into tongue.

The Cyprian Academic 1647, ii. 46.

ASSIDUATE. Constant; continual. See Fa-
brian, as quoted by Boucher and Richardson.

ASSIDUE. This word, according to Mr Hunter,
is in common use in Yorkshire to describe a
species of yellow tinsel much used by the
mummers at Christmas, and by the rustics who
accompany the plough or ploughman in its
rounds through the parish, as part of their fan-
tastical decoration. It is used in the cutlery
manufacture of Hallamshire.

ASSIL-TOOTH. A grinder, situated near the
axis of the jaw. *North.*

ASSIL-TREE. An axle-tree. *North.*

ASSIMULED. Assimilated

No prince in our tyme made to your byghnes be
either compared or *assimuled* *Hall, Henry IV. f. 27.*

ASSINDE. Assigned. See Collier's *Hist. Dram.*
Poet. i. 32.

O heavenly gyft, that rules the mynd,
Even as the sterne dothe rule the shippe
O musicke, whom the Gods *assinde*
To comforte manne, whom cares would nippe!

Percy's Reliques, p. 60.

ASSINEGO. A Portuguese word, meaning a
young ass. Hence applied to a silly fellow, a
fool. Shakespeare has the word in *Troilus and*
Cressida, ii. 1, and it is not unfrequently
found in the Elizabethan writers as a term of
reproach. Ben Jonson, in his *Expostulation*
with Inigo Jones, makes a severe pun on his
name, telling him he was an *ass-inigo* to judge
by his ears.

ASSISE. (1) Place; situation. (*A.-N.*)

There he was not a point truly,
That it has in his right *assise*.

Rom. of the Rose, 1237.

Fare now forth to thil bath that faire is kevered,
For it is genli greithed in a god *arise*.

Paul and the Werewolf, p. 160.

(2) The "long *assise*" in the first of the follow-
ing passages is conjectured by Sir W. Scott,
to be a term of chess now disused. Tristrem
is playing at chess, and he played so long a
time "the long *assise*," that he won six hawks,
and 100*l.* This, I apprehend, is the correct
meaning. In the second instance the same
phrase is applied to a measure of length, in-
stead of a measure of time. See also *Rom. of*
the Rose, 1392. Skinner makes it synonymous
with *size*.

Now bothe her wedde lvs,
And play that bi-globe,
Y-sett he hath the long *arise*,
And endred beth ther inne. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 152.

He felle depe or he myght ryse,
Thretty fote of *longe assyse*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 221.

We have another instance of the word in the same sense in the romance of Sir Tryamour in the MS. in the Cambridge Public Library. After this hero has cut off the legs of the giant Burlond, he tells him that they are both "at oon assyse," i. e. of the same length.

A lytulle lower, syr, seyde hee,
And let us smalle go wyth thee;
Now are we bothe at oon *assyse*!

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 81.

(3) Assizes. Hence, judgment.

The kyng he sende word ageyn, that he hadde ys franchise

In ys owne court, for to loke domes and *assise*.

Rob. Glouc. p. 53.

3ow to teche God hath me sent,
His lawys of lyff that arn ful wyse;
Them to lern be dyligent,
3oure soulys may thei save at the last *assyse*.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 60.

(4) Commodities.

Whan ther comes marchaundise,
With corn, wyn, and stell, othir other *assises*,
To heore lond any schip,
To house they wollith anon skyppe.

Kyng Alisaunder, 7074.

(5) Regulation; established custom. See Octovian, 81, where, however, Weber interprets it, "situation, rank." (*A.-N.*)

Sire, he said, bi God in heven,
Thise boillouns that bollen seven,
Bitoknen thine seven wise,
That han i-wrowt ayen the *assise*.

Sevyn Sages, 2490.

(6) To settle; to confirm; to choose. See Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 541. In our second example it means *fixed*.

Two cardinalis he hath *assised*,
With other lordis many moo,
That with his douȝter schulden goo.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 65.

The whiche upon his hede *assysed*
He bereth, and eke there ben devised
Upon his wombe sterres thre.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 147.

ASSISH. Foolish. *Var. dial.* Florio has, "*Asinaggine, assishnesse, blockishnesse.*"

Passe not, therefore, though Midas prate,
And *assish* judgement give.

Galfrido and Bernardo, 1570.

ASSKES. Ashes.

Y wolde suche damsellys yn fyre were brent,
That the *asskes* with the wynde away myght fly.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 29.

ASS-MANURE. Manure of ashes. *North.*

ASSMAYHED. Dismayed.

Bot he stode alle *assmayhed* as styлле as ston.

Chron. Vilodun. p. 43.

ASS-MIDDEN. A heap of ashes. *North.*

ASSNOOK. Under the fire-grate. *Yorksh.*

ASSOBRE. To grow sober or calm.

Of suche a drynke as I coveyte,
I schulde *assobre* and fare wel.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 178.

ASSOIL. To soil. So explained by Richardson, in a passage in Beaumont and Fletcher. Per-

haps we may read *assail*. I mention it as a mere conjecture.

ASSOILE. (1) To absolve. See Lye's additions to Junius, in v. Puttenham has it as a substantive, meaning confession. See Nares, in v. *Assoile*; Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 209.

And so to ben *assolled*,
And siththen ben houseled.

Piers Ploughman, p. 419.

God bring thaire saules untill his blis,
And God *assoyl* tham of thaire sin,
For the gude will that thai war in.

Minot's Poems, p. 12.

(2) To solve; to answer. (*A.-N.*)

Caym, come fforthe and answere me,
Asoyl my qwestyon anon-ryght.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 38.

ASSOINE. Excuse; delay. (*A.-N.*) See Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 21; Kyng Alisaunder, 1021. Also a verb, as in our first example.

The scholde no weder me *assoine*.

Flor. and Blanch. 67.

Therefore hit higte Babiloyne,
That shend thing is withouten *assoine*.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 15.

ASSOMON. To summon. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 228, 275, 278; ii. 406; Brit. Bibl. i. 67.

That is wel said, quod Philobone, indede,
But were ye not *assomoned* to appere
By Mercurius, for that is al my drede?

Court of Love, 170.

ASSORTE. An assembly. (*A.-N.*) "By one *assorte*," in one company.

I wole you tech a newe play;
Sitte down here by one *assorte*,
And better myrthe never ye saye.

MS. Douce 175, p. 49.

ASSOTE. To dote on. (*A.-N.*) This word is a favourite with Gower. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 90, ii. 65, 161; Cotgrave, in v. *Bon*; Florio, in v. *Impazzare*; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 428.

This wyfe, whiche in her lustes grene,
Was fayre and fresshe and tender of age,
She may not let the courage
Of hym, that wol on her *assote*.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 12.

So besilliche upon the note
They herken, and in suche wise *assote*,
That they here ryȝt cource and wey
Forȝete, and to here ere obeye.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

ASSOWE. In a swoon.

Hurre modur adoun *assowe* dudde fall,
For sorwe he myȝt wepe no more.

Chron. Vilodun. p. 56.

ASS-PLUM. Florio has "*Asinine*, a kinde of *asse-plum* or horse-plum."

ASS-RIDDLIN. In Yorkshire, on the eve of St. Mark, the ashes are riddled or sifted on the hearth. It is said that if any of the family die within the year, the shoe of the fated person will be impressed on the ashes.

ASSUBJUGATE. To subjugate.

Nor by my will *assubjugate* his merit.

Troilus and Cressida, II. 3.

ASSUE. A term applied to a cow when drained of her milk at the season of calving. *Somerset*. Generally pronounced *azew*, as in the Dorset dialect.

ASSUEDLY. Consecutively?

As ille men dus day and nyght that es *assuedly* in wele and wa. *MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 2.*

ASSUMP. Raised.

The saied bishophe, now beyng Cardinal, was assoyled of his bishopricke of Wynchester, where-upon he sued unto our holy father to have a bulle declaratory, notwithstanding he was *assump* to the state of cardinall, that the sea was not voyde.

Hall, Henry VI. f. 61.

ASSURANCE. Affiance; betrothing for marriage. See Pembroke's *Arcadia*, p. 17, quoted by Nares.**ASSURDED.** Broke forth. From *Sourd*.

Then he *assurded* into this exclamacyon Unto Diana, the goddess immortal.

Skelton's Works, l. 374.

ASSURE. (1) To confide. (*A.-N.*)

Therefore, as frendfullche in me *assure*, And tell me platte what is thine encheson.

Troilus and Crescide, l. 681.

(2) To affiance; to betroth.

There lovely Amoret, that was *assur'd* To lusty Perigot, bleeds out her life, Forc'd by some iron hand and fatal knife.

Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 107.

(3) Assurance.

Redy efte to profre a newe *assure* For to ben trewe, and mercy me to prey.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 432.

ASSUREDLYEST. Safest.

A great number of commons, all chosen men, with speres on foote, whiche were the most *assuredlyest* harnessed that hath bene sene.

Hall, Henry VIII. f. 42.

AS-SWYTHE. Quickly. This word generally ought to be divided; yet Robert de Brunne, in *MS. Harl. 1701*, seems occasionally to use it as one word.**ASSYGGE.** A hunting term.

Ye shull say, *ilcoosque, ilcoosque*, alwey whan they fynde wele of hym, and then ye shul keste out *assygge* al abowte the feld for to se where he be go out of the pasture, or ellis to his foorme.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 153.

ASSYNED. Joined.

Now, by my trouth, to speke my mynde, Syns they be so loth to be *assyned*.

Plays called the Foure PP.

ASSYNG. To assign.

Go thy way and make thi curse, As I shall *assyng* the by myn advyse.

Digby Mysteries, p. 41.

AST. Asked. *North.* Cf. Towneley *Myst.* p. 200.

The seet scho *aste* for hir sonnes myght hir thynk wele sett.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 231.

The blaschop *ast* in quat stid He shuld this kirke gere make.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 79.

ASTA. Hast thou. This form of the word is given in the *Clavis* to the Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 90. *Astow* is common in interrogative clauses in old English.**ASTABILISHE.** To establish.

I shall at all tymes and in all places, whansooever I shalbe called uppon, be redye and glad to conferme, ratefie, and *astabilishe* this my deyd, purpos, mynd, and intent, as shalbe devised by the lerned counsell of the kynges said highnes.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 154.

ASTABLE. To confirm.

Lutheries, the Pope of Rome, He *astabled* swithe sone Godes werkes for to worche.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 96.

ASTANT. Standing.

The might him se *astant* the by. *Rembrun, p. 479.*

ASTAROTH. This name, as given to one of the devils, occurs in a curious list of actors in Jubinal's *Myst. Inéd. ii. 9*. See Towneley *Mysteries*, p. 246; Piers Ploughman, p. 393.**ASTAT.** State; estate; dignity.

Whan he is set in his *astat*, Thre thevys be brout of synful gyse.

Coventry Mysteries, p. 12.

ASTAUNCHE. To satisfy.

And castethe one to chese to hir delite, That may better *astaunche* hir appetite.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 30.

ASTE. As if; although. It is the translation of *acsi* in an early gloss. in *Reliq. Antiq. i. 8*.

Undir ilc post thay layden, *Aste* the clerus hemselven sayden, Four yven leves togydir knyht, For to proven of his wit. *MS. Cantab. Dd. i. 17.*

ASTEDE. Stood. (*A.-S.*) So explained by Hearne, in *Gloss. to Rob. Glouc. p. 305*, where we should probably read *an a stede*, i. e. in a place.**ASTEeping.** Steeping; soaking.

There we lay'd *asteeping*, Our eyes in endless weeping. *Fletcher.*

ASTEER. Active; bustling; stirring abroad. *North.* See the *Craven Dialect, ii. 359*.**ASTELLABRE.** An astrolabe.

With him his *astellabre* he nom, Whiche was of fyn golde precious.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 188.

ASTELY. Hastily.

Or els, Jesu, y aske the reyd *Astely* that y wer deyd. *Sir Amadas, 396.*

ASTEMYNGE. Esteeming.

But the duke, litle *astemynges* such a defect, quick-lye after persuaded the kyng to take syr Rycharde agayne to his favour. *Archæologia, xxii. 226.*

ASTENTE. Stopped. (*A.-S.*) See Wright's *Pol. Songs*, p. 342; Will. and the Werwolf, p. 56.

And or thay come to Mantrible Nevere thay ne *astente*. *MS. Ashmole 33, f. 15.* And thou that madest hit so touz, Al thi boost is sone *a-stint*.

Append. to W. Mapes, p. 341.

ASTER. Easter. *North.* Mr. Hartshorne gives this form of the word as current in Shropshire. Cf. Audelay's *Poems*, p. 41.

And thus this *aster* lomb apered.

Chron. Filodun. p. 88.

ASTERDE. To escape. (*A.-S.*)

Tho wiste he wel the kyngis herte, That he the deth ne schulde *asterde*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 50.

ASTERED. Disturbed. (*A.-S.*) In the following passage, the *Lincoln MS.* reads *stirred*. Verstegan has *astired*.

For all here michel pryde, The stout man was *astered*.

Sir Degrevante, Camb. MS.

ASTERISM. A constellation. *Miege.*

ASTERLAGOUR. An astrolabe.

His almagiste, and bokis grete and smale,
His *asterlagour*, longing for his art,
His augrim-stonis lying feire apart.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 25.

ASTERT. (1) To escape. (*A.-S.*) See Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 9; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 183; Gower, ed. 1532, f. 70; Chaucer, Cant. T. 1597, 6550; Piers Ploughman, p. 225; Digby Mysteries, p. 8.

Of wiche the course myzte not *asterte*
Philototes, that was the more experte.

MS. Digby 230.

Ther schalle no worldis good *asterte*
His honde, and git he zeveth almease.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

The to love make me so expert,
That helle peynes I mot *astert*.

MS. Harl. 2406, f. 85.

(2) Hence, to release. (*A.-S.*)

And smale titheres weren foule y-shent,
If any persone wold upon hem plaine,
Ther might *astert* hem no pecunial peine.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 6896.

(3) To alarm; to take unawares.

No danger there the shepherd can *astert*.

Spenser's Ecl. Nov. 187.

ASTEYNTTE. Attainted.

What dostow here, unwrast gome?
For thyn harm thou art hider y-come!
He! fyle *asteynte* horesone!

To mis to was ay thy wone. *Kyng Alisaunder, 880.*

ASTIEGNUNG. Ascension. *Verstegan.*

ASTIGE. To ascend; to mount upwards. *Verstegan.*

ASTINT. Stunned. (*A.-S.*)

With so noble swerdes dent,
That hem *astint* verrament.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 309.

ASTIPULATE. To bargain; to stipulate. *Hall.*

ASTIRE. (1) The hearth. See *Astre.*

Bad her take the pot that sod over the fire,
And set it abooove upon the *astire*.

Utterson's Pop. Poet. li. 78.

(2) To stir; to move. *Verstegan.*

ASTIRTE. Started; leapt.

Astirte til him with his rippe,

And bigan the fish to kippe. *Havelok, 893.*

ASTITE. Anon; quickly. This word is found in the North Country Vocabularies of Ray and Thoresby. Cf. Torrent of Portugal, p. 28.

Ful richelliche he gan him schrede,
And lepe *astite* opon a stede;
For nothing he nold abide.

Amis and Amiloun, 1046.

ASTIUNE. A precious stone.

Ther is saphir, and unlune,
Carbuncle and *astione*,
Smaragde, lugre, and prassiune.

Cocayne, ap. Warton, i. 9.

ASTOD. Stood. See Chron. of England, 62; Reliq. Antiq. i. 101.

Sum he smot opon the hode,
At the girdel the swerd *astode*.

Gy of Warwike, p. 47.

A-STOGG'D. Having one's feet stuck fast into clay or dirt. *Dorset.*

ASTOND. To withstand. See Wright's Poli-

tical Songs, p. 338; Gy of Warwike, pp. 1, 47; Rob. Glouc. p. 20.

Thou ssalt have thi wil of al Egipte londe,
Ssal nevere no man thine heste *astonde*.

MS. Bodl. 652, f. 4.

So korven and hewen with mani hond,
That non armour might hem *astond*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 328.

ASTONE. Confounded.

He dradde him of his owen sone,
That maketh him wel the more *astone*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 187.

ASTONED. (1) Confounded; astonished. *Astionied* is very common in early writers, and is also found in the Scriptures, Dan. v. 9, &c. Florio in v. *Aggricciare*, has the verb to *astony*, to confound. See Troilus and Creseide, i. 274. Urry has also *astoined*.

This soden cas this man *astoned* so,
That red he wex, abaist, and al quaking
He stood, unnethes said he wordes mo.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 8192.

(2) Stunned. (*A.-S.*)

Vor her hors were al *astoned*, and noldc after wylle
Sywe uother spore ne brydel, ac stode ther al styлле.

Rob. Glouc. p. 396.

ASTONISH. To stun with a blow.

Enough, captain: you have *astonished* him.

Henry V. v. 1.

ASTONNE. To confound.

It doth in halfe an howre *astonne* the taker so,
And mastreth all his sences, that he feeleth weale
nor woe. *Romeus and Juliet, p. 64.*

Suerly these be examples of more vehemencie
than mans tong can expresse, to fear and *astonne* such
evyl persones as wyl not leve one houre vacant from
doyng and exercysing crueltie, mischief, or out-
ragious lyvyng. *Hall, Richard III. f. 34.*

A-STOODD. Sunk fast into the ground, as a waggon. *Dorset.*

ASTOPARD. Some kind of animal?

Of Ethiope he was y-bore,
Of the kind of *astopards*;
He had tuskes like a boar,
An head like a libbard.

Ellis's Met. Rom. li. 390.

ASTORE. To provide with stores; to keep up; to replenish; to restore. See Prompt. Parv. pp. 16, 262.; Rob. Glouc. pp. 18, 107, 212, 229, 268. It is used somewhat differently in Kyng Alisaunder, 2025, and the Sevyng Sages, 956, explained by Weber, "together, in a heap, numerous, plentiful;" but I am informed by Dr. Merriman that he has heard it used in Wiltshire as a kind of expletive, thus, "She's gone into the street *astore*." This of course differs from the Irish word.

At cité, borwe, and castel,
Thai were *astored* swithe wel.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 90.

But as the ampte, to eschewe ydelnesse,
In somer is so ful of besinesse,
Or wynter come to safe here from coolde,
She to-foren *astored* hath here holde.

MS. Digby 230.

That on he gaf to *astore* the lýt
Off seint Petur the apostille brýt.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 99.

ASTOUND. To astonish greatly. *Var. dial.*

Till at the last he heard a dreadfull sound,
Which through the wood loud bellowing did rebound,
That all the earth for terror seemd to shake,
And trees did tremble. Th'elfe, therewith *astound*,
Upstartd right from his looser make.

The Faerie Queene, l. vii. 7.

ASTOYNIN. To shake; to bruise. *Prompt. Parv.*

ASTRADDLE. To straddle. *Skinner.*

ASTRAGALS. A kind of game, somewhat like cockall. See a curious account of it in MS. Ashmole 788, f. 162. Blount has *astragahze*, "to play at dice, luckle-bones, or tables." See his *Glossographia*, p. 59.

ASTRAL. Starry.

This latter sort of infidels have often admitted those matters of fact, which we Christians call miracles, and yet have endeavoured to solve them by *astral* operations, and other ways not here to be specified.

Buple's Works, v. 161.

ASTRAMYEN. An astronomer. *Astramyeu* is the form of the word in Kyng Alisaunder, 136; and Chaucer, in his tract on the astrolabe, has *astrologien*, for an astrologer.

Hyt was a gode *astramyeu*

That on the mone kowthe seen

MS. Harl. 2320, f. 31

ASTRANGLED. Strangled. See **WILL** and the Werwolf, p. 6.

For neigh by weren botha for thrust

Astrangled, and ek for prest.

Kyng Alisaunder, 8099.

To night thou schalt i-wis

In strongue de the *astrangled*,

And wende to the pine of helle.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 166.

ASTRAUGHT. Distracted; terrified.

At her syght he was so *astraight*, that of his own mynde unrequested, he made peace with the Massilians.

Goldyng's Justine, f. 179.

ASTRAUNGED. Estranged. *Udal.* This and the last word are taken from Richardson.

ASTRAY. A stray animal. *Prompt. Parv.*

ASTRAYLY. Astray. It is translated by *palabunde* in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 16.

ASTRE. (1) A star. (*Fr.*) Steevens says this word is only to be met with in Southern's *Diana*, 1580. See Shakespeare, vii. 184. Mr. Boswell quotes another instance in Montgomery's *Poems*, ed. 1821, p. 164. See also Jamieson in v. Florio translates *Stella*, "a starre, or any of the celestiaall bodies that give light unto the world; also an *aster*, a planet."

(2) A hearth. "The *astre* or harth of a chimney," MS. Harl. 1129, f. 7. Lamharde, in his *Perambulation of Kent*, ed. 1596, p. 562, says that this word was in his time nearly obsolete in Kent, but that it was retained in "Shropshyre and other parts." See *Astire*.

ASTRELABRE. An astrolabe. (*A-N.*) See Chaucer, *Cant. T.* 3209. I have already quoted the passage from Urry, in v. *Asterlagour*.

ASTRENGTHY. To strengthen.

And bygan to *astrengthy* ys court, and to eche ys maytye

Rob. Glouc. p. 180.

ASTRETCHYN. To reach. It is translated by *astrenyo* in the *Prompt. Parv.* pp. 14, 16, 99.

His byge verin *astreccheth*

With bokis of his ornat enditynge.

Oceleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 282.

ASTREYNID. Constrained.

He is *astreynid* to the thinge that contenyngs and to that thing that is contenyd, and he is also *astreynid* to the thinge that halowis, and to that thinge that is haowld.

MS. Egerton 848, f. 177.

ASTREYT. Straight.

Forsathe he clasyt the lyvere aryt.

And also the membrys benethe *astreyt*.

Reliq. Antiq. l. 150.

ASTRICTED. Restricted.

As her being enclosed in a strait place wil by force utter his flamme, and as the course of water *astrected* and letted will flowe and burst out in continuance of time.

Hall, Henry VI. f. 90.

ASTRID. Inclined. *Suffolk.*

ASTRIDGE. An ostrich.

He make thee eate yron like an *astridge*, and swallow my sword like a great plume.

The First Part of the Contentum, 1534.

ASTRIDLANDS. Astride. *North.* See Ray's *English Words*, in v. *astrid*.

ASTRINGE. To bind, to compel. (*Lat.*)

Albeit your Highnes, having an honorable place, be named as one of the principal contrahentes, yet nevertheless your grace is not *astringed* or bounden to any charge or other thing.

State Papers, l. 119.

ASTRINGER. "Enter a gentle *astringer*" is a stage direction in *All's Well* that ends *Well*, v. 1. Steevens says "a gentle *astringer*" is a "gentleman-falconer," and gives a reference to Cowell that requires verification.

ASTRIPOTENT. The ruler of the stars. (*Lat.*)

The high *astripotent* auctor of alle.

MS. Harl. 2251, l. 79

ASTROD. Stradling. *Somerset.*

ASTROIE. To destroy.

And aspie hem bi tropie.

And so fond hem to *astroie*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 261.

ASTROIT. A kind of precious (?), stone. *Minshew.* Sometimes called the star-stone. Brome, in his *Travels over England*, p. 12, mentions finding many of them at Lassington, co. Gloucester, and gives a particular account of their nature.

ASTROLOGY. A herb mentioned by Palsgrave, f. 18, and by Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 201. It is perhaps the same with the *aristology*, two species of which are mentioned in an old poem in *Archæologia*, xxx. 386.

ASTRONOMER. An astrologer. This sense of the term is usual with our early writers. See Minot's *Poems*, p. 85.

A leard *astronomer*, great magician,

Who lives hard-by reir'd.

Beaumont and Fletcher, l. 150.

ASTRONOMIEN. Astrologer.

Whiche was an *astronomien*,

And eek a gret magician

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 146.

ASTROPHELL. A bitter herb; probably starwort, according to Nares.

My little flock, whom earst I lov'd so well,

And wout to feed with finest grasse that grew,

Feede ye henceforth ou bit of *astropell*,

And stinking smallage and unsavory rue.

Spenser, Daphn. 344.

ASTROUT. This word is still used in Somersetshire, explained by Mr. Norris, MS. Glossary, "in a stiff, projecting posture, as when the fingers are kept out stiff." Sir Thomas More, Workes, p. 98, applies it to a stomach swelled by gluttony, "What good can the great glutton do with his bely standing *astrote* like a taber." In Prompt. Parv. p. 16, "a-strut" is translated by *turgide*; and Palmer says it is used in the north-east of Devon in the sense of *astride*. The word occurs in the first sense in a curious poem in the Auchinleck MS. printed in Wright's Political Songs, p. 336; and the following example is taken from another copy in the Bodleian Library, unknown to Mr. Wright, which is valuable as completing his imperfect one. Cowper has *astrut*, as quoted by Richardson.

Now Godis soule is al day suore,
The knyf schal stonde *a-strut*;
And thow his botes be to-tore,
3it he wil mak it stout.

MS. Bodl. 48, f. 327.

The marynere that wolde have layne hur by,
Hys yen stode owte *astrote* for-thy,
Hys lymmes were roton hym froo.

Le Bone Florence of Rome, 2029.

He gafe hym swylke a clowte,
That bothe his eghne stode *one stroute*.

Sir Isumbras, Lincoln MS.

ASTRUCTIVE. This word is used by Bishop Hall, and opposed by him to *destructive*. See Richardson, in v.

ASTRYVYD. Distracted.

Beryn and his company stood all *astryvyd*.

History of Beryn, 2429.

ASTUNED. Stunned. See Drayton's Polyolbion, ed. 1753, p. 1011; and *Astonne*.

He frust down at o dent,
That hors and man *astuned* lay.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 233.

ASTUNTE. Stood; remained.

The barons *astunte* withoute toun biside,
And vaire sende into the toun to the king hor sonde,
That he solde, vor Godes love, him bet understonde,
And graunte hom the gode lawes, and habbe pite of is lond.
Rob. Glouc. p. 546.
The other *astunte* and unnethe abod,
He ne myghte no othur for schame.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 173.

ASTUTE. Crafty. *Minsheu*.

ASTWARD. Eastward.

And in a schip we duden us sone,
And *astward* evere kenden,
In the se of ocean,
As ore Loverd is grace us sende.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 104.

ASTY. Rather; as soon as. *North*. This is perhaps connected with *aste*, q. v.

ASTYE. To ascend.

Alfred and Seynt Edward, laste hyl gonne *astye*
Thoru the duc of Normandye, that her uncle was.
Rob. Glouc. p. 317.

ASTYFLED. Lamed in the leg.

Somtyme an hound is yvele *astyfled*, so that he
shal somtyme abyde half a 3eer or more, or he be
wel ferme.
MS. Bodl. 546.

ASTYL. A thin board or lath. See Prompt. Parv. p. 16, explained from the Anglo-Norman "a piece of a wooden log cleft for burning." Phillips has *axicle* in the same sense, so that the word may come originally from the Lat. *axiculus*.

ASUNDERLY. Separately. It is translated by *disjunctim*, *separatim*, and *divisim*, in the Prompt. Parv. p. 16.

ASUNDRI. Apart. See Gesta Romanorum, pp. 14, 67, 164; Prompt. Parv. p. 16.

In this world, bi Seyn Jon,

So wise a man is ther non,

Asundri schuld hem knawe.

Amis and Amiloun, 2052.

ASWARE. On one side.

Hym had bin beter to have goon more *asware*,
For the egg of the pann met with his shynne,
And karff atoo a veyn, and the next syn.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 599.

ASWASH. Cotgrave has, "*Chamarre*, a loose and light gowne, that may be worne *aswash* or skarfewise."

ASWELT. To become extinguished. (*A.-S.*)

Ac sot and snow cometh out of holes,
And brennyng fuyr, and glowyng coles;
That theo snow for the fuyr no malt,
No the fuyr for theo snow *aswelt*.

Kyng Alisaunder, 6639.

ASWEVED. Stupified, as in a dream. (*A.-S.*)

For so astonied and *asweved*
Was every virtue in me heved,
What with his sours, and with my dred,
That al my felinge gan to ded.

The House of Fame, ii. 41.

AS-WHO-SAIETH. A not unfrequent expression in our early poetry, equivalent to,—as one may say, as the saying is. See Dyce's notes to Skelton, p. 86.

ASWIN. Obliquely. *North*.

ASWOGH. In a swoon. (*A.-S.*)

Aswogh he fell adoun

An hys hynder arsoun. *Lybeaus Disconus*, 1171.

ASWOUNE. In a swoon. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3826, 10788; Gy of Warwike, p. 17; Legend of Pope Gregory, p. 48; Rom. of the Rose, 1804.

He ferd as he wer mat;

Adoun he fel *aswoouns* with that.

Gy of Warwike, p. 18.

ASWOWE. In a swoon. See *Aswogh*; Launfal, 755; MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 51.

The king binethen, the stede aboue,
For sothe sir Arthour was *aswowe*.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 123.

And whanne the mydwyf hurde that,

Zhe felle *a-swowe* thar zhe sat. MS. Douce 236, f. 23.

A-SYDEN-HANDE. On one side.

But he toke nat his ground so even in the front
afore them as he wold have don yf he might better
have sene them, butt somewhate *a-syden-hande*,
where he disposed all his people in good arraye all
that nyght. *Arrival of King Edward IV.* p. 18.

ASYGHE. To essay.

Now let seo gef ony is so hardy

That durste hit him *asyghe*. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3879.

ASYNED. Assigned; appointed.

And jemen of the crowne also,

That were *asyned* wyth hym to go.

Archæologia, xxi. 73.

AT. (1) That. *North*. See *Sevyn Sages*, 3824; *Perceval of Galles*, 150, 524; *Towneley Mysteries*, pp. 2, 87; *Robson's Met. Rom.* p. 7; *Ywayne and Gawin*, 486.

It es fully my consaile that thou recounselle agayne unto the my lady my moder Olympias, and at thou grefe the nathynge at the dede of Lesias, ne take na hevynes to the therfore. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 2b.*

(2) To. Constantly used as a prefix to the verb by early English writers. See *Ywayne and Gawin*, 812, 2344.

Ga hethene away fra me, quod he, for thou canne say noghte to mee, ne I hafe noghte at do with the.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 1.

That es at say, with golde and ensence,
And myre that they offerde in thi presence.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.

(3) To. "This roal ull be daingerus jist now, if a dunna doa sommat at it." *Var. dial.*

(4) Eat.

No hadde thai no wines wat,
No ale that was old,
No no gode mete thai at,
Thai hadden al that thai wold.

Sir Tristrem, p. 269.

(5) Who; which. *North*.

(6) Of. *North*.

Scryppe and burdon can he take,
And toke leve at hys wyfe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 122.

He tuke his leve at the daye
At Mildor the faire maye.

Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS.

That same houre herly at morne, Marie Maudeleyne and hir two sisters asked leve at oure Lady, and went with theire oynementes to the sepulcre.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 186.

(7) To attack; to accost. A common elliptical form of the expression *to be at*, or *to get at*. Also, to contend with or take in a game or otherwise.

(8) For.

At this cause the knygt comlyche hade
In the more half of his schelde hir ymage depaynted.

Syr Gawayne, p. 25.

ATACHE. To seize.

And seyde, we atache yow y-wysse,
For ye schalle telle us what he ys.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 133.

AT-AFTER. After; afterwards. *North*. See *Chaucer*, *Cant. T.* 10616, 11531; *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 220. It is an adverb and prep.

I trust to see you att-after Estur,
As conning as I that am your master.

MS. Rawl. C. 258.

ATAKE. To overtake. (*A.-S.*) See *Amis and Amiloun*, 2070; *Chaucer*, *Cant. T.* 16024. Sometimes it stands for the part. pa. *Ataken*, as in *Chaucer*, *Cant. T.* 6966, and our two last examples.

He turned his stede and gan to fle,
And Gij after him, bi mi leuté;
Gode was the hors that Gwichard rod on,
And so fast his stede gan gon,
That Gij might him nought atake;
Therefore he gan sorwe make. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 52.
And seyde, ha! now thou art a-take,
That thou thy werke myzte nouzt forsake.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 166.

And nozt for that a goth so fast,
That Richard ys a-take ate last. *MS. Ashmole 48.*

AT-ALL. The cry of a gamester full of cash and spirit, meaning that he will play for any sums the company may choose to risk against him. See *Massinger*, iv. 78.

AT-ALLE. Entirely; altogether. See *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 29; *Chaucer*, *Cant. T.* 8921, 9098.

The kyng knew the burgeyse at alle;

Anone to hym he lette hym calle. *Ipomydon*, 1369.

AT-ALL-POINTS. In every particular, a phrase applied to a person well and entirely armed. See instances in *Beaumont and Fletcher*, iv. 7; *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 344, ii. 19. *At-all-rights* is a similar expression, of which see instances in *Chaucer*, *Cant. T.* 2102; *Sir Perceval*, 1139. See *At-ryghttez*.

ATAME. To tame. (*A.-S.*) See *Skelton's Works*, i. 135, 211; *Deposition of Richard II.* p. 15; *Chester Plays*, i. 124; *Gy of Warwike*, p. 316; and *Attame*.

And saide, thou cursed Sarasyne,

Thy proude pride shall be atamed,

By God and by Seinte Qwyntyne. *MS. Douce 175*, p. 32.

ATANUNE. Afternoon. *Suffolk*.

AT-A-POINT. This phrase is explained *resolute* by *Rider*. In the second example it apparently means *at a stoppage*.

Old Siward, with ten thousand warlike men,

All ready at a point, was setting forth. *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Now let us speake of the Erle of Warwikes doynge, whiche muste nedes play a pagiaunt in this enterlude, or els the plae were at a point.

Hall, Edward IV. f. 16.

ATARN. To run away; to escape. (*A.-S.*)

Manie flowe to churche, and the constable unnethe *Atarnde* alive, and manie were i-brozt to dethe.

Rob. Glouc. p. 539.

ATASTE. To taste. See the corresponding passage in *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 6, and *Digby Mysteries*, p. 190.

Ye shullen ataste bothe thowe and shee

Of thilke water, to speke in wordes fewe.

By God ordeyned trouthes for to shewe.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 44.

ATAUNT. So much. See *Digby Mysteries*, p. 192. (*A.-N.*)

Whan that Bachus, the myghti lorde,

And Juno eke, both by one accorde,

Had sette a-broche of myghti wyne a tone,

And afterwardys into the brayn ran

Of Colyn Blobolle, whan he had dronke ataunt

Both of Teynt and of wyne Alycaunt,

Till he was drounke as any swyne.

Colyne Blowboll, MS. Rawl. C. 86.

And he is a foole that yevithe also credence

To newe rumours and every foltisshe fable,

A dronken foole that sparithe for no dispence

To drynk ataunt til he slepe at table.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 167

ATAVITE. Ancestral.

But trulie this boldnes, not myne owne nature, hath taught mee, but your nature, generositle prognate, and come from your atavite progenitours.

Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 75.

ATAXY. Disorder; irregularity. (*Gr.*)

AT-BAR. Bore away.

A wonder thing he sey him thar,

A wolf his other child at-bar. *MS. Digby 86, f. 123.*

AT-BLEWE. Blew with bellows.

The tourmentours *at-blewe* at hyme ;
Criste for-schope thame bothe lythe and lyme !
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 128.

AT-BREST. To burst in pieces.

His hert aght ar *at-brest* in thrin,
Ar fra his comamentes tuin.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. lii. f. 54.

ATCHEKED. Choaked. *Skinner.*

ATCHISON. A billon coin, or rather copper washed with silver, struck in the reign of James VI., of the value of eight pennies Scots, or two thirds of an English penny. See Jamieson, in v.

I care nut an they war all drown'd i' th' dike,
They're nut worth an *atchison*, nor twenty slke.

Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 57.

ATCHORN. An acorn. *Var. dial.* We have also *atchorning*, picking up acorns.

ATE. (1) To eat. *West.* See Jennings, p. 115.
(2) At the.

And with a god staf, ful sket,
His wif *ate* dore ne bet. *Sevyn Sages, 2296.*

ATEGAR. A kind of lance. *Junius. (A.-S.)*

ATEIGN. To accomplish.

Ne hope I noght he wil him feign,
That he ne sal Caim dede *ateign*.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 8.

ATEINTE. To give a colouring to. *(A.-N.)*

Nal, dowter, for God above !
Old men ben felle and queinte,
And wikkede wrenches conne *ateinte*.
Misdo nowt, doughter, but do bi rede !

Sevyn Sages, 1756.

ATEL. Reckoned; counted. *(A.-S.)*

The kyng thoru ys conseyl encented wel her to,
And god ostage of nom, the truage vor to do ;
And *atel* al her god, and let him al bar wende.

Rob. Glouc. p. 171.

ATELICH. Foul; corrupt. *(A.-S.)*

The bodi ther hit lay on bere,
An *atelich* thing as hit was on.

Append. to W. Mapes, p. 343.

Tho cam thare out a luther wyjt

Ful *atelich* ate laste. *MS. Laud 108, f. 107.*

A scharp face he hadde, and al for-kroked,

His berd *atelich* and long. *Ibid. 108, f. 159.*

ATENES. At once. See Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 32. This is merely another form of *Attones*, q. v.

ATENT. An object; an intention. See Octovian, 104; Sir Amadas, 372; Joachim and Anne, p. 149; Cov. Myst. p. 4; Syr Gowghter, 617.

Hymselfe ys in gode *atente*,
For every man ys hys frende.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 79.

A riche lettre scho hym sent,

Eftyr hir lordis commandment,

And talde hym alle hir *atent*.

Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS.

ATEON. To make angry. *(A.-S.)*

The kyng wes *ateoned* stronge
That Corineus astod so longe.

Chronicle of England, 61.

Gogmagog was *atened* strong

That on mon him stode so long.

Ibid. MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 93.

He was *atened* of his enemy. *MS. Ashmole 33, f. 2.*

ATER. (1) After. *Var. dial.* It may, however, be a mere error of the scribe in the following example:

And *atyr* this his modir dide aryse,
And lyfte him up softly into the stalle.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 10.

(2) Attire.

Everich man of ich mester
Hem riden ogain with fair *ater*.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 132.

ATER-NOON. Afternoon. *Somerset.*

ATERST. In earnest. *Phillips.* Coles explains it *indeed*.

ATEYNT. Fatigued; worn out. *(A.-N.)*

In the hete they wer almost *ateynt*,
And in the smoke nygh adreynt.

Richard Coer de Lion, 6131.

ATEYNTE. (1) Convicted; attainted. See Amis and Amiloun, 849; History of Beryn, 2673.

Yn feyre wurdys and yn qeynte,
Wyth pryde are swych men *ateynnte*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 21

(2) To reach; to get possession of.

She seid, Thomas, let them stand,
Or ellis the feend wille the *ateynnte*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 118.

AT-GO. Expended; gone.

Wor his spending wes al *at-go*,
Wel evene he hit oundernom.

MS. Digby 86, f. 124.

Whet may I sugge bote wolawo !

When mi lif is me *at-go*.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 74.

AT-GOHT. Is expended.

Ther ich wes luef, icham ful loht,
Ant alle myn godes me *at-goht*.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 48.

ATH. (1) An oath. *(A.-S.)* See Ywaine and Gawin, 2264; Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln, 210; Reliq. Antiq. i. 126.

I hafe, quod he, made *athe* to Darius, that, while he leffez, I schalle never bere armes agaynes hyme; and therefore I ne may nozte do agaynes myne *athe*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 5

O pride bleums thrones o thrett,

Hething, threp, and *athes* grett.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 153.

(2) Each.

Thal token *ath* tulke ;
The roglre raggl sculke
Rug ham in helle !

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 236

(3) Hath.

Vorst ych wulle therynne do me sulf, vor ryjt yt ys,
And vorst asayle then false kyng, and bringe hym to joke,
That the gret oth that he suor, so vylyche *ath* to-broke.

Rob. Glouc. p. 453.

AT-HALST. Withholdest. *Rob. Glouc.*

AT-HAND. "At hand, quoth pick-purse," an old proverb introduced in 1 Henry IV. ii. 1, and several writers of Shakespeare's time. It is a familiar exclamation in answer to any summons.

ATHANOR. A digesting furnace, calculated for the retention of heat.

I have another work you never saw, son,
That three days sluce past the philosopher's wheel,
In the lent heat of *athanor*. *The Alchemist, ii. 1.*
And se thy fornace be apt therfore,
Whych wyse men do call *athenor*.

Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 149

ATHEL Noble. (*A.-S.*) See Wright's *Lyric Poetry*, p. 33; Black's *Cat. of Ashmole's MSS.* p. 68.

Hit wote Eadric the *athel*, and his high kynde.

Syr Gawayne, p. 3.

Alexander the *athel*, be allurs acorde.

MS Ashmole 44, f. 11

AT-HELD. To keep; to retain. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 62.

This clerkes of whom ich teld,

With the king weren at-held

Arthur and Merlin, p. 24.

He him might no lenge at held.

Gy of Warwick, p. 60.

ATHELE. This word is translated by *natura* in *MS. Harl.* 219.

ATHELISTE. Most noble.

Thane Syr Arthur one erthe, *atheliste* of othere,

At evene at his awene borde avantid his rde.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

ATHENED. Stretched out. *Versteegan*.

ATHENYNG Extension. (*A.-S.*) See a piece by Lydgate, printed at the end of the *Chronicle of London*, p. 237. We have already had the passage from another copy, in v. *Arenyng*, which is probably a corrupt reading.

ATHEOUS. Atheistical.

It is an ignorant conceit that inquiry into nature should make men *atheous*—no man is so apt to see the star of Christ as a diligent disciple of philosophy.

Bishop Hall.

ATHER Either. *Yorksh.* See Hartshorne's *Met. Tales*, p. 100.

At *ather* ende he castes a cope

Layde downe on borde, the endys plyed up.

Boke of Curtayne, p. 28.

A-THES-HALF. On this side of. See the quotation from Robert of Gloucester, in v. *Another*.

ATHILLEYDAY. The rule of an astrolabe.

Seke the ground meete for your purpose, and then take an astrolabe, and hang that upon your thombe by the ring, and then turne the *athilleyday* or rule with the sights up and downe, untill that you doo see the marke.

Bourne's Inventions or Devices, 1578.

ATHIN Within. *Somerset*.

ATHINKEN. To repent; to grieve. (*A.-S.*) See *Troilus and Creseide*, i. 1051, v. 878.

Soore it me *a-thynke*

For the dede that I have doon.

Piers Ploughman, p. 374.

A-THIS-SIDE. On this side, betwixt now and—
e. g. "a this side Christmas" *Var. dial.*

ATHOG. As though.

I schall ley on hym, *athog* I wode were,

With thys same worabli g-ye.

Sharp's Disc. on Gov. Myst. p. 111.

ATHOLDE. To withhold. See Hartshorne's *Met. Tales*, p. 96; Rob. Glouc. p. 62.

For-thi Satanas the holle

The soule wille *atholde*. *MS. Digby 85*, f. 128.

ATHOUT. Without. *West.*

ATHRANG. In a throng.

All were dryven *athrang*

Ten myle they yode alang. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3409.

A-THRE In three parts. See Chaucer, *Cant. T.* 2936; *Legende Catholice*, p. 128; Rob. Glouc. p. 23; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 22.

The halvedel thenne *athreo*

Wel he blaette then. *Chron. of England*, 515

ATHREP. With torture; cruelly. (*A.-S.*) Mr. Conybeare gives no explanation of this word.

Blaydes stondeth a feondes trume,

And waiteth hwenne the saules cume;

Hen hire awarieth al *athrep*,

Also wulves doth the scep

Conybeare's Octavian, p. 57.

ATHRINED. Touched. *Versteegan*.

A-THRISTETH. Thrust, push; hurry on.

Rennynge houndes hunteth yn dyverse maneres,

for some soleweith the hert faste at the bygynnyng,

and *a-thristeth* a hert at the frste, for thei goth light-

lych and faste

MS. Bod. 540

ATHROTED. Throttled, choked.

And if thou wolt algates with superfluite of riches

be *athroted*, thou shalt hasteliche be noyed, or els

evill at ese

Testament of Love, p. 456.

A-THROUGH. Entirely.

A through they ordeyned gode and fyne,

Hys body and bones to here theyn.

MS. Cantab. Fl. d. 38, f. 216.

ATHRUST. Athurst; thirsty.

An buswyfe of trust,

Whan she is *athrust*,

Suche a webbe can spyn,

Her thyrft is full thyn. *Skelton's Works*, i. 103.

ATHURT Athwart, across *West*. It is sometimes used in the sense of a short cut, and frequently also by sailors, with the channel understood, e. g. "He's gone *athurt*."

ATHVERTYSYD. Advertised; informed.

Yt shall please yow to be *athvertysyd* that here ys an abbey callyd Ingham in Norfolk, not fere frome Seynt Benettes abbeye.

Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 86

ATHYT Perhaps this ought to be, *at hyl*.

No storig of pasture, wi h baggedgly tyt.

With ragged, with aged, and evel *athyt*.

Turner, ed. 1573, f. 14.

A-TILT. At a tilt. Also, as a verb. See the quotations given by Richardson, in v.

ATIRE. To prepare, to fit out. (*A.-N.*)

What doi the kyng of Franco! *atires* h in gode navie

Tille Ingland, o chance to wyne it wi h maistrie

Peter Langloft, p. 207

Atired ther wending toward the Marche right wone.

Ibid. p. 240.

ATISFEMENT. Ornament (*A.-N.*)

A pavillon of honour, with riche *atisfement*.

To serve an emperour at a parlement,

Peter Langloft, p. 152

ATITLED. Called, entitled.

But yit here sterris bothe two,

Satorne and Jupiter also,

They have, alle-though they be to blame,

Atitled to here owen name.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 133.

This Arics, on of the twelfe,

Hath Marche *atitled* for himselve *Ibid.* f. 109.

The twelve monthis of the yere

Atitled undir the power

Of the twelve signis stonde. *Ibid.* f. 109.

ATLED Arrayed. See *Atyl*.

Hire teht aren white ase bon of whal,

Evene set ant *atled* al. *Wright's Lyric Poetry*, p. 35.

AT-Lowe Below

And truly, says, loke that ye trow

That othere lord is none at *lowe*,

Nothe man and beest to hym shalle bowe,

In towne and feyld. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 133.

- ATO.** In two. See *Atwo*.
To the stifles he yede,
And even *ato* hem schare. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 159.
- ATOK.** Took; seized.
Al that Fortiger *atok*,
He let to-drawe and an-hong.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 18.
- ATOM.** At home. *Atome* is still common in the provinces.
And the Normans ne couthe speke tho bote her owe speche,
And speke French as dude *atom*, and here chyldren dude al-so teche. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 364.
- ATOMY.** (1) An atom. See *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4.
To tell thee truth, not wonders, for no eye Sees thee but stands amazed, and would turn His crystal humour into *atomies*
Ever to play about thee.
Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 283.
- (2) A skeleton. *North.* Shakespeare has the word in 2 *Henry IV.* v. 4.
- AT-ON.** United; agreed. See *Lay le Fraine*, 279-320; *Prompt. Parv.* p. 6; *Faerie Queene*, II. i. 29; *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 167.
Thou hase oure gude mene slane,
I rede ze be *at-ane*
Or thare dy any ma. *Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS.*
In that maner they are *at-on*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 120.
- ATONE.** To reconcile; to agree. See *Beaumont and Fletcher*, i. 141; *Webster's Works*, i. 73; *As You Like It*, v. 4. This verb is evidently formed from *at one*. Shakespeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1, has *atonement* in the sense of reconciliation, agreement.
- ATOP.** On the top; upon. It is generally accompanied by *of* or *on*; e. g. "I saw Mr. Brown *atop* of his new horse yesterday." *Var. dial.*
- ATORN.** (1) To run away.
Tho Water Tyrel y-sey that he was ded, anon
He *atornde* as vaste as he myzte; that was hys best won.
Rob. Glouc. p. 419.
- (2) In turn? A turn?
Thou hast y-dremed of venesone,
Thou mostest drynke *atorn*. *MS. Ashmole 33, f. 4.*
- (3) Broken. *Hants.*
- ATORNE.** Attorney. (*A.-N.*)
The same manere git doth he,
That is a fals *atorné*. *MS. Bodl. 48, f. 166.*
- ATORRYTE.** Authority. This form of the word occurs in some verses scribbled in *MS. Bodl.* 546.
- ATOUR.** About; around. (*A.-N.*)
Ded both my prynces be *atour*.
Kyng Alisaunder, 4511.
- ATOURNED.** Equipped. (*A.-N.*)
And otherwhile he might him se,
As a gret ost bi him te,
Wele *atourned* ten hundred knightes,
Ich y-armed to his rightes.
Sir Orpheo, ed. Laing, 253.
- ATOW.** That thou.
Loke *atow* no more wepe,
For thi wilf lith stille on slepe.
Marie Maudelain, p. 236.
- AT-PLAY.** Out of work. *Staff.*
- AT-RAHT.** Seized; taken away.
Such reed me myhte spaclyche reowe,
When al my ro were me *at-raht*.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 37.

- AT-RAUGHT.** Seized.
Who so ever he *at-raught*,
Tombel of hors he him taught.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 179.
- ATRAY.** To trouble; to vex; to anger. From *tray*. See the *Sevyn Sages*, 1867; *Cov. Myst.* p. 350.
He sturte him up in a breyd,
In his herte sore *atrayed*. *Kyng of Tars*, 605.
- ATRETE.** Continually; distinctly. It is translated by *tractim* and *distincte* in the *Prompt. Parv.* p. 17. Baber, in his glossary to *Wickliffe*, refers to 2 *Esdre viii.* for an instance of the word.
Hit was gode preyers, I sei hit *atrete*.
MS. Vernon, Archæologia, xviii. 25.
- ATRICK.** An usher of a hall, or master porter. *Minsheu*.
- ATRIE.** To try; to judge.
Chefe justise he satte, the sothe to *atrie*,
For lefe no loth to lette the right lawe to guye.
Peter Langtoft, p. 80.
The rightes he did *attrie* of tho that wrong had nomen.
Ibid. p. 245.
- ATRISTUN.** Trust; confide.
Ther are thowsand spices of veyn supersticoun,
that is, thing veynly ordeynid and veynly usid, and veynly that men *atristun* in, and all silk thingis are forbidun ze in this, that thu schalt not tak his name in veyn.
Apology for the Lollards, p. 96.
- AT-ROUTE.** To rout; to put to flight; to assemble. Hearne also gives the meanings, *to resist*, *to gather together*.
So that men of purchas come to hym so gret route,
That ther nas prince un-nethe that hym myzte *atroute*.
Rob. Glouc. p. 78.
- AT-RYGHTEZ.** Completely.
Luke ze aftyre evensang be armyde *at-ryghtez*
On blonkes by zone buscayle, by zone blyth stremez.
Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 62.
- AT-SCAPEN.** To escape.
Jesu, thi grace that is so fre
In siker hope do thou me,
At-scapen peyne ant come to the,
To the blisse that ay shal be.
Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 75.
- AT-SITTE.** To withstand; to contradict. (*A.-S.*)
See *Rob. Glouc.* p. 174; *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 68.
For ther nas so god knygt non nower a-boute France,
That in joustes scholde *at-sitte* the dynt of ys launce.
Rob. Glouc. p. 137.
Hise bode ne durste he non *at-sitte*. *Havelok*, 2200.
- AT-SQUARE.** In quarrel.
Oft times yong men do fall *at-square*,
For a fine wench that is feist and faire.
Withals' Dictionarie, p. 271.
- AT-STODE.** Withstood. Cf. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 15.
With sheld and spere out i-drawe
That hoere dunt *at-stode*. *MS. Digby 86, f. 124.*
- AT-STONDE.** To withstand.
I ne wende nojt that eny man my dunt soelde *at-stonde*.
Rob. Glouc. p. 300.
- ATT.** To.
We besekene zowe that ze chese zow zong lordes and zong knyghtes that ere listy mene and able for to suffre disesse for to be with zow; for here we glide up *att* armes, if it be zour wille, and forsakes thame for ever.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 3.

ATTACHEN. To attach; to indite. (*A.-N.*)

And comaunded a constable,

That com at the firste,

To *attachen* the tyraunts. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 40.

ATTACK'D-ED. Attacked. A common participle here, but more extensively used, I am told, in America.

ATTAINT. A taint; anything hurtful. The verb seems to be used in somewhat a peculiar sense in *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 266. It was also a term in chivalry.

I will not poison thee with my *attaint*,

Nor fold my fault in cleanly coin'd excuses.

Shakespeare's Lucrece.

The kyng was that daye hyghly to be praysed, for he brake xxlij. speres, besyde *attayntes*, and bare doune to ground a man of armes and hys horse.

Hall, Henry VIII. f. 55.

ATTAL-SARESIN. According to Cowell and Kennett, the inhabitants of Cornwall call an old mine that is given over by this name. The latter says, "probably because the Saxons emplyd the Saracens in those labours."

ATTAME. (1) To commence; to begin. (*A.-N.*)

Also, to broach a vessel of liquor, as in *Prompt.*

Parv. p. 16, where it is translated by *attamino*.

And thereupon he schulde anone *attame*

Another of newe, and for the more honoure.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8.

Yes, hoste, quod he, so mote I ride or go,

But I be mery, y-wis I wol be blamed;

And right anon his tale he hath *attamed*.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 14824.

There was none suche slthen Adam dide *atame*

The frute to ete, for eyther halte or lame.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.

(2) To feel; to taste.

For sithin that payne was first named,

Was ner more wofull payne *attamed*.

Chaucer's Dreame, 596.

(3) To hurt; to injure. This is, I believe, the meaning of the word in *Chaucer's Dreame*, 1128, which Tyrwhitt conjectures to be *disgraced*.

Of his scholder the swerd glod doun,

That bothe plates and hauberjoun

He carf atuo y plight,

Al to the naked hide y-wis;

And nought of flesche *atamed* is

Thurch grace of God Almighty.

Gy of Warwike, p. 325.

ATTAR. After. *Salop.*

ATTASK'D. Blamed. See *Alapt*.

You are much more *attask'd* for want of wisdom,

Than prais'd for harmful mildness. *King Lear*, i. 4.

ATTAST. To taste. See *Dial of Creat. Moral.* p. 94.

And to oon frute in specyall he had grete hast,

His aptye was desirous therof to *attast*.

MS. Laud 416, f. 61.

ATTE. At the. (*A.-S.*)

And thanne seten somme,

And songen *atte* nale. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 124.

ATTE-FROME. Immediately. (*A.-S.*) See *Kyng Alisaunder*, 5356.

With that came a sergeant prickand,

Gentil he was and well speakand;

To Sir Guy is he come,

And him he gret *atte frome*.

Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 18.

ATTELE. To aim; to design; to conjecture; to go towards; to approach; to judge. See Sir F. Madden's glossary, in v. and *Ettle*.

The emperowr entred in a wey evene to *attelo*

To have brutenet that bor and the abale seththen.

Will. and the Werwolf, p. 8.

For-thi an aunter in erde I *attle* to schawe.

Syr Gawayne, p. 4.

ATTEMPERALLY. Temperately.

That mane es noȝte mekilles at commend that alwayes lyffes in disesse; bot he es gretly to commend that in reches lyffes *attemperally*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 35.

ATTEMPERAUNCE. Temperance. See *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, pp. 194, 209; and the example under *Fratour*.

And soveraynly she had *attemperauunce*.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 11.

ATTEMPRE. (1) Temperate. (*A.-N.*) In *Wright's Monastic Letters*, p. 189, we have *attempred* in the same sense. See *Maundevile's Travels*, p. 276.

Attempre diete was all hire physike,

And exercise, and hertes suffisance.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 14844.

(2) To make temperate. See *Troilus and Creseide*, i. 954.

Ther may no welthe ne poverte

Attempre hem to the decerte.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47.

ATTEMPRELY. Temperately. (*A.-N.*)

Governeth you also of your diete

Attemprely, and namely in this hete.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 13192.

ATTEMPTATE. An attempt.

As herunto the kyng marvaylith gretly off thys presumptuose *attemptate* usydde by the Frenchemen in hys streame, and takyth the same verraye displeasantly.

State Papers, i. 36.

ATTENDABLY. Attentively. *Palsgrave* has *attendable*, attentive.

Because they scholde the more *attendably* study and werke the more spedyly aboute the thynges that myghte cause and haste ther delyveraunce.

MS. Arundel 146.

ATTENT. Attentive. *Shakespeare* has the word in *Hamlet*, i. 2. See also *Richardson*, in v.

While other rusticks, lesse *attent*

To prayers then to merrymment.

Herrick's Works, i. 140.

ATTER. (1) Poison. (*A.-S.*) Hence, corrupt matter issuing from an ulcer, as in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 16, where it is translated by *sanies*. This latter is also the provincial use of the word; *Forby* has it, and *Skinner* gives it as a *Lincolnshire* word, in which county it now seems to be obsolete. *Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033*, says it was used in *Sussex* in the same sense. See *Piers Ploughman*, p. 243.

Of vych a worm that *atter* bereth,

Other it stingeth, other it tereth.

Conybeare's Octavian, p. 57.

Thal sharped thar tung als nedder so,

Attre of snakes undir lippes of tho.

MS. Bodl. 425, f. 87.

(2) An otter.

Take heare cattles, dogges too,

Atter and foxe, fillie, mare alsoe.

Chester Plays, i. 51.

(3) Attire; array

In valewe eke much more did cost his wenches pail,
Then all th' *atter* is worth that covereth altreas tenne.

Append. to W. Mapes, p. 278.

ATTERCOP. A spider. (*A.-S.*) It is translated by *aranea* in the Prompt Parv. p. 16, and the provincial glossaries gave it also the sense of a spider's web, as Ray, Kennett, and others. See Prompt. Parv. p. 140, and the list of old words prefixed to Batman upon Bartholome, 1582, where it occurs in the first sense. Stanburst, in his Description of Ireland, p. 11, says a spider was called an *attercop* in some parts of that country, and even in Fingal. Pegge explains it, "the venomous spider," which agrees with the etymology from *after*, poison; though cobweb, which was anciently spelt *copweb*, may have been derived from the latter part of the word, Dut. *Kop*, a spider, Welsh, *Cop* or *Coppin*. In the North of England, the term is applied to a peevish, ill-natured person, not exclusively to the female sex, as Mr. Brockett seems to say.

ATTERLOTIE. Nightshade. It is the translation of *morella* in an early list of plants in MS. Harl 978, f. 25.

ATTERLY. Utterly. *Skinner.*

ATTERMITE. An ill-natured person. *North.*

ATTEN. Fierce, cruel; snarling. *Gloss.*

ATTERY. Purulent. *East* Irascible; choleric. *West.* Clearly connected with *atry*, venomous, q. v. Chancer speaks of *atry* anger in the *Perceus* Tale, p. 63.

ATTERYNG. Venomous. (*A.-S.*)

On face and hondas thei had gret nayles,
And grette hornes and *atteryng* taylys.

Tundale, p. 6.

ATTEST. Attestation; testimony.

An esperance so obstinately strong,
That doth invert the *attest* of eyes and ears.

Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

ATTEYNANT. Attainable; appertaining.

To joyne suche a worke, or it to rectify,
To me it semeth so farre sette awrye,
In tyme of yeares, to other dyscordaunte,
That to my dulle wytte it is not *atteynant*.

Palsgrave's Chronicle, prol.

ATTEYNT. Convicted.

At London thei wer *atteynt*, decre was mad for thate

Langtuff's Chronicle, p. 122.

ATTICE. A carpenter's tool; an adze. *Somerset.*

ATTINCTURE. Attainder.

In what case the righte of the matter was theire,
and whether anve *attincture*, statute, or alienation,
were made by anye of the auncestors of this gentle-
man, by which his ryghte were extincte.

Archæologia, viii. 128.

ATTIRES. The horns of a stag. *Skinner* says,
"cornua cervi adulta, q. d. cervi ornamenta."

ATTLE. Rubbish, refuse, or stony matter. A
mining term.

ATTOM'D. Filled with small particles; thick.

Wherreas mens breathes doe instant y congeale,
And *attom'd* miste turne instantly to hayle.

Deighton's Poems, p. 264.

ATTONE. Altogether

And his fresh blood was f. ea. with fearefull cold,
That all his senses seem'd benefite *attone*.

The Faerie Queene, II. i. 42.

ATTONES. At once. *North.*

And thenne they alyght sodenly, and sette their
handes upon hym all *attones*, and toke hym prysoner,
and soo ledde hym unto the castel.

Morte d'Arthur, l. 319.

Fair queen of love, I lov'd not all *attones*.

Poet's Works, l. 41.

ATTORNEY. A deputy. This original mean-
ing of the word is used in the Alchemist, ii. 1.
See also Hawkins's Engl. Dram. i. 40. Shake-
speare makes a verb of it in Measure for Mea-
sure, v. 1.

ATTOUR. (1) A head-dress. (*A.-N.*)

Nor I all makin mencoun
Nor of her robe, nor of tressour
Of broche, ne of her riche *attour*,
Ne of her girdle about her side.

Rom. of the Rose, 3718.

(2) Around. (*A.-N.*) See *Atour*.

Atour his belte his hart lockis laie,
Fetrid unfaire, or fret with frostis hore.

Testament of Cressida, 162.

ATTOURNE. To return.

For there he woulde no longer make sojourn,
But with Troyans to their lande *attournes*.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 14.

ATTOURNEMENT. A law term, defined by
Minshew to be "a yeelding of a tenant unto
a new lord." See also Wright's Monastic Let-
ters, p. 88; Holinshed, Chron. of Ireland,
p. 102.

ATTRACT. An attraction.

For then their late *attracts* decline,
And turn as eager as prick'd wine.

Hudibras, III. l. 693.

ATTRAILS. Flattery. *Skinner.*

ATTRAP. To entrap. (*Fr.*) It sometimes means
to dress, to adorn. See Richardson, *ib. v.*

The king accompanied with the Dukes of Som-
erset and Excester, and other of the line of Lan-
caster, determined clerely to set on the Duke of
Yorke and his confederates, and them by force either
utterly to vanquish, or by pollecy to *attrap* and
bring to confusion.

Hall, Henry V. l. 92.

ATTRIBUTION. Seems to be used by Shake-
speare, 1 Henry IV. iv. 1, for commendation.

ATTRID. Poisoned. (*A.-S.*)

Archars with atows with *attrid* barbs.

MS. Ashmole 44, f. 42.

ATTRITION. Grief for sin, arising only from
the fear of punishment. See Tyndall, quoted
by Richardson, *ib. v.*

ATTROKIEN. To fail. (*A.-S.*)

I nelle nougt fastinde late him go,
That heo been over-come,
And *attrokien* bi the weie for feblesse,
That longer hem hadde i-nome.

MS. Laud 108, f. 1.

ATTRY. Venomous; poisonous. (*A.-S.*)

He shal hem smyte and do to lyl;
He shal hem gyve ful *attry* dyn.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 131.

With iren, fuyr, or *attry* beest,

How that ever thei may hardest. *Ibid. f. 132.*

ATTUR. Hotter.

As owre the glede *attur* ys feyre.

MS. Cantab. FF. l. 6, f. 52.

ATTWEEN. Between. *Far dial*

Attween too threveys payled to a tre.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 265.

ATTYSE. To entice.

Servantes, avoyde the company
Of them that playe at cardes or dyse;
For yf that ye them haunte, truely
To theste shall they you soone *attyse*.

Anc. Poetical Tracts, p. 11.

ATUGON. Drawn. *Verstegan*.

AT-UNDERE. In subjection.

Prayes hym for the pes, and profyrs fulle large
To hafe peté of the Pope, that put was *at-undere*.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

AT-VORE. Before. *Rob. Glouc.*

AT-WAPED. Escaped.

What wylde so *at-waped* wyjes that schotten,
Watz al to-raced and rent, at the resayt.

Syr Gawayne, p. 44.

A-TWAYN. In two; asunder. See Southey's
notes to the *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 472.

And clef ys body evene *a-twayn*
With that stronge spryng.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 30.

A-TWEE. In two. *North.*

ATWEEL. Very well. *North.*

ATWIN. (1) Asunder; in two. *Suffolk.* See
Ritson's *Anc. Pop. Poet.* p. 65; Sir Tristrem,
pp. 152, 271; Chaucer, *Cant. T.* 3589.

She and her sonne was departed *atwin*,
For he and she were to nye kynne.

Syr Degort, 980.

(2) To part asunder.

The furste payne of the seven,
That ȝe me herd byfore neven,
Ys the grete drede that the soule ys inne,
Whan the bodye and yt schal *a-twynne*.

MS. Laud, 486.

AT-WIRCHE. To work against; to do evil
work to.

Al that trowe on Jhesu Crist,
Thai fond *at-wirche* ful wo.

Seynt Margrete, p. 103.

ATWIST. Disagreement. *North.* In Somers-
etshire it is used for *twisted*.

AT-WIST. Knew.

Another dal Clarice arist,
And Blaunche flour *at-wist*
Whi hi made so longe demoere.

Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 105.

And thou in thine halle me sle,
For tralsoun it worth *at-wist* the.

Gy of Warwike, p. 251.

ATWITE. To twit; to upbraid. (*A.-S.*) See Rob.
Glouc. p. 33; State Papers, iii. 23. In our
second example it is used for the participle.
See *Atwot*.

Sir steward, that was ivel y-smite,
In unworthschip it worth the *atwite*.

Gy of Warwike, p. 152.

He was wroth, ye schul here wite,
For Merlln hadde him *atwite*.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 341.

ATWIXE. Between. See Amis and Amiloun, 865.

How first the sparke was kyndled of envie
Atwixe Grekys and hem of Troye town.

MS. Digby 232, f. 2.

ATWIXT. Between. *Suffolk.* See the Faerie
Queene, I. viii. 13. The Prompt. Parv. gives
atwyryne, *atwexyn*, and *atwyxt*; and *atwixin*
occurs in Troilus and Creseide, i. 418.

ATWO. In two; asunder. *West.*

Avoutris is the gretest theft that may be; for it

is theft of body and of soule, and it is like to homi-
cide, for it kerveth *atwo* and breketh *atwo* hem that
first were made on flesh. *Perrones Tale*, p. 104.

ATWOT. Twitted; upbraided.

The loverd let make a gret fere,
And let of-sende a neyghebour,
Ich understonde a god barbour,
And set his wif forth fot-hot,
And hire misledes hire *atwot*.

Sevyn Sages, 1876.

The soudan cleped hem fot-hot,
And his sones deth hem *atwot*.

Gy of Warwike, p. 296.

AT-YANCE. At once. *North.*

ATYL. (1) Furniture; attire. See the example
from Robert of Gloucester, quoted under
Aseynt.

(2) To array; to accoutre. (*A.-N.*)

So that, at certeyn day y-set, to thys batayle hii come,
A lute wythoute Parys, *atyled* wel y-nou.

Rob. Glouc. p. 184.

A-TYME. On a time.

A-tyme, to speke myd hys moder, to Engeland he com,
An gret folc of Normandye myd hym hyder he nome.

Rob. Glouc. p. 326.

ATYR. Attire; ornaments. (*A.-N.*)

Theo *atyr* was therein so riche,
In al this world nys him non liche.

Kyng Alisaunder, 7682.

AU. All. *North.* Tusser, p. 174, has *Au* for
August, probably for the sake of the rhyme,
though perhaps from Fr. *Août*.

AUBADE. A serenade. *Minsheu.* (*Fr.*)

AUBERK. A hawberk.

Auberke, aketoun, and scheld,
Was mani to-broken in that feld.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 221.

AUCEY. So the first folio of Beaumont and
Fletcher reads, in the Coxcomb, iv. 4. The
second folio reads *awkeward*—"What awke-
ward words they use beyond the seas!"
Mr. Dyce reads *sawcy* [saucy?] in his edition,
iii. 187. The reading of the second folio must
be preferred to conjectural emendation, but
aucey may be right, and some form of *auk*, q. v.

AUCTE. Property.

To-morwen shal maken the fre,
And *aucte* the yeven, and riche make.

Havelok, 531.

AUCTORITEE. A text of scripture, or of some
celebrated writer. (*Lat.*) See Notes to Rish-
anger's Chronicle, p. 111.

But, dame, here as we riden by the way,
Us nedeth not to speken but of game,
And let *auctoritees* in Goddes name
To preching, and to scole eke of clergie.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 6558.

AUCTOUR. An author. (*Lat.*)

By witte of man, al thyng that is contrived
Standithe in proporcioun, plainly to conclude.
In olde *auctours* lyke as it is discryved,
Whether it be depnesse or longitude.

Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 80.

AUCYNTURE. A cincture.

And also holy watyr uppon the sonday in dede
Gevyn by the preist that of the hathe cure,
Yn tyme of nede is for thy holy *aucynture*.

MS. Laud 416, f. 42.

AUDACIOUS. This word was not always used

by our early writers in a bad sense, but frequently meant no more than liberal or commendable boldness. See *Love's Labours Lost*, v. 1.

AUD-FARAND. A term applied to children who have copied the manners of elderly people. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says, "a forward or old growing child, as children are said to be *aud-farand* when they are witty or wise beyond their years, apud Borcales." Kennett derives it from A.-S. *Faran*. See also his Glossary, ed. 1816, p. 72.

AUD-FASHINT. Grave; sagacious; ingenious. *North*

AUDIENCE Hearing. *Chaucer*.

AUD-PEG. An inferior sort of cheese, made of skinned milk. *North*

AUEN. Own.

Qui seld I him servis yield?

Al sal be at myd auen welld.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. 11. f. 4.

AL FYN. The bishop at chess was formerly so called, and is conjectured to be derived from the Arabic *al-fil*, an elephant, that being the piece which took the place of the bishop in the East. In the tract *De Vetula*, falsely ascribed to Ovid, the following pieces are mentioned as used in chess,—*Miles et Alpinus, Roccus, Rex, Virgo, Pedesque*. See Ducange, in v. *Alpinus*; and *Alfyn*.

So yn a day, as he piewe at the chesse, and byhelde the kyng sette yn the pley, somtyme by and somtyme lowe, among *alfyns* and *powyns*, he thought therwithe that hit wolde be so with him, for he shulde dey, and be hid undir erthe.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 61.

And of *alfyns* eke also

On hir syde she had two,

Wright of a stone of grete fame,

E. *Isotropia* was the name MS. Fairfax, 16.

AUGENT. August; noble.

Hayle, cumly kyngis *augent*!

Good surs, I pray you wheider ar ye ment.

Sharp's Coc. Myst. p. 101.

AUGGERES Agues.

A man that is here y-hungre and lyght,

Tho never so stalworthe and whight,

And comly of shape, lovely and fayr,

Auggeres and ruelles will soon apayr.

J. de Wagesby (Hampole), p. 8.

AUGHENE. Own.

He coveryd noghte to dye, if it were plesyng to the Fadre of hevenc, and never the leas his *aughene* Fadre wolde noghte here hym

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 179.

AUGHT (1) Possessions; property. (A.-S.)

He hight hem *aughte* and gret nobleys,

He schidden hit hele and ben in pels.

Kyng Alisaunder, 6884.

Havelok his sone he him tauhte,

And hise two doubtres, and al his *aughte*. *Havelok*, 2215.

(2) Possessed See Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 126;

Sevyn Sages, 1336, Ipomydon, 1422.

King Irlamours elders it laught,

King Darlsum time it *aught*. *Cy of Warwick*, p. 313.

(3) Ought; owed. *East*.

For mi lordes douhter ache is,

And ich his goot, forsothe y wis,

Therefore ich *aught* him trowethe bere.

Cy of Warwick, p. 7.

(4) Anything; at all. (A.-S.)

And as they were in great aventure,

They saw a drowmound out of mesure,

The drowmound was so hevy fraught,

That unethe myght it saylen aught.

Richard Coer de Lion, 2460.

(5) Eight.

That es at saye, a twelvemonthes and *aughtes* monethes sille thou lyfte, and thane be that thou traitez one sille gifte thee a drynke of ddd.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 40.

They occupyede the empyre *aughts* score wyntys.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

AUGHTED. Cost.

Bevis did on his acquetoun,

That had *aughted* many a town.

Ellis's Met. Rom. it. 111.

ALGHTENE. The eighth.

One the *alghtene* day of thi byrthe here,

That the firste day es of the newe yere,

Circumeyse in body walde thou be,

Alles the law was thane in sere contre.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 190.

Aftyr the *alghtende* day, whene undronne es rungene, Thou sille be hevedede in hyc, and with horsse drawene.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 58.

AUGHTS. Any considerable quantity. *North*.

This is probably connected with *aught*, q. v.

AUGHT-WHERE Anywhere (A.-S.)

As wolde God above that I had give

My blode an fleshe, so that I might live

With the bores that he had *aught where* a wife

For his estate, for soche a lastie life

She shoulde ledin with this lustie knight.

Hippolyte and Medea, 173.

AUGLE. To ogle. *North*. Kennett gives this form of the word in his glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 25.

AUGRIM-STONES Counters formerly used in arithmetic, and which continued to be employed long after the introduction of Arabic numerals. In the *Winter's Tale*, iv. 2, the clown says, "Let me see;—Every leven wether tods, every tod yields — pound and odd shilling: fifteen hundred shorn,—what comes the wool to?" *I cannot do't without counters.*"

His astrelabre, longing for his art,

His *augrim stones*, layen faire apart

On shelves couched at his beddes hed,

His presse y-covered with a falding red.

Chaucer, Cont. T. 3910.

AUGUELLE. A kind of fish, mentioned in an old document quoted in Davies's York Records, p. 124. Qu. *Anguelle*.

AUGULKOC. This word occurs in some glosses from the Cambridge MS. of Walter de Bibblesworth, printed in *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 83. The French is *un freyn*. Qu. *Augulkoc*.

AUGURIUS. Predicting.

I beleave the scruple those *augurious* people in such kind of accidents have, would have made this man have abandoned me to the fury of those cursed animals.

A Comical History of the World in the Moon, 1659.

AUGURINE. A fortune-teller.

And treuly I have seen of Paynemes and Syrazines, that men clepen *augurines*, that whan wec ryden in armes in dyverse contrees upon our enemyes, be the flyenge of foules that wolde telle us the prenosticacions of thinges that felle afre.

Maunderle's Travels, p. 167

AI GUSTA. A cant term for the mistress of a house of ill-fame. See Ben Jonson's Works, ed Gifford, iv 46.

AUHTEN Eight.

Auhten were Edgar reigned kyng and sire;
He lies in tombe in the abbey of Glastenbire.

Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 36.

AUK. Inverted; confused. In the East of England, bells are "rung auk," to give alarm of fire, and Palsgrave has, "I ryngge aukewarde, je sonne abrausle." It was formerly the general custom to ring bells backward in cases of fire. See Gifford's *Mnasinger*, i. 236. The older meaning is angry, ill-natured, as in the *Prompt. Parv.* p. 18, where we also have, "*auke*, or wronge, *sinister*." This last sense is still in use in the North of England, and Tussler tells us that bad husbandry droops "at fortune so *auke*." See the *Five Hundred Points*, 1573, f. 58. An *auk* stroke is a backward stroke, as in Palsgrave, f. 18; *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 148, 284. Brockett says that the word is applied to a stupid or clumsy person in the North of England.

Je that liste has to lyth, or luffes for to here
Off elders of alde tyme, and of theire *auke* dedys.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

AUKERT. Awkward. *Var dial.*

AUL. An alder. *Herefordsh.* The following is a country proverb:

When the bud of the *aul* is as big as the trout's eye,
Then that fish is in season in the river Wye

AULD. (1) Old. *Var dial.*

(2) The first or best, a phrase used in games. "That is the *auld* bowl." *East.*

(3) Great. *North.* It is used in the same manner as *old* in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4. See Pegge's *Anecdotes*, p. 100.

AULD ANE. The devil. *North.* Perhaps the more usual term is *Auld-Nick*.

AULD-LANG-SYNE. A favourite phrase in the North, by which old persons express their recollections of former kindnesses and juvenile enjoyments, in times long since past. immortalised by the song of Burns, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot." See Brockett, in v.

AULD-THRIFT. Wealth accumulated by the successive frugality of a long race of ancestors. *North.*

AULEN. Of alder. *Herefordsh.*

AULN. A French measure of 5 ft. 7 in. said by Lewis to be used in Kent.

AUM (1) An aim. Palsgrave, f. 18, has, "*Aume* or mark, esme."

(2) An elm. *North.*

(3) Allum. *North.*

AUMA. A sort of pancake. This is given by Boucher as a Herefordshire word, but it seems to be now obsolete.

AUMAIL. To enamel. It is a substantive in *Syr Gawayne*, p. 11.

All has'd with golden bondes, which were entayld
With curious antickes, and full fayre *aumayld*

The Faerie Queene II. iii. 27.

AUMAIST. Almost. *North*

AUMBES-AS. Ambes-as, q. v.

Ake i-hered beo swete Jhesu Crist,

Huy casten *aumber-as*. MS. Laud. 108, f. 107

Stille, stille, Satauns!

The is fallen *aumbes-as*! MS. Digby 86, f. 119.

AUMBLE. An ambling pace. (*A.-N.*)

His stede was all dapple gray,

It goth an *aumble* in the way.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 13814.

AUMBRE-STONE. Amber. *Palsgrave.*

AUMBRY. A cupboard; a pantry. *North.*

Sometimes spelt *aumery*, or *aumry*.

Some slovens from sleeping no sooner be up,

But hand is in *aumrie*, and nose in the cup.

Tusser's Five Hundred Points, 1573, l. 5.

AUMELET. An omelet. *Skinner.*

AUMENER. A purse. (*A.-N.*)

Than of his *aumener* he drough

A little keie fetise f-nough,

Whiche was of gold polishid clere.

Rom. of the Rose, 2087.

AUMENERE. An almoner.

Seynt Jone, the *aumener*,

Seyth Pers was an okerere.

MS. Harl 1701, f. 97.

AUMER. To cast a shadow over; to shadow.

The substantive is spelt *aumerd*. It corresponds to the old word *umbre*. *Craven.*

AUMERE. A purse. Tyrwitt considers this to be a corruption of *aumener*, q. v.

Were streight gloves with *aumere*

Of a like, and alway with gode chere

Thou yeve, if that thou have richeme.

Rom. of the Rose, 2271.

ALMONE. Alms. *Skinner.*

AUMOUS. Quantity. When a labourer has been filling a cart with manure, corn, &c. he will say at last to the carter or waggoner, "Haven't ya got your *aymous*." *Linc.*

AUMPEROUR. An emperor.

The *aumperour* Frederic and the king Philip of France,
Alle hi wende to Jerusalem to do gode chaunce.

Rob. Glouc. p. 406.

Ore Loverd wende mid is disciples

Into Philip's lorde,

Cesares brothur the *aumperour*

Gan is disciples fonde. MS. Laud. 108, f. 1.

AUMPH. Awry; askant. *Salop.*

AUMRS. A cupboard. *North*

AUMRY-SOAL. "A hole," says Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "at the bottom of the cupboard."

I laid um here, under the *aumry soal*

Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 44.

AUMS-ASE. Literally, two aces, the lowest throw in the dice. It seems, however, from a curious extract in Collier's *Hist. Dram. Poet.* ii. 314, an old game at dice was so called.

AUMUS. Alms. *North.* Thoresby, in his Letter to Ray, 1703, spells it *aumus*.

AUNCEL. A kind of land-sale weight, prohibited by statute on account of its great uncertainty. See *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 512. In the following passage from *Piers Ploughman*, Mr. Wright's manuscript reads *auncer*, which can hardly be correct. "Awnce weight, as I have been informed," says Cowell, Interpreter, 1658, "is a kind of weight with scales

hanging, or hooks fastened at each end of a staff, which a man lifteth up upon his forefinger or hand, and so discerneth the equality or difference between the weight and the thing weighed ;" and he afterwards adds, "a man of good credit once certified mee that it is still used in Leaden-all at London among butchers."

Ac the pound that she paied by
Peised a quatron moore
Than myn owene *auncer*,
Who so weyed truthe. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 90.

AUNCETERES. Ancestors. According to Mr. Hunter, this word is not quite obsolete in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Skelton, i. 128, has *auncetry* for *ancestry*.

So schaltow gete god los and gretli be menskked,
As han al thin *aunceteres* or thow were bigeten.
Will. and the Werwolf, p. 185.

An hondreth wynter here before,
Myne *aunsetters* knyghtes have be.
Robin Hood, l. 10.

AUNCIAN. Aged.

The olde *auncian* wyf hejest ho syttee.
Syr Gawayne, p. 38.

AUNCIENTES. Elders.

The prelates, judges, and *auncientes* bare chelf rule,
and governed the people as well as it would bee.
Redman's Complaint of Grace, 1554.

AUNCIENTY. Antiquity. See Skelton's Works, i. 74, ii. 415; Cooper's Thesaurus, in v. *Aetas*, *Antiquitas*.

What *auncientye* than, is theyr Portuls and masse booke of.
The Burnyngs of Paulas, 1563.

AUND. Owned. *North*.

AUNDEIRYS. Andirons. In the inventory of effects belonging to Sir John Fastolfe, "ij. staundyng *aundeirys*" are mentioned. See *Archæologia*, xxi. 269.

AUNDER. Afternoon; evening. According to Carr, this word is nearly extinct in Craven; Grose says it is used in Cheshire; and Hartshorne gives it as a Shropshire word. It seems derived from *undern*, q. v. Jamieson says that *orntren* in Scotland is "the repast taken between dinner and supper." Cotgrave several times mentions *aunders-meat* as an afternoon's refreshment. See his Dictionarie, in v. *Gouber*, *Gouster*, *Reciné*, *Ressie*.

AUNDIREN. An andiron, q. v. Palsgrave, f. 18, translates "aundyren" by *chenet*.

With that *aundiren* he thret Sir Gij,
And with gret hate likerly. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 250.

AUNGE. An angel. (*A.-N.*)

Eche day therwith 3e xal be content;
Aunge alle howrys xal to 3ow apere. *Cov. Myst.* p. 88.

AUNT. A woman of bad character; a procuress or a bawd. This sense is common in early plays, although *aunt* and *uncle* were the usual appellations given by a jester or fool to all elderly persons, without implying any improper meaning, a custom, according to Pegge, generally pursued in Cornwall. In a *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1, the term *aunt* seems to be applied to an old woman, or gossip, not necessarily in the bad sense, as the commentators tell us.

AUNTE. Instead of "up here aunte," the *Heralds' College MS.* reads, "to-gedere."

Heo gederede up here *aunte* here ost aboute wyde,
And destruyde hire londes eyther in his syde.

Rob. Glouc. p. 37.

AUNTELERE. A stag's antler. See Twety's treatise on hunting in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 151.

AUNTER. (1) An adventure. (*A.-N.*) *North*. Rider makes it synonymous with *hap* or chance. In the provincial glossaries, it is sometimes explained, "needless scruple, mischance, misadventure." See *Attele*.

(2) To adventure; to venture. (*A.-N.*) See *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 382, 435, 471; *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 35.

I wol arise and *auntre* it, by my fay.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 4207.

(3) An altar.

Be-forn his *aunter* he knelyd adoun.

Songs and Carols, st. xi.

AUNTEROUS. Adventurous; bold; daring. "A castell *aunterous*," in *Lybeaus Disconus*, 279, glossed *formidable*. The *Prompt. Parv.* p. 19, makes it synonymous with *doubtful*, but the other meaning is found at p. 279.

Thay that were *aunterous* by-syde,
In a cuntré fulle wyde,
Thay come thedir that tyde.

Sir Degrevante, Lincoln MS.

AUNTERS. Peradventure; in case that; lest; probably. *North*.

AUNTERSOME. Daring; courageous. *North*. This is of course from *aunter*, q. v.

AUNTRE. On the contrary; on the other hand. *Auntre*, they swore hym hool oth
To be hys men that wer there.

Richard Coer de Lion, 3878.

AUNTREOUSLICHE. Boldly; daringly. (*A.-N.*)
Al *auntreousliche* ther he comen wes.

Gy of Warwike, p. 83.

AUNTROSE. Doubtful; dangerous. (*A.-N.*)

Thanne seide Allsandrine, *auntrose* is thin evel,
Ful wonderliche it the weres, wel I wot the sothe.

Will. and the Werwolf, p. 34.

AUNTY. Aunt. *Var. dial.*

AU-OUT. Entirely. *Craven*.

AUP. (1) A wayward child. *North*. It is pronounced *Aups* in Craven, but the word is not in general use in Yorkshire.

(2) Up. *West*.

AURE. Over. [Avre?]

His gloves and his gamesuns gloet as the gledes,
A-rayet *aure* with rebans, rychist of raye.

Robson's Met. Rom. p. 15.

AUREAT. Golden; gilt. Hence, good, excellent. See Skelton's Works, i. 11, 77; *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 250; *Percy's Reliques*, p. 26.

Thys boke was written with letters *aureat*,
Perpetually to be put in memory.

Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 257.

AURE-HIET. Overtook.

He prekut oute prestely,
And *aure-hiet* him radly,
And on the kny3te conne cry,
And pertely him reproves.

Robson's Met. Rom. p. 66.

AURIFIED. Made pure as gold.

Fined also and made full pure.

And aurified be at the last.

Ashmole's Thout. Chem. Brit. p. 389.

AURRUST. Harvest. *Worc.*

AURSELS. Ourselves. *North.*

AURUM-MULICUM. A composition occasionally mentioned in early documents relating to the arts, and fully described in the following passage.

Here may thou lere to make *aurum mulicum*. Take a vial of glas, and cutte it wete, or a longe erthen pot, and take .i. ponde of salt armoniac, and .j. li of sulfure, and .j. li of mercurie cru, and .j. li of tyn, melte thi tyn, and caste thi mercurie therin, and then alle that other, and grynde alle these thinges togidre upon a ston, and then put alle in a file, or in an erthen pot, and stoppe al the mothe save also mochel als a paper lefe, or a spoule of parchemyn may stonde in, and then set it on the fyre in a forne, and make furte esy here, and afterwarde gode fire, the mountance of ij. oures, til that thou se no breth come oute of the glas, and then take it of the fire, and breke the glas.

MS. Sloane 2584, f. 8.

AURUM-POTABILE.

And then the golden oyle called *aurum-potabile*.

A medicine most marvelous to preserve mans health. *Ashmole's Thout. Chem. Brit. p. 422.*

AUSCULTE. To raise up; to exalt. The MS. Bodl. 175, reads "exhalt" in the following passage.

Auscults you not to exceleste.

Into highe exaltacion. Chester Plays, l. 10.

AUSE (1) To try, to essay; to promise favourably. e. g., "He *auses* well saying's as how he's a young un." *Salop.* See *Aust*.

(2) Also. Gd gives this as a Lincolnshire word in his Logonomia, 1619.

And some boyonde us twentie or thirtie lange miles, that make pure shift in the citie, and in the countie *ause*. *Bullein's Dialogue, 1573, p. 4.*

AUSIER. An osier. *Suffolk.*

AUNNEY. To anticipate bad news. *Somerset.*

AUSPICATE. Auspicious.

Enter and prosper, while our eyes doe waite

For an ascendent thoroughly auspicate.

Heirick's Works, ll. 146.

AUSPICIOUS. Joyful. So Shakespeare seems to use the word in Hamlet, i. 2:

With one auspicious, and one dropping eye.

AUST To attempt. *Warw.* It is also used as a substantive.

AUSTERNE. Stern; severe. In the Testament of Cresseide, 154, we have the form *ausfrane* in the same sense.

But who is yond, thou ladye faire,

That looketh with sic an austerne face?

Peccy's Reliques, p. 75.

Thane the burreliche beryne of Bretayne the lyttyle Counsaies byr Arthure, and of hymne besekys To answere the alyenes wyth *auaterene* wordes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 86.

AUSTRIDGE. An ostrich. Cotgrave has, "*Austruche*: an *austridge*, or ostridge." We have had *Astridge*, q. v.

AUT. (1) Ought. See Rob. Glouc. p. 452.

Well out I sinne lete,

As nob wil tere wete. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. l. 24.

(2) All the, out. *North.*

AUTECER. Parent; ancestor. See the Coventry Mysteries, p. 88. Should we read *anceter*?

AUTEM. A church, in the canting language. There are several compounds of this word, as *autem-mort*, a married woman. See Dodsley's Old Plays, x. 372.

AUTENTICKE. Authentic. Chaucer has it as a substantive. See Thynne's Annadversions, p. 48.

AUTENTIQUALL. Authentic.

Now for the third partie touchyng recordes and registres, wee have them so formall, so *autentiquali*, so seriously handlede. *Hall, Henry VIII. f. 253.*

AUTEOSE.

The flowre is of a gode lose,

That men calleth auteose. Reliq. Antig. l. 193.

AUTER. An altar. *North.*

Thanne he havede his bede seyde,

His offrende on the auter leyde. Havelok, 1366.

AUTERS. Explained, "strange work, or strange things," in the Clavis at the end of the Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 89. It is probably an error for *anters*, the genuine early form of the word.

AUTHENTIC. Regularly bred, fashionable. Nares says it "seems to have been the proper epithet for a physician regularly bred or licensed." See All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

AUTHER. Either.

Hot harder the devel bites tham

That gud dedes has wrogt,

If thal ever afterward fal in,

Auther in dede or thoht

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 81.

AUTOMEDON. The charioteer of Achilles, and hence some of our early dramatists have applied the name generally to coachmen. See Beaumont and Fletcher, ed. Weber, xiv. 53.

AUT-OPON. Out upon! An exclamation expressive of disapprobation. *North.*

AUTHORITY. Authority. A provincialism, as well as the old form of the word. See the Craven Dialogues, p. 330.

AUTORS. Ancestors. (*Lat.*)

Y geve yow, Mede, withoute amoyne,

Theo-tour, and the cotes of Babyloyns:

Tyre, Numen, and Pamphile,

And into Ynde xx. score myle;

My riches, and my treasours,

And alle hath do myn autors. Kyng Alisunder, 6819.

AUTOUR. An author. *Chaucer.*

AUTRAGE. To outrage.

Let us se how well we can outrage.

Maitland's Lambeth Books, p. 307.

AUTREMITÉ. Another attire. So explained by Skinner. Tyrwhitt reads *extremite*.

And she that helmd was in starke stouris,

And wan by force toounis strong and touris,

Shall on her hedde now werin autremite.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 164.

AUVE. The helve of an axe. *Salop.*

AUVERDRO. To overthrow. *West.*

AUVERGIT. To overtake. *West.* See Jennings's Observations, p. 184.

AUVERLOOK. To overlook, to bewitch; to look upon with the evil eye. *West.*

AUVER-RIGHT. Right over; across. *West.*

AUVISARD. On the visor?

Atte last he held him aumard.

Gy of Warwyke, p. 190.

AUVISE. Counsel; advice.

And seyde, Joseph, leve thy fantesye
And thyn erreure for it is folye
Withouten aumise to deme soleyneye.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.

AUWAWNTAGE. Advantage

The beghest worlde, that passes alle thyng,
Was made for mans endeles wonnyng.
For y k mane alle hafe there a place,
To wonne ay in jay that here has grace;
That worlde was made moste for owre aumawntage,
For thaire sawles to be owre ryght crytage.

Hampole, North C. MS.

AUWARDS. Awkward; athwart. *North*. See *Ackwards*. A beast is said to be *auwards*, when it lies backward or downhill, so as to be unable to rise; a circumstance often happening with sheep that are heavy in the wool.

AU3T (1) Ought.

Floure of heven, Ladland Quene,
As sche ayt wel to bene. *MS. Addit.* 10036, f. 62.

(2) Owed. The version printed in Collier's Shakespeare's Library, p. 273, reads "owhte." The worchipe therof wh che I auste,
Unto the god I there betaupte.

Chaucer, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 334.

(3) Possessions; property.

Bitwene his childre he delt his auste,
His londe to Isaac he bitaupte.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 82.

(4) High. *Rob. Glouc.*

AVA'. At all. *North*

AVAGE. A rent or duty which every tenant of the manor of Writtel, in Essex, pays to the lord on St Leonard's day, for the liberty of feeding his hogs in the woods. *Phillips*.

AVAILLE. Value; profit; advantage. See Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 2; Dial of Creat. Moral. p. 123; Towneley Mysteries, p. 150.

AVAITE To await?

The which ordeynede for a law, that what tyme
there was any fyre in that cite, there shulde be a
bidelle y ordeined for to auite hit, and to make an
highe proclamacione in the cite.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 62.

AVALE. (1) To descend; to fall down. (*A-N*.)

Cf. Maundevye's Travels, p. 266; Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 91; Troilus and Cresende, iii. 627; Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 394; Debate between Pride and Lowliness, p. 9; Skelton's Works, i. 85.

Then the sentachall smot his hors with his spurris,
and come to theym, for the see was availed and
withdrawn. *MS. Digby*, 185.

(2) To lower; to let down. (*A-N*.) This

term is often applied to the letting down the front of the helmet, or the visor only without the ventaile, as in Robson's Met Rom. p. 15; Morte d'Arthur, i. 152. Hence the phrase "to *vale* the bonnet," to lower the bonnet, or take off the hat; and, figuratively, to acknowledge inferiority. See Peter Langtoft, p. 97.

And myzty tyrauntes, from here ryalie see
He hath *availd* and y-put adoun.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4.

He nold *availen* neither hood ne hat,
Ne abiden no man for his curtesie.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 3124.

(3) To loosen; to shake. Lord Surrey has the expression "with raynes *avayled*," explained *loosened* in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. iii. 31, but our second meaning is perhaps the best.

(4) To assault. *Skinner*.

AVALYD Diminished.

Grete feet and rounde, and grete clees, and the
foot a lytel *avalyd*, smale by the flanks, and longe
sydes, a lytel pyntel and litel hangyng smale batlokes.

MS. Beol. 546.

AVAN. Filthy; squalid. A Northamptonshire word, according to the Addenda to Junn Etym. Anglie. in v.

AVANCE. (1) To advance; to profit. (*A-N*.) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 246; Troilus and Cresende, v. 1434; MS. Ashmole 39, f. 12.

Sir Philip the Valayse

May him nocht *avance*,

The flowres that faire war

Er fallen in Fraunce *Minot's Poems*, p. 39.

(2) Advancement.

He ordaineth by his orilliance

To patishe pr estis a powere,

To another a grete *avance*,

A grete point to his mistere.

Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 180.

(3) The herb harefoot. It was used in cookery, as in a recipe in the Forme of Cury, p. 13, which the original, MS. Addit. 5016, seems to read *acante*. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 53; Prompt. Parv. pp. 17, 266, Tusser, p. 118; Warner's Antiq. Cuhn. p. 5. Markham, in his Countrie Parme, ed. 1616, p. 182, says "costmarie and *avens* are verie pleasant hearbes to give a savour like spice in pottage and saads." See also Topsell on Serpents, p. 62; Cooper, in v. *Cariophyllata*; MS. Sloane 5, f. 11.

AVANCEMENT. Advancement.

Thorgh consente of som of hias, refused he that present;
Thel said, on otheer wise he selle haf *avancement*.

Peter Langtoft, p. 103.

AVANITTE. Thought; will; pleasure.

God and grace en with tha m wroughte,

That with swylke pride dyse gyse ther clothe;

Never the lesc ylk man may

ERyt hys *avanitte* make hym gay.

R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 24.

AVANSE. To escape from.

For any cas that may be tyde,

Schall non therof *avanse*.

The Cokewold's Daunce, 165.

AVANTAGE. Advantage (*A-N*.)

As sooth is sayd, elde hath gret *avantage*

In elde is bothe wisdom and usage.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 2449.

AVANT-CURRIERS. Florio has "*Fleets*, windes blowing very stiffely for fortie daies together from the east, just about the dog-daies, called of mariners the *Avant-curriers*."

AVANTERS Portions of the numbles of a deer, which lay near the neck. See Syr Gawayne, p. 50; Book of St. Alban's, sig. D. iv.

AVANTMURE. The fore-wall of a town. This term is given as English in Palsgrave and Cotgrave. (*Fr.*)

AVANT-PEACH. An early kind of peach.
Skinner.

AVANTTWARDE. The vanward of an army.
I salls have the *avanttwarde* wytterly myselvene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

AVARDE. Afraid. (*A.-S.*)

AVAROUSER. More avaricious. (*A.-N.*)
Are no men *avarouser* than hll
Whan thei ben *avaunced*.
Piers Ploughman, p. 26.

AVARYSY. Avarice; covetousness. May we
read an *arysy*?

Oure Lord sey to the elder tho,
Fend, why dyde thou hym that wo?
The fend ansuerd with *avarysy*,
Fore I had to hym envye. *MS. Ashmole 61, f. 85.*

AVAST. A sea term, meaning stop, hold,
enough. It always precedes some orders or
conversation. See Tooke's *Diversions of Pur-*
ley, p. 573; *Skinner*, in v. Tooke says that
Dr. Johnson's interpretations, which I have
here adopted, are erroneous, but such are its
ordinary uses by sailors. Johnson's etymology
from Ital. and Span. *Basta* is sufficiently
plausible.

AVAUNCY. To advance; to raise.
For I thenke to *arauncy* myne,
And wel the more schal be here pyne.
MS. Addit. 10036, f. 49.

AVAUNT. (1) Before.

The morow came, and forth rid this marchaunt
To Flaunders ward, his prentis him *avaunt*,
Till he to Bruges came full merilly.
Chaucer, ed. Urry, p. 140.

(2) Forward. (*A.-N.*) This was an ancient hunt-
ing cry. See Sir H. Dryden's *Twici*, p. 45.
And with that worde came Drede *avaunt*,
Whiche was abashed and in grete fere.
Rom. of the Rose, 3958.

Sir Degrevant was thane sa nere,
That he those wordis myght here;
He said, *Avant*, banere!
And trompis on hight.

Sir Degrevaunt, Lincoln MS.

(3) A boast. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer *Cant. T.* 227;
Reliq. Antiq. ii. 21.

Than said Sir Degrevaunt,
Thou salls noght mak thine *avaunt*,
That I salls be recreaunt,
For frend ne for faa.

Sir Degrevaunt, Lincoln MS.

(4) To boast.

This proverbe lerne of me,
Avant nevyr of thy degree. *Antiq. Rep.* iv. 401.

(5) Dismissal. "To give her the *avaunt*,"
Henry VIII. ii. 3. In the following passage it
apparently means leave, departure, or perhaps
praise, boast.

Alle thay mad thair *avaunt*
Of the lord Sir Degrevaunt.

Sir Degrevaunt, Lincoln MS.

AVAUNTANCE. Boasting.

The vice clepid *avauntance*,
With pride hath take his aqueintance.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

AVAUNTARYE. Boasting.

And thus the worschipe of his name,
Thorow pride of his *avauntarye*,
He turneth into vilenye.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.

Rebuke him for that ilk of that *arcuntrie*.

Peter Langtoft, p. 194.

AVAUNTLAY. Under the old system of hunt-
ing it was customary to send one or two cou-
ples of hounds, with a man, to several points
where it was expected the game would pass.
When the deer or other animal came up these
hounds were uncoupled. See Sir H. Dryden's
notes to *Twici*, p. 44. *Relay* properly means
any of these sets of hounds; but *avauntrelay*,
or, more commonly, *avauntlay*, those which,
when a hart was unharboured, were a-head of
him. See further observations on this sub-
ject in a curious work, entitled the *Booke of*
Hunting, 4to. Lond. 1586.

AVE. (1) Have.

Therefore we must fight agayne hym, and we shhall
ave victorie, for he is but feble agayne them that
wyl withstonde hym. *Dial. Creat. Moral.* p. 97.

(2) Evening.

The king ther stode with his meiné
On a palmesonnes *ave*.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 200.

AVEARD. Afraid. *West.*

But an he have his legs at liberty,
Cham *aveard* he will never live with you.

London Prodigal, p. 107.

AVEAUNT. Graceful; becoming. So also the
original MS. of *Le Bone Florence of Rome*,
128, reads; which Ritson alters to *avenaunt*.

Ageyne hym came syr Otes the graunt,
A doghty knyght and an *aveaunt*.

Le Bone Florence of Rome, 665.

Thys swyrde ys gode and *aveaunt*,
But I faght wyth a gyaunt.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 244.

AVE-BLOT. A reckoning; a payment. *Minsheu.*

AVE-BOARDS. Cotgrave has, "*Aubes*, the
short boords which are set into th'outside of
a water-mills wheele; we call them ladles, or
ave-boords."

AVEDEN. Had.

Quanne he weren alle set,
And the king *aveden* i-gret,
He greten, and goulden, and goven hem ille,
And he bad hem alle ben stille. *Havelok, 163.*

AVEER. Property. (*A.-N.*)

Ne thei don to no man otherwise than thei wolde
that other men diden to hem; and in this poynt thei
fulle-fulen the ten commandementes of God: and
thei give no charge of *aveer* ne of richesse.

Maundevile's Travels, p. 292.

AVEL. (1) The awn or beard of barley. *East.*

(2) To tear away. *Browne.*

AVELACE. Explained by *Skinner*, "the rings
or gymews of a bag;" but conjectured by him
to be a mistake for *anelace*, q. v.

AVELONG. Elliptical; oval. It is translated
by *oblongus*, in the *Prompt. Parv.* p. 17. Carr,
in his *Craven Glossary*, conjectures it to be a
corruption of *oblong*, and a correspondent sug-
gests to me *half-long*; but the form *avelonge*,
in the *Middlehill MS.* of the *Promptorium*,
seems to warrant Mr. Way's derivation from
A.-S. Awoh. Major Moor says, "Workmen
—reapers or mowers—approaching the side of
a field not perpendicular or parallel to their
line of work, will have an unequal portion to

do—the excess or deficiency is called *avellong* work.”

AVELY. In the Eastern counties corn is said to be *avely*, if, when dressed for market, a portion of the awns adhere to the grains.

AVEN. . Promise ; appearance. *Salop.* Perhaps connected with the old word *avenant*, q. v.

AVENANT. (1) Agreement ; condition. (*A.-N.*)

Luf hir efter thine *avenant*,
And sho sal be to the tenant.

Ywayne and Gawin, 3765.

They may make to here *avenaunt*,
But over mesure ys nat cumnaunt.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

(2) Becoming ; graceful ; agreeable. See Warton's *Hist. Eng. Poet.* ii. 229 ; *Ywayne and Gawin*, 3885 ; *Robson's Met. Rom.* p. 12.

And I were to the *avenant*,
I wald be thi servaunt.

Sir Degrevaunt, Lincoln MS.

When she was fiften winter old,
In al that lond nas ther non y-hold
So semly on to se ;

For sche was gentil and *avenaunt*,
Hir name was cleped Belisaunt,
As ye may lithe at me.

Amis and Amiloun, 427.

(3) Accomplished ; able ; valiant.

The sowdan, that left yn Tervagaunt,
With hym he broght a fowll geaunt
Of Egypte ; he hette Guymerraunt,
Greet as an ok :

No dosyper nas so *avenaunt*

To stonde hys strok. *Octonian*, 923.

AVENANTLI. Suitably ; well ; becomingly.

Ther were in eche bataille of burnes two thousand,
Armed at alle pointes and *avenantli* horsed.

Will. and the Werwolf, p. 136.

AVENAUNTliche. Beautifully.

To seche thoru that cité ther nas non sich,
Of erbes, and of erberi, so *avenauntliche* i-diht.

Pistill of Susan, st. 1.

AVENCE. The feast of Advent. (*A.-N.*) See *MS. Lincoln A.* i. 17, f. 215, where a wrong reading has apparently crept into the text, and I am not sure whether it should not be *anence* in the same sense as *anent*, q. v.

AVENE. An ear of corn. This is the form of the word *awn* in the *Prompt. Parv.* p. 18. “*Avenes eyles*” is translated by the French *arestez*, in *Walter de Bibblesworth*, *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 80. *Eiles* we have already had an example of in v. *Ails*, and it is translated by *arista* in *MS. Lansd.* 560, f. 45.

(2) Evening.

Hi sul him and elde folow,
Both *avene* and eke a-morw.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 194.

AVENG. Took ; received. (*A.-S.*)

Vor the folc so thycke com, the wule he her loverd slou,
Aboute him in ech alf, that among so mony fon
He *aveng* dethes wounde, and wonder nas yt none.

Rob. Glouc. p. 223.

A-VENIMED. Envenomed.

His armes alle *a-venimed* beth ;
That venim is strong so the deth.

Gy of Warwike, p. 98.

AVENOR. The person who formerly, in the household establishment of the king, and in

that also of great barons, had the care of the provender for the horses. The following account of his duties is given in the *Book of Curtasye*, p. 25, and it has been also quoted from the original manuscript by Mr. Stevenson.

The *aveyner* schalle ordeyn provande good won,
For tho lordys horsis everychon ;
Thay schyn have two cast of hay,
A pek of provande on a day ;
Every horse schalle so muche have
At racke and manger that standes with stave ;
A maystur of horsys a squyer ther is,
Aveyner and ferour undur hym i-wys.
Those zomen that olde sadels schyn have,
That schyn be last for knygt and knave,
For yche a hors that ferroure schalle scho,
An halpeny on day he takes hym to :
Undur ben gromes and pages mony one,
That ben at wage everychone ;
Som at two pons on a day,
And som at ilj. ob. I jou say ;
Mony of hem fotemen ther ben,
That rennen by the brydels of ladys schene.

AVENSONG. Evening.

Fram afternone to *avensong*,
So to knightes he was strong.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 178.

AVENT. Avaunt !

Avent, *avent*, my popagay,
What, will ye do nothyng but play ?

Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 101.

AVENTAILE. The moveable front to a helmet, which covered the face, and through which the wearer respired the air, “*qua ventus hauritur*.” The term is sometimes used for the whole front of the helmet.

His helm he setteth on is heved,
And fastnede the *aventaille*.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 3.

For, as he drough a king by *thaventaille*,
Unware of this, Achilles through the maile
And through the bodie gan him for to rive.

Troilus and Creseide, v. 1557.

AVENTE. To open the aventaille for the purpose of breathing. See *Le Bone Florence of Rome*, 1941 ; *Torrent of Port.* p. 66. (*A.-N.*)

Thai foughten soo longe, that by assente
Thal drewe them a litil bysyde,
A litil while thaym to *avente*,
And refreshed them at that tyde.

MS. Douce 175, p. 30.

AVENTERS. Chance. (*A.-N.*)

The bowmen, and eke the arblasters,
Armed them all at *aventers*.

Richard Coer de Lion, 2188.

AVENTOUR. (1) To venture.

Nil ich me nothiug *aventour*,
To purchas a fole gret honour.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 9.

(2) An adventurer. *Bokenham*.

AVENTRE. To throw a spear. (*Ital.*) Spenser uses the word, and Nares thought it was peculiar to that writer.

Thenne this one knyght *aventryd* a grete spere,
and one of the x. knyghtes encountred with hym.
but this woful knyght smote hym so hard that he
felle over his hors taylle. *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 117.

AVENTROUS. Adventurers. (*A.-N.*)

As dooth an heraud of armes,
Whan *aventrous* cometh to justes.

Piers Ploughman, p. 370

ADVENTURE. (1) Adventure; chance; fortune; See *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 289; *Maundevile's Travels*, pp. 185, 282.

*Adventure so hath turned his pas
Ageynes the kyng his mas.*

Kyng Alisaunder, 7837.

(2) Perchance.

*Ac aventure, for the fyght,
This victorie is the y-dyght.*

Kyng Alisaunder, 3922.

ADVENTURLY. Boldly.

*This squier that hath brought this hede,
The kyng had wend he had the dede,
And adventurly gan he gone.*

Turrent of Portugal, p. 52.

AVER. (1) A work-horse. *North*. "A false *aver*," a sluggish horse, a lazy beast. See *Kennett's Glossary*, p. 21.

*Alsua the sothe for to schewe,
He lent thame averes to drawo.*

Sir Degrevante, MS. Lincoln, f. 130.

(2) Peevish. *Northumb.*

AVERAGE. A course of ploughing in rotation.

North. Carr explains it "winter eatage," and others the *stubble*, in which senses it seems to be the same with *averish*, q. v.

AVER-CAKE. An oat-cake.

*A fewe cruddes and crem,
And an aver-cake.*

MS. Rawl. Post. 137, f. 25.

AVER-CORN. A reserved rent in corn paid to religious houses by their tenants or farmers.

Kennett. According to Skinner, it means corn drawn to the granary of the lord of the manor by the working cattle, or *avers*, of the tenants.

AVERE. Riches; property. (*A.-N.*)

*The maistir of ther pedalle, that kirkes brak and brent,
And abbels gan assalle, monkes slouh and schent,
Was born in Pikardie, and his name Reynere,
In suilk felonie gadred grete avere.*

Peter Langtoft, p. 124.

AVERIL. April. *North*.

*When the nyhtegale singes, the wodes waxen grene,
Lef ant gras ant bloasme springes in Averyl, y wene.*

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 92.

AVERING. *Kennett, MS. Lansd.* 1033, says,

"When a begging boy strips himself and goes naked into a town with a fals story of being cold, and stript, to move compassion and get better cloaths, this is call'd *avering*, and to goe a *avering*."

AVERISH. The stubble and grass left in corn fields after harvest. *North*.

In these monthes after the corne bee innede, it is meete to putt draughte horses and oxen into the averish, and so lonnge to continue there as the meate sufficeth, which will ease the other pastures they went in before.

Archæologia, xiii. 379.

AVERLAND. Land ploughed by the tenants with their *avers*, for the use of a monastery, or for the lord of the soil.

Quod autem nunc vocatur averland, fuit terra rusticorum ejus. *Chron. J. de Brakelonda*, p. 75.

AVEROUS. Avaricious.

And also this tyme es ogayns averous men, that schynes and gifes na fruyte bot when it es roten.

MS. Coll. Mon. 10, f. 3.

AVEROYNE. The herb southernwood, men-

tioned several times under this name in the *Liber Medicinæ* in the Library of Lincoln Cathedral, ff. 280, 287, 307, e.g. "Take *averoyne*, and braye it with hony and vyneacre, and drynke it." See also *Archæologia*, xxx. 350; *Pistill of Susan*, st. ix.

VERPENNY. Money contributed towards the king's averages. See *Nicolson and Burn's West and Cumb.* ii. 609; *Chron. J. de Brake-londa*, p. 75; *Skinner*, in v.

VERRAY. To aver; to instruct.

*Thou schalt write that y say,
Mani man for to averray.*

Arthur and Merlin, p. 45.

VERRUNCATE. To avert; to prevent. (*Lat.*)

*I wish myself a pseudo-prophet,
But sure some mischief will come of it,
Unless by providential wit,*

Or force, we verruncate it. *Hudibras*, I. i. 758.

VERSATION. Aversion; great dislike to. See *Taylor's Great Exemplar*, p. 61, quoted by *Boucher*, in v.

VER-SILVER. A custom or rent so called, originating from the cattle, or *avers*, of the tenants of the soil.

VERST. At the first.

*Averst byeth the hestes ten,
Thet loki asolle alle men.*

MS. Arundel 57, f. 13.

VERTY. Mad; fiery. (*A.-N.*)

*The respons were redy that Phillip did tham bere.
A knyght fulle averty gaf tham this ansuere.*

Peter Langtoft, p. 260.

VERY. (1) The place where the provender for the king's horses is kept. *Skinner*. *Boucher*, in v. *Aver*, considers it to be the stable. It seems certainly to be derived from *aver*, and not from *haver*, oats, as *Minsheu* supposes.

(2) Every.

The lij. de tokene ys that every meke man or womman ys not enhaunsydd, neyther have ony lykyng in preysynge. *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38*, f. 8.

VE-SCOT. A reckoning; an account. *Minsheu*.

VESYLY. Advisedly.

Now and thow wolde wele and averily beholde thi Lorde Jhesu, thow may fynde that fro the crowne of the hevede to the sole of his fete, thare was no hole spotte lefte one hyme.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 183.

AVET. Weight.

And ys avet more bi six and thritti leed punde, that beeth to hundred and sextene wexpunde.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 70.

AVETROL. A bastard. (*A.-N.*)

*He asked what was his medicine;
Beff and broth gode afine.
What than, was he an avetrol?
Thou seist soht, sire, be mi pol.*

Seyn Sages, 1107.

AVEXED. Troubled; vexed. See *Book of St. Alban's*, sig. B. iv.; *Dial. Creat. Moral.* p. 177. The curious coincidence between part of the following passage, and the well known lines in *Macbeth*, ii. 2, has not yet found a notice in the editions of Shakespeare.

*As thus I lay avered full sore
In suche thynges, as of right bythe agayne nature,
I herde a voyce seying, aclepe thow no more!*

Todd's Illustrations, p. 297.

- AVEYSÉ.** Careful; wary. (*A.-N.*)
Also the kyng and his meigné,
Gladdest weren and *aveysé*. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 2261.
- AVIEU.** To view. (*A.-N.*) Palgrave has, "I
sawre, I take syght of a thing."
Thenglyshmen sawe them well, and knewe well
howe they were come thyder to *aview* them.
Notes to Minot's Poems, p. 117.
- AVIIS.** Opinion. (*A.-N.*)
And soththen sayd hir *avis*
Of God, that Lovard was and ever las.
Seynt Katherine, p. 179.
- AVILE.** To despise. The Herald's College MS.
reads, "aviled holy chirche, that by righte was
free."
And the Sonnday of the Passioun emanede all the,
That *aviled* to boll chirche, that mid rits was so fre.
Rob. Glouc. p. 495.
- AVINTAINE.** Speedily. (*A.-N.*)
Have ich eni so hardi on,
That dorre to Hamtoun gon,
To thersperur of Almaine,
And sal her cometh, *avintaine*,
Al prent an hondred knyghte,
That fore his love wilen fighte
Bothe with spere and with lance.
Brace of Hamtoun, p. 167.
- AVIROUN.** Around. (*A.-N.*)
Also a wrote him to pial
Aboute her in this contral,
In this contré *aviron*,
A mette with a vile dragon.
Brace of Hamtoun, p. 92.
- AVIS.** Advice. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T.
1870; Maundevile's Travels, p. 180; Langtoft,
p. 32.
The kyng at his eyes sent messengers thre.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 205.
- AVISAND.** Observing. (*A.-N.*)
The herbe she toke, well *avisand*
The lefe, the sede, the stalke, the floure,
And said it had a gode savour,
And was no common herb to find,
And well approved of uncouth kind.
Chaucer's Dream, 1292.
- AVISE.** (1) To observe; to look at. (*A.-N.*)
Heo heom *avised* among theu play,
For he was mought of that contray.
Kyng Alisaunder, 221.
- (2) To consider; to advise with one's self; to
inform; to teach. "Arise you well," i.e. con-
sider well what you are about, is a frequent
phrase in the old romances. In the sense of
"to inform," it is used by Shakespeare,
Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 4, where Mistress
Quickly says to Simple, "Are you *avis'd* o'
that?" a provincial mode of confirming any
observation. See also the Towneley Mysteries,
pp. 61, 170. "Aviseth you," Chaucer, Cant.
T. 3185, look to yourselves, take care of your-
selves. Cf. Const. of Mason. p. 38.
He *avised* hym full wel,
Fro the hedd downwarde every dale.
MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 198.
- AVISÉ.** Circumspect. (*A.-N.*)
Of warre and of bataille he was fullé *avisé*,
Ther wisdom seld *avails* was non so trewe als he.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 100.
- AVISEB.** To look upon. *Skinner*.
- AVISRLY.** Advisedly.

- Arise*, who so takyth hede thereto.
Langtoft, MS. Ashmole 29, f. 22.
- AVISEMENT.** Counsel; Advice. (*A.-N.*)
Ten schippes wer dryven, thogh the *avisement*
Thogh a tempest ryen, the schipmen held them
schant.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 146.
- AVISINESSE.** Deliberation. (*A.-N.*)
And Mary fulle mekely listeneth alle,
And gan marvayls with gret *avisnesse*.
Langtoft, MS. Sec. Antiq. 134, f. 28.
- AVISION.** A vision. (*A.-N.*)
A Htel or he were morderd on a day,
His mordre in his *avision* he say. *Chaucer, Cant. T. 18120.*
- AVIST.** A fishing. *West*.
- AVIVES.** A disease in horses, thus described by
Markham:
The horse having drunke much, or watered verie
quickly after his heat and travails, and upon it grow-
ing cold, and not being walked, doth beget the *avives*,
which doe but little differ from the disease called the
king's-evil, because as well in beasts as in man, the
king's-evil cometh of too much cooling of water,
the throat having bene heated, whereupon the horse
looseth his appetite to eat, and his rest likewise, and
his eares become cold.
The Country Farms, ed. 1618, p. 133.
- AVIZE.** To see; to survey; to observe.
Then th'one herselfe low ducked in the flood,
Abash't that her a stranger did *avize*.
The Faerie Queene, II. xli. 68.
- AVOCATE.** To call from. (*Lat.*)
The time of Sir Walter Raleigh's execution was
contrived to be on my Lord Mayor's day, that the
pageants and fine shows might *avocate* and draw
away the people from beholding the tragedy of the
gallantest worthie that England ever bred.
Aubrey, MS. Ashmole.
- AVOERY.** The right which the founder of a
house of religion had of the advowson or pa-
tronage thereof, similar to the right of presen-
tation belonging to those who built, or en-
dowed, parish churches. In some instances
these patrons had the sole nomination of the
abbot or prior, either by direct investiture, or
delivery of a pastoral staff; or by immediate
presentation to the diocesan; or if a free elec-
tion were left to the religious foundation, a
licence for election was first to be obtained
from the patron, and the election was to be
confirmed by him. *Kenaett, quoted in Boucher.*
- AVOID.** To leave; to quit; to expel. Avoid!
i.e. get out of the way, a word used at the
passing of any great personage through a
crowd. See Cov. Myst. p. 131. In the fol-
lowing passages it means the withdrawal of
dishes from the table. See also Harrison's
Description of England, p. 161.
Awayde the borde into the flore,
Tase away the trestes that ben so stowe.
Boke of Curteage, p. 38.
All the servyse of brade, messes of kytyhn, wyne,
ale, wax, wood, that is dispended bothe for the king's
bourds, and for the hole messe, and other of the
chambre, and as well the servyse for the king for
all night, as the grette *awayde* at feastes, and the
dayly drinkinges betwixt meles in the king's chambre
for straungers, and thereof to make trew records,
and to bring it dayly to the countynge-bourde before
noone. *Libor Niger Domini Regis Edm. IV. p. 24.*

AVOIDANCE. Expulsion; avoidance. See Prompt. Parv. pp. 19, 111; Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 101.

From spyttynge and snyftyng kepe the also,
By prevy *avydanc* let hyt go.

Constitutions of Masonry, p. 36.

AVOIDONS. In a general sense means, the vacancy of a benefice by death or removal of the incumbent; but in Monast. Anglic. ii. 198, quoted in Stevenson's additions to Boucher, it signifies the profits during such a vacancy.

AVOIR. Property. (*A.-N.*)

A burgels was in Rome toun,
A riche man of gret renoun;
Marchaunt he was of gret avoir,
And had a wif was queint and fair.

Seryn Sages, 2205.

AVOIR-DE-PEISE. Articles of merchandise that are sold by weight. (*A.-N.*) Cowell says "it signifieth such merchandise as are weighed by this weight, and not by Troy weight."

Hail be ye, marchans, with jur gret packes
Of draperie, *avoir-de-peise*, and jur wol-sackes.

Reliq. Antiq. li. 175.

AVOKE. To revoke; to call away to some other.

See Rider, Richardson, and Boucher, in v.

AVOKET. An advocate. (*Lat.*) *Wickliffe*.

AVONGE. To take. See *Afonge*.

So that atte laste, wat halt yt to telle longe?
The kyng bygan and ys folc Cristendom *avonge*.

Rob. Glouc. p. 231.

AVOORDIN. Affording. *Somerset*.

AVORD. To afford. *West*.

Becaze the bishop sent mun word,
A could not meat and drink *avord*.

Peter Pindar, ed. 1794, l. 286.

AVORE. Before. *West*.

My ancestor To-Pan beat the first kettle-drum,
Avore hun, here vrom Dover on the march.

Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

AVOREWARD. At first.

And hii, wan hii were i-suore, other sixe toke.
Gode fourme among hom, of the land to loke,
And of the deserites, so that *avoreward*
The blissop hii chose of Bathe, Water Giffard,
And malster Nicole of Eli, blissop of Wurcetre.

Rob. Glouc. p. 567.

AVOREYE. Before.

Ich bidde the hit by my seeld,
Avoreye the wycked vend. *MS. Arundel* 57, f. 2.

AVORN. Before him. *West*.

AVOTE. On foot.

Myd syx hondred kynztes, and thre thousand men *avote*,
Cadour, erl of Cornwayle, agen hym he sende.

Rob. Glouc. p. 168.

AVOUCH. Proof; testimony. Shakespeare has this and also *avouchment* in the same sense.

AVOURE. Confession; acknowledgment.

He bad him stand t'abide the bitter stoure
Of his sore vengeance, or to make *avoure*
Of the lewd words and deedes which he had done.

The Faerie Queene, VI. iii. 48.

AVOURY. An old law term, nearly equivalent to justification. *Nares*.

Therefore away with these *avouries*: let God alone
be our *avourye*: what have we do to runne hether
or thether, but onely to the Father of heaven?

Latimer's Sermons, ed. 1571, f. 84.

AVOUTRER. An adulterer. (*A.-N.*) Also an adultress, as in Prompt. Parv. p. 19.

For in this world nis dogge for the bowe,
That can an hurt dere from an hole y-knowe,
Bet than this sompnour knew a slie lechour,
Or an *avoutrer*, or a paramour. *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 6854.

AVOUTRYE. Adultery. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 6888, 9309; Reliq. Antiq. i. 29; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 170; Apology for the Lollards, p. 78. (*A.-N.*)

And he begotyn in *avoutrye*,
Othir ellys barayn bastard born.

MS. Rawl. Post. 118.

AVOW. (1) A vow; an oath. (*A.-N.*)

He sayd, sirs, in your cumpany
Myne *avow* make I. *Robson's Romances*, p. 61.
And to mende my misse I make myn *avow*.

Will. and the Werwolf, p. 20

(2) To allow; to pardon.

Wold thou speke for me to the kyng,
He wolde *avow* me my slyngyng.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 53.

(3) The term *avowed* seems to be used in the sense of *covered*, in Orpheo, ed. Laing, 325. See the quotation under *Bonsour*. The MS. Ashmole 61 reads *amelyd* in the same passage.

AVOWE. (1) The patron to a benefice. Cowell says the *Avowé* is "he to whom the right of advowson of any church appertaineth, so that he may present thereunto in his own name." See Ritson's Robin Hood, i. 42.

(2) An advocate.

And hendely they bysechth the
That thou beo heore *avowé*;
Forgeve heom, sire, thy maltalent;
They wol do thy comaundement.

King Alisaunder, 3160.

(3) Patronage. The Herald's College MS. reads *avowery*, q. v.

Vor thoru *avowe* of him, the sone bigan that strif.

Rob. Glouc. p. 477.

AVOWERY. Patronage; protection. (*A.-N.*) See Langtoft's Chronicle, pp. 180, 260. It also means cognizance, badge, distinction, as in the Archæologia, xvii. 296.

Y telle ou for sothe, for al huere bobaunce
Ne for the *avowerie* of the kyng of Fraunce,
Tuenti score ant fyve haden ther meschaunce.

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 189.

AVOWT. A countenance. (*A.-N.*) Perhaps a is here the article, but the compound is again found in the same form.

He weres his vesere with *avowt* noble.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

AVOWTER. Adultery. [*Avowteré?*]

Than the secound schal be his wif bi resoun of
avowter, and he schal be cursid but if he tak to her as
to his wif.

Apology for the Lollards, p. 78.

AVOY. (1) A cry used to call hounds out of cover. See Sir H. Dryden's Twici, p. 45.

(2) Avoid; leave; quit.

And in the dark forth she goeth
Till she him toucheth, and he wrothe.
And after her with his hand
He smote: and thus when she him found
Diseased, courteously she said,—
Avoy, my lord, I am a maid;
And if ye wist what I am,
And out of what lineage I came,
Ye would not be so salvage.

Gower, ap. Knight's Shal. xi. 370.

AVRIL. April. *North.*

AVRORE. Frozen. *West.*

AVURN. Slovenly in dress. *Beds.*

AVY. (1) Vow; oath.

Thou hase mad thy *avy* wyth xij. men for to fyȝte,
Of al oure gonder company the alre-beste knyȝt.

MS. Ashmole 33.

(2) A navy. [A neavy?]

Ane *avy* of shippes tha spyed thame before,
Which when thay mett, tha myght well ken
Howe thay were Troyanes and banished men;
Antyoner was lodesman, none wordier his place,
And Corenlus graunde captayne of thole race;
There was great joye when eche other dyd boorde,
Sone was accordement, and Brute chosen lorde.

MS. Lond. 208, f. 8.

AVYEDE. Showed the way. (*A.-N.*)

Sir Arthure and Gawayne *avyede* theme bothene.
To sixty thousandes of mene that in theire syghte
hovede. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.*

AVYNET. In the middle ages a collection of
fables from Avienus was called an *Avynet*,
from *Æsop*, an *Esopet*, &c.

By the po feet is understande,
As I have lerned in *Avynet*.

Piers Ploughman, p. 243.

AVYOWRE. See an instance of this form of
the word in the Plumptre Correspondence,
p. 192.

A-VYSSETH. A-fishing.

A-day as he wery was, and a suoddrynge hym nome,
And ys men were y-wend *avysseth*, seyn Cutbert to
hym com. *Rob. Glouc. p. 264.*

AW. (1) *I. Northumb.* So we have *awm*, I am;
awst, I shall; *awve*, I have; *aw' thar say*, I
dare say.

(2) Yes. *Warw.*

(3) Totally. *Craven.*

(4) All. *North.*

Listeneth now to Merlins saw,
And I woll tell to *aw*,
What he wrat for men to come,
Nother by greffe ne by plume.

Warton, lii. 135.

(5) To owe. See the quotations given in Ste-
venson's additions to Boucher, and below in
v. *Awe*.

AWAHTTE. Awoke. (*A.-S.*) See a quotation
from an early MS. in the Cottonian Library, in
Stevenson's additions to Boucher.

AWAIT. (1) Watch; ambush. (*A.-N.*)

The leon sit in his *awaite* alway
To sle the innocent, if that he may.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 7239.

(2) To attend upon; to watch. (*A.-N.*)

And this sire Urre wold never goo from sire
Launcelot, but he and sir Lavayn *awayted* evermore
upon hym, and they were in all the courte accounted
for good knyghtes. *Morte d'Arthur, li. 387.*

Ther is ful many an eye and many an ere
Awaiting on a lord, and he not wher.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 7634.

But keepith wel your tourn, how so befall,
On Thorsday next, on which we *awayte* all.

Hoccleve's Poems, p. 70.

And so delyvered me the said book thenne, my lord
therle of Oxenford *awayting* on his said grace.

Caston's Vegetius, sig. S. v.

AWAITER. An attendant. In the ordinances
for the household of George Duke of Clarence,
1493, in "the estate, rule, and governaunce
of the seid prince in his ridinge, beinge de-
parted from his standing housholde," mention
is made of "xij. esquiers *awaiters*, and every
of them j. persone." See the Ordinances and
Regulations, 1790, p. 98.

AWAKID. Awake. *Somerset.*

AWALE. To descend. (*A.-N.*)

The post ben grete and nouȝt smal,
How myȝte the rofe *awale*?

MS. Cantab. Dd. i. 17.

AWANTING. Deficient to; wanting to.

Nothing was *awanting* her that might conferre the
least light or lustre to so faire and well-composed a
temper. *Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 2.*

AWAPE. To confound; to stupefy; to astound.
(*A.-S.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 899, 3673;
Troilus and Creseide, i. 316.

Fram this contek that were ascaped,
Sore adrad and *awaped*.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 120.

And he allone *awapid* and amate,

Comfortles of eny creature. *MS. Digby, 230.*

AWARANTYSE. Assuredly. It is so explained
in a glossary in the Archæologia, xxx. 404.

AWARD. To ward off; to bear off. Rider has,
"To *award* a blow, *ictum inhibere*."

AWARE. (1) To be aware of the approach of
any one.

And riding towards Nottingham,
Some pastime for to spy;
There was he *aware* of a jolly beggar,
As ere he beheld with his eye.

Ritson's Robin Hood, li. 123.

(2) An exclamation for making attendants in
large establishments prepared for the approach
of some one.

Come, sales hee, thou shalt see Harry, onckle, the
onely Harry in England: so he led him to the cham-
ber of presence, and ever and anon cryes out, *Aware*,
roome for me and my uncle!

Armin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

AWARIE. To curse. (*A.-S.*)

Thenne spac that holde wif,
Crist *awarie* hire lif! *MS. Digby 86, f. 167.*
Theves, ye be ded, withouten lesinge,
Award worth ye ichon. *Gy of Warwike, p. 166.*

AWARN. To warn; to forewarn.

That all our friends that yet remaine alive,
Maie be *awarn'd* and save themselves by flight.

The True Tragedie, 1595

AWARP. To bend; to cast down. (*A.-S.*)

Eld me *awarpeth*,
That inl schuldren scharpith,
And ȝouthe me hath let. *Reliq. Antiq. li. 210.*

AWARRANT. To warrant; to confirm.

Yf the Scriptures *awarrant* not of the mydwyses
reporte,
The authour telleth his authour, then take it in
sporte. *Chester Plays, i. 4.*

AWART. Thrown on the back and unable to
rise, spoken of cattle. *North.*

A-WASSCHEN. Washed.

Seththe [thel] *a-wasschen*, I wene,
And wente to the sete.

Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 10.

A-WATER. On the water. See Piers Ploughman,

pp. 342, 388. Here it seems to be a phrase implying disorder.

But if he had broke his arme as wel as his legge, when he fell out of heaven into Lemnos, either Apollo must have plaied the bone-setter, or every occupation beene layde a-water.

Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579.

AWAY. (1) A way. Coverdale translates Jeremiah, xliii. 12, "And shall departe his awaye from thence in peace." —(f. 43.)

(2) Past. "This week away." *Beds.*

AWAY-GOING. Departure. See Baillie's Letters, i. 68, quoted in the new edition of Boucher. If I recollect rightly, the word occurs in a prose tract in the Thornton MS.

AWAY-THE-MARE. A kind of proverbial expression, apparently meaning, farewell to care. It occurs twice in Skelton, and other references are given in the notes, p. 162. The following example occurs in a poem attributed to Skelton.

Away the mare, quod Wallis,

I set not a whitinge

By all their writing. Doctour Double Ale.

AWAYWARD. Going away; away.

A-nyt as he awayward was,

An angel to him cam. Joachim and Anne, p. 164.

Faste awaywarde wold thou ryde,

He is so fowle a wyghte.

MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 103.

His chere awaywarde fro me caste,

And forth he passid at laste.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39.

AWAY-WITH. To endure. See Isaiah, i. 13; Greene's Works, i. 135; Webster's Works, ii. 112.

He was verie wise, modest, and warie, being nothing delicat in his fare, nor curious of his apparell. He could *awais with* all wethers, both hot and cold, and indure anie paines.

Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland, p. 38.

AWBEL. "*Awbel* or ebelle tre," is translated in the Prompt. Parv. by *ebonus, viburnus*. Although scarcely agreeing with the Latin terms, it probably means the *abele*, or white poplar, which is called *ebbel* in the eastern counties.

AWBLAST. An arbalest. This form of the word occurs in MS. Bib. Reg. 17 C. xvii. f. 57.

AWCTE. Possessed.

Quanne that was sworn on his wise,

The king dede the mayden arise,

And the erl hire bitaucte,

And al the lond he evere awcto. Havelok, 207.

AWD. Old. *North.*

My Maugh did say this hay'l be nought, you'l see;

I find an awd ape now, hes an awd ee!

Yorkshire Dialogue, p. 55.

AWDRYES-DAY. St. Ætheldrytha's day. See Paston Letters, ii. 248, quoted in Hampson's Kalendarium, ii. 26.

AWE. (1) Ought. See Towneley Mysteries, pp. 24, 55; Robson's Met. Romances, p. 26.

I awe thurghe ryghte the to lufe ay,

And to love the bathe nyghts and daye.

MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 189.

Sen we are comen to Calvarie,

Lat like man helpe now as hym awe.

Early Mysteries, Walpole MS.

(2) To own; to possess; to owe. See Ywaine and Gawin, 720; Robson's Met. Romances, p. 27, for instances of this last meaning.

Als I sat upon that lowe,

I bigan Denemark for to awe. Havelok, 1292.

(3) An ewe.

Awe bleteth after lomb,

Lhouth after calve cu;

Bulluc sterteth, bucke verteth,

Murie sing cuccu. Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 11.

(4) "For love ne for awe," Will. and the Werwolf, p. 195, a proverbial expression not uncommon in the old English metrical romances. See an instance in R. de Brunne, MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.

AWEARIED. Wearied; tired.

Heere the nobles were of sundrie opinions: for some *awearied* with the note of bondage, would gladlie have had warres: other, having regard to their sons lieng in hostage with the enimies, would in no wise consent thereto.

Holinshed, Hist. of Scotland, p. 90.

AWE-BAND. A check upon. The word occurs with this explanation in the Glossographia Anglicana Nova, ed. 1719, in v. but it seems to be properly a Scotch word. See Jamieson, in v.

AWECCHE. To awaken.

O frere ther wes among,

Of here slep hem shulde awecche,

Wen hoe shulden thidere recche.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 278

AWEDE. To become mad; to lose the senses.

(*A.-S.*) See Lybeaus Disconus, 395, 618, 957; Sir Tristrem, p. 297; Rob. Glouc. p. 162.

And wept evere as it wolde awede for fere.

Will. and the Werwolf, p. 3.

And told bothe squier and knight,

That her quen awede wold.

Sir Orpheo, ed. Laing, 49.

AWEIGHTTE. Awoke. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng swoghened for that wounde,

And hastilich hymself aweightte,

And the launce out pleightte,

And lepe on fote with swerd of steel,

And gan hym were swithe wel.

Kyng Alisaunder, 5858.

AWELD. To govern; to rule. (*A.-S.*)

Eld nul meld no murthes of mai;

When eld me wol aweld, mi wele is a-wal.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 210.

AWEN. Own. *North.*

Our Henry, thy awen chose knight,

Borne to enherite the region of Fraunce

By trewe discent and be title of right.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 228.

Bot to the kyng I rede thou fare

To wete his awenne wille Sir Perceval, 320.

AWENDEN. Thought.

The Jewes out of Jurselem awenden he were wode.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 144.

AWENSWERABLE. Answerable.

To use all pleasures in suche mediocrytie, as should be accordinge to reason, and *awenswerable* to honestie.

Archæologia, xxviii. 150.

AWER. An hour. *Lanc.*

Wake on awyr for the love of me,

And that to me ys more plesaunce

Than yff thu sent xij. kyngs free

To my sepulkyr with grett puysschaunce,

For my dethe to take vengeance.

Mind, Will, and Understanding, p. 19.

AWET. Know.

Be mey horne we schall *awet*
Yeff Roben Hode be nerhande. *Robin Hood*, i. 93.

AWEYNYD. Weaned.

Manhode is y-com now, myne own dere sone,
It is tyme thow be *aweynyd* of thyn old wone.
History of Beryn, 512.

AWF. (1) An elf. North.

Some silly doting brainelesse calfe,
That understands things by the halfe.
Say that the fayrie left this *aulfe*,
And tooke away the other.
Drayton's Poems, p. 171.

(2) An idiot; a noodle. North.

AWFRYKE. Africa.

Lystenyth now, y schall yow telle,
As y fynde in parchement spelle,
Of syr Harrowee, the gode baron,
That lyeth in *Awfryke* in pryson.
MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 217.

AWFUL. (1) Obedient; under due awe of authority.

We come within our *awful* banks again,
And knit our powers to the arm of peace.
2 Henry IV. iv. 1.

(2) Fearful; fearing. Rider.

AWGHT. Ought.

The fyerthe es for he es uncertayne
Whethyr he salle wende to joy or payne:
Who so wyll of there fowre take hede,
Hym *awght* gretly the dede here to drede.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 61.

AWGHTEND. The eighth.

The *awghtend* has this curssyng laght,
Als thei that deles wyth wychcraft,
And namely with halowyd thyng,
Als with howselle or cremyng.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 7.

AWGRYM. Arithmetic.

Than sattu summe, as siphre doth in *awgrym*,
That noteth a place, and no thing avayllth.
Deposition of Richard II. p. 29.

A-WHARF. Whirled round.

And wyth quettyng *a-wharf*, er he wolde lyzt.
Syr Gawayne, p. 82.

A-WHEELS. On wheels. Var. dial. The term is used by Ben Jonson.

AWHERE. Anywhere. See Skinner's observations on this word in the fourth part of his Etymologicum, who says it means desiderium, and hence Coles explains it desire.

3yf thou madest *awhere* any vowe
To wurschyp God for thy prowte.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 19.

For yf my foot wolde *awher* goo,
Or that myn hod wolde ellis do,
Whan that myn herte is theragen,
The remenaunt is alle in vayne.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 168.

I knowe ynough of this matter, Pamphagus, not
thither *awhere* but riche. *Acolastus*, 1540.

AWHEYNTE. To acquaint.

Awheynte the noght withe ilke man that thou
metest in the strete.

Howe the goode Wif thought hir Daughter, p. 9.

AWHILE. Awhilst. It is used as a verb in some counties in the expression, "I can't awhile," i. e. I can't wait, I have no time. As a preposition it means, until, whilst.

A-WHOLE. Whole; entire. Somerset.

A-WILLED. Willed.

That had *a-willed* his wyll as wisdom him taughte.
Deposition of Richard II. p. 21.

AWING. Owing.

And, madam, there is one duty *awing* unto me
part wherof was taken or my master deceased, whose
soul God have mercy, and most part taken to your-
selfe since he died. *Plumpton Correspondence*, p. 41.

AWINNE. To win; to accomplish a purpose. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 243; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 87; Sir Tristrem, p. 238.

For al hire wrenche, and al here ginne,
The more love sche ne might *awinne*.

Sevyn Sages, 1822.

AWIRGUD. (1) Accursed. Verstegan.

(2) Strangled; throttled.

A-WITE. To accuse. (A.-S.)

Be not to hasty on brede for to bite,
Of gredynes lest men the wolde *a-wite*.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 157.

AWITH. (1) Ought.

And if the prest sacre Crist wan he blessith the
sacrament of God in the auter, *awith* he not to
blessith the peple that dredith not to sacre Crist?

Apology for the Lollards, p. 30.

(2) Away. This is Hearne's conjecture in a passage in Peter Langtoft, p. 99.

AWKERT. Perverse; stubborn; obstinate; unaccountable. North. The adverb awkwardly is also used. Awkward occurs in a similar sense in Shakespeare:

Was I, for this, nigh wrackt upon the sea,
And twice by *awkward* wind from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime?

2 Henry VI. lii. 2.

And undertook to travaille dangerous waies,
Driven by *aukward* winds and boisterous seas.

Drayton's Poems.

AWKWARDE. Backward. Shakespeare, Marlowe, and Drayton, have awkward for adverse winds. See Palsgrave, f. 83.

The emperour thane egerly at Arthure he strykes,
Awkwards on the umbrere, and egerly hym hittez.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.

AWLATED. Disgusted. (A.-S.)

Vor the king was somdel *awlated*, and to gret despit
it nom,

That fram so unclene thinges eni mete him com,
And het it do out of is court, and the wrecches
ssame do. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 485.

AWLDE. Old. Somerset.

For he that knawes wele and kane se
What hymself was, and es, and salle be,
A wyser man he may he taulde,
Whethyr he be 3owng man or *awolde*,
Than he that kan alle othyr thyng,
And of hymself has no knawyng.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 17.

AWLE. All. In Songs of the London Prentices, p. 62, we read, "I'll pack up my awls and be-gone," apparently meaning all his property. Bishop Kennett gives the following as an "old Northern song over a dead corps." See also the Antiq. Repert. iv. 453.

This ean night, this ean night,
Every night and *awle*,
Fire and fleet, and candle light,
And Christ receive thy sawle.

MS. Laned. 1033, in v. *Fleet*.

AWLUNG. All along; entirely owing to; all along of. *North.*

AWLUS. Always. *Lanc.*

AWM. A measure of Rhenish wine, containing forty gallons, mentioned in the statute 12 Car. II. c. 4.

AW-MACKS. All sorts; all kinds. *North.* A Yorkshire anecdote is told of a well-known piscatory judge from the south, who, taking an evening's walk on the banks of the Ouse, fell in with a boy who was angling, and asking him what kind of fish he was angling for, the lad replied, "Aw-macks." The word was a poser to his lordship, who afterwards mentioning the circumstance to some of his acquaintance, said he fancied before then that he knew the names of every kind of fresh-water fish in the country, but that he had tried in vain to find any notice of *awmacks*.

AWMBELYNGE. Ambling.

Now Gye came faste rydyng
On a mewe wale awmbelynge.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 153.

AWMBRERE. An almoner. *Prompt. Parv.*

AWMBYR. A liquid measure; a kind of wine vessel. See *Prompt. Parv.* p. 19; *Ducange*, in v. *Ambr*; *Qu. Rev.* lv. 377.

AWME. (1) A suspicion.

Thys tale was tolde on the Thursday,
That they wolde redly come on the Fryday;
And also in that ceté was sayde the same,
And theroff had owre kyngs an awme.

Archæologia, xxi. 62.

(2) To guess. Palsgrave, in his Table of Verbes, f. 156, has, "I awme, I gesse by juste measure to hytte or touche a thyng, je esme, prime conjuga, and je prens mon esme, j'ay prins mon esme, prendre mon esme, conjugate in je prens, I take. I wyll awme to hytte yonder bucke in the paunche, Je esmeray, or je prendray mon esme de frapper ce dayn la, a la pance." See further observations on this word in v. *Ame*.

And whenne he is entred his covert, thei oughte to tarye til thei awme that he be entred two skylful bowshotes.

MS. Bodl. 546.

AWMNERE. An almoner. See *Amner*.

The awmners by this hath sayde grace,
And the almes-dyshe hase sett in place;
Ther in the kerver alofte schalle sette;
To serve God fyrst, withouten lette,
These other lofes he parya aboute,
Lays hit myd dysche, withouten doute.
The smalle lofe he cuttes even in twynne,
The over dole in two lays to hym,
The awmner a rod schalle have in honds,
As office for almes, y undurstonde;
Alle the broken-met he kepys, y wate,
To dele to pore men at the gate,
And drynke that leves served in halle,
Of ryche and pore, bothe grete and smalle;
He is sworne to oversee the servys wels,
And dele it to the pore every dele;
Selver he deles rydand by way,
And his almys-dyshe, as I you say,
To the pore man that he can fynde,
Other allys, I wot, he is unkynde.

Boke of Curtays, ap. Stevenson, in v.

AWN. (1) To own; to acknowledge. *North.*

(2) To own; to possess. *North.*

(3) To visit. "He never awns us," i. e. he never visits or calls upon us. *Yorksh.*

(4) Own. See *Wright's Monastic Letters*, p. 118; *Hall*, Henry IV. f. 14.

Kyng Arthour than verament
Ordeyud, throw hys awne assent,
The tabull dormaunte, withouten lette.

The Cotterel's Dances, 56.

AWN'D. Ordained. *Yorksh.* Kennett, *MS.* Lansd. 1033, gives the example, "I am awn'd to ill luck, i. e. it is my peculiar destiny or fortune."

AWNDERNE. An andiron. *Prompt. Parv.*

AWNE. (1) The beard of corn; the *arista* of *Linnaeus*. *North.* Ray has, "an awn or beard, *arista*."—*Dict. Tril.* p. 7.

(2) Own.

Yonder, thai said, comes his awne sonne,
That his aile sall be.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 91.

AWNER. A possessor; an owner. *North.* Britton gives this as an early form of *altar*. See his *Arch. Dict.* in v.

AWNSCHENYD. Ancient. *Prompt. Parv.*

AWN-SELL. Own-self. *North.* So also *own-sells*, own-selves.

AWNTROUSESTE. Boldest; most venturesome. The *awntrouste* mene that to his oste lenglade.

Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

AWNTURS. Adventurous.

He hath slayn an awnturs knyghte,
And demyd my quene withouten ryghte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 75.

AWONDER. To surprise; to astonish. See *Gy of Warwike*, p. 197; *Will. and the Werwolf*, p. 12. Also, to marvel.

On his shulder a crois he bare,
Of him alle awondride ware.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 112.

Of my tale ne beoth nocht awondred,
The Frenshe say he slogh a hundred.

MS. Arund. Coll. Arm. 58, f. 267.

AWORK. On work; into work.

Will your grace set him awork?

Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

These seditions thus renewing, emboldened the commonalty (of London especially) to uprose, who, set aworke by meane of an affray, ranne upon merchautes straungers chiefly, as they are commonly wont to doo, and both wounded and spoyled a great number of them before they could be by the magistrates restrained.

Polydore Vergil, ed. 1844, p. 88.

AWORTHE. Worthily. See *Poems of Scottish Kings*, p. 25. The following example is taken from an early copy of *Sir T. More's Elegy on Elizabeth of York*.

Comfort youre son and be you of god chere,
Take alle aworthe, for it wol be none other.

MS. Sloane 1036, f. 80.

AWOUNDED. Wounded.

I was awounded ther ful sore
That I was nere ded therfore.

MS. Addit. 10036, f. 37.

AWR. Our. *North.*

AWRAKE. Avenged. (*A.-S.*)

Thus the yong knight,
For sothe y-slave was there;
Tristrem that trewe hight,

Awrake him al with care *Sir Tristrem*, p. 304.

AWREKE. To avenge. (*A.-S.*) It is used for the past participle in Rob. Glouc. p. 388, as Mr. Stevenson has observed. See Rob. Glouc. pp. 36, 136; Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland, p. 31. See *Awroken*.

Quod King Richard: Sith it is so,
I wote well what I have to do:
I shull me of them so *awreke*,
That all the world therof shall speke.

Richard Coer de Lion, 1771.

And "mercy" thai criden him so swiche,
That he gave hem respite of her live,
Til he had after his baronage sent,
To *awreken* him thourgz judgement.

Flor. and Blanch. 654.

AWRENCHÉ. To seize.

He ne mygt no ferther blenche,
The dragon cowde so many *awrenche*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 114.

AWRETE. To avenge. This form of the word occurs in Rob. Glouc. p. 361, where Mr. Stevenson considers it is a mistake for *awrece*, to avenge. (*A.-S.*)

AWRITTEN. Written. *Verstegan*.

AWRO. Any.

Is ther fallen any affray
In land *awro* where?

Towneley Mysteries, p. 273.

AWROKEN. Avenged. See Morte d'Arthur, i. 13. (*A.-S.*)

That y am *awroken* now
Of hym that my fadur slowe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 119.

AWRUDDY. Already. *North*.

AWS-BONES. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "ox-bones, or bones of the legs of cows or oxen, with which boys play at *aws* or yawse." *Yorksh.*

AWSOME. Appalling; awful. *North*.

AWT. (1) All the. *North*.

(2) Out. *North*.

AWTALENT. Evil will. (*A.-S.*)

In sacrylege he syned sore,
When he wroght after the fendes lore,
And fulfyllid hys *awtalent*,
And dyde the fendes commandment.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 85.

AWTER. (1) To alter. *North*.

(2) An altar.

Als I fynde in my sawe,
Seynt Thomas was i-slawe,
At Cantyrbury at the *awter* ston,
Wher many myraclys are i-don.

Richard Coer de Lion, 41.

Als so a preeste, al yf he be
Synfulle and owte of charyté,
He es Goddes mynyster and holy kyrkes,
That the sacrament of the *awter* wyrckes,
The whylk es never the lesse of myght,
Alle yf the preeste here lyffe noght ryght.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 113.

AWTERATION. Alteration. *North*.

AWTERT. Altered. *Tim Bobbin*.

AWTH. (1) All the. *North*.

(2) Ought; anything.

When mey father geffe me *awth*,
Be God that me dere bowth,
Sche stares yn mey face.

Frere and the Boy, st. xix.

AWTHE. Sad?

Pilgremes, in speche ye ar fulle *awthe*,
That shalle I welle declare you why,
Ye have it hart, and that is rawthe,
Ye can no better stand therby,
Thyng that ye here.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 274.

A WTHYR. Either.

Alle thase, he saycs, that com of Eve,
That es alle mcne that here behofes leve,
Whane thai are borne, what so thai be,
Thai saye *awthyr* a-a or e-e.

Hampole, North C. MS.

AWTS. Oats. *Lanc.*

AWVER. Over. *Somerset*.

AWVISH. (1) Queer; neither sick nor well. *North. Qu. elfish.*

(2) Elfish. *Lanc.* It is often applied to a wag-gish fellow; but it is sometimes explained, "silly, clownish." The adjective *awvishly*, horribly, supernaturally, is also used.

AWWHERE. Everywhere; all over.

Now thynk me what paynels bodies suffir here,
Thorow maladies that greveth hem *awwhere*.

Hampole, MS. f. 6.

AWYDE. Owed.

The Archebysschoppe of Cawnterbury, the Erle of Essex, the Lorde Barnesse, and suche other as *awyde* Kynge Edwarde good wylle, as welle in Londone as in othere places, made as many menne as thei myghte in strengthyng the seide Kynge Edwarde.

Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 15.

AWYN. Own. *North*.

Last of all thedyr gan aproche

A worthy man, hyr *awyn* ny cosyn.

MS. Rawl. Poet. 118.

AWYRIEN. To curse; to execrate. (*A.-S.*)

They wolden *awyrien* that wight
For his wel dedes,
And so they chewen charité,
As chewen shaf houndes.

Piers Ploughman, p. 490.

AWYS. Awes; makes afraid.

By thys ensample that us *awys*,
Y rode that we leve alle oure foule sawys.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.

AW3TE. Ought.

And namely sythen hym owith to mynystre to alle the puple the precious body of Crist, *aw3te* to abstene hym fro al ydll pleying bothe of myraclys and ellis.

Reliq. Antiq. li. 48.

AX. (1) To ask. A common archaism and provincialism. This word, though pure Saxon, is now generally considered a vulgarism. The form *axæ* occurs in the Howard Household Books, p. 361. To *ax*, in the North, is to ask or publish banns in a church, and when they have been read three times, the couple are said to be *ax'd out*.

(2) Mr. Stapleton conjectures *ax* in the following passage to mean a mill-dam. See Blount's Law Dictionary, in v. *Hatches*.

Also ther is a *ax* that my master clameth the keep-
ing of; I pray you let them have and occupie the
same unto the same tyme, and then we shall take a
dereccion in every thing.

Plumpton Correspondence, p. 71.

(3) "To hang up one's ax," an early proverbial expression, to desist from fruitless labour, to abandon an useless project. See Rob. Glouc.

p. 561, quoted in Stevenson's additions to Boucher.

(4) An axletree. *Kent.*

AXEN. Ashes. *West. (A.-S.)*

Y not wharof beth men so prute;
Of erthe and aren, felle and bone?

Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 203.

AXEN-CAT. A cat that tumbles in the ashes.
Devon. See the Exmoor Glossary, in v. *Axwaddle.*

AXES. The ague. *North.* Generally, in old writers, it is applied to fits or paroxysms. In a fever drink, described in an early medical MS. in Lincoln Cathedral, f. 305, the herb horseshoe is to be taken, and a *pater noster* said "byfore the axes." See Warkworth's Chronicle, p. 23; Prompt. Parv. p. 218; Skelton's Works, ii. 101; Quair of James I. p. 54; Troilus and Creseide, i. 627, ii. 1315.

AXEWADDLE. To wallow on the ground.
Devon. An axewaddler, a term of reproach in a similar sense, and also, a dealer in ashes.

AXFETCH. A kind of pulse. Sometimes spelt *axvelch* and *axwort*. It is the same as horseshoe. See Gerard, p. 1057.

AXIL-NALIS. Nails or bolts to attach the axletree to the body of the cart. See an inventory dated 1465 in the Finchale Charters, p. 299. Palsgrave has, "*axilnayle*, cheville d'aixeul."

AXING. Request. *(A.-S.)*

And they him sware his *axing* fayr and wel.

Chaucer, Cant. T. 1828.

AXIOMANCY. Divination by hatchets. *Cockeram.*

AXLE-TOOTH. A grinder. *North.*

AX-PEDLAR. A dealer in ashes; a person who hawks about woodashes. *West.*

AXSEED. Axfetch. *Minsheu.*

AXSY. To ask. *(A.-S.)*

Ho that wyll there *arsy* justus,
To kepe hys armes fro the rustus,
In turnement other fyght;
Dar he never forther gon,
Ther he may synde justes anoon,
Wyth syr Launfal the knyght.

Launfal, 1027.

AXTREE. The axle-tree. See the Nomenclator, p. 267; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78, 83.

And of the *axtre* bitwene the polis tweyne.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 25.

Thunder and earthquakes raging, and the rocks
Tumbling down from their acyts, like mighty blocks
Rowld from huge mountains, such a noise they make,
As though in sunder heav'ns huge *axtree* brake.

Drayton's Poems, p. 219.

AXUNGER. Soft fat; grease. *(Lat.)*

The powder of earth-wormes, and *arunger*, addeth further, grounswell, and the tender toppes of the boxe-tree, with olibanum; all these, being made up and tempered together to make an emplaster, he counsellith to bee applyed to sinnewes that are layed open.

Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 311.

AXWEDNESDAI. Ashwednesday.

So that an *Axwednesday*, al bi the Weste ende,
To Gloucestre he wende, mid gret poer i-nou.

Rob. Glouc. p. 542.

AXWORT. Axfetch. *Minsheu.*

AY. (1) An egg.

The *ay* is round, and signefleth
He schal have the sourmounce,
This is round the myddell erd,
Bothe of lewed and of lerid. *Kyng Alisaunder, 594.*

(2) Ah!

Ay! be-sherewe yow be my fay,
This wanton clarkes be nyse all way.

Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 101.

(3) Always; ever. In the North of England, it is sometimes employed as an expression of surprise or wonder.

(4) Yes. Pronounced *i*, as, indeed, it is spelt in most old books.

AYANCE. Against.

At pointe terrible *ayance* the miscreants on nyght,
An hevynly mystery was schewyd hym, old bookys
reherse. *Percy's Reliques, p. 73.*

AYAYNE. Again.

Att Cressé he foughte *ayayne*,
The kyng of Beme there was slayne.

Rob. Glouc. p. 502.

AYDER. Either.

Whan *ayder* ost gan other *asayle*,
Ther began a strong batayle. *Octovian, 1507.*
Sche thowth lost, be the rode,
That dydde the boye eney gode,

Ayder met or dreynke. *Frere and the Boy, st. iii.*

AYE. (1) Against. See the Heralds' College MS. of Rob. Glouc. quoted in Hearne's ed. p. 407; and Stevenson's additions to Boucher, in v.

(2) Fear; trouble. *(A.-S.)*

Thi men er blisged hard in Dunbar with grete *aye*.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 275.

AYED. Aid.

The murren rot is on their lot,
Theyr helth is sore decayed;
No remedie, thy must needs die,
Onles God be theyr *ayed*,
Lambeth Early Books, p. 270.

AYEL. A forefather. *(A.-N.)*

And whan the renoune of his excellence,
By long processe, and of his great encrease,
Came by the report unto the audience
Of his *ayel*, the great Astiages. *Bochas, b. ii. c. 22.*

AYENBIER. Redeemer.

Knelyng and praienge after thy Lorde thy
maker, thyn *ayenbier*, thy love and thy lovyer.
MS. Bodl. 423, f. 189.

AYENBYTE. Remorse.

This boc is Dan Michelis of Northgate, y-write an
Englis of his ogyne hand, thet hatte *Ayenbyte* of
Inwyt, and is of the bochouse of Saynt Austines of
Canterberl. *MS. Arundel 57, f. 2*

AYENE. Again.

He camme *ayene* yet the next wek,
And toke away both henne and chek.
Reliq. Antiq. i. 2

AYE-NOWE. Enough.

The emperoure gaf Clement welthis fele,
To lyfe in reches and in wele,
Aye-nowe for ever-more. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 106*

AYENSAY. Denial.

Ther is none *ayensay* nor excusacioun,
Tyll the trouthe be rypped into the roote.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 45.

AYENST. Against.

Yes, for God, then sayd Robyn,
Or elles I were a fole;
Another day ye wyll me clothe,
I trowe, *ayenst* the yole. *Robin Hood, l. 74.*

AYENSTONDE. To withstand. See *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 53.

And whan ony such token was sey by day or be nyght, than anone alle maner men of the contrey made hem redy to *ayenstonde*, yf ony enemyes had come. *MS. Harl.* 1704.

AYENST-STONDYNGE. Withstanding.

He made a lawe that every ded knyght shulde be buried in his armour and armys, and iffe ony mane weere so hardy for to spoyle him of his armys after that he were y-buriede, he shulde lese his life, withoute ony *ayenst-stondynge*. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 10.

AYENWARDE. Back. (*A.-S.*)

And as he came *ayenwarde* prively,
His nece awoke, and askith who goeth there?
Trilussa and Cressida, iii. 751.

AYERE. (1) An heir.

And scho wille pray hir sone so fayre,
That we may samene gete an *ayere*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 99.

(2) Breed.

Many fawcouns and faire,
Hawks of nobille *ayere*
On his perke gunne repayre.
Syr Degrevante, Lincoln MS.

(3) Air; breath; atmosphere.

Sothely wicked men corrupith here neighbores,
for here throte is liche to a beriel opynyng, that
sleeth men thorough evyl *ayere*, and swelwith hem
inne. *MS. Tanner* 16, f. 29.

The tother world that es lawer,
Whare the sternes and the planotes ere,
Godd ordaynd anely for owre behofe,
Be this skylle, als I kane profe,
The *ayere* fro thethene, and the heete of sone,
Sostaynes the erthe heere thare we wone.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 42.

(4) To go out on an expedition, or any business. (*A.-N.*)

There awes none alyenes to *ayere* appone nyghttys
With syche a rebawdous rowtte, to ryot thy-selvne.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 58.
The fader seid to his sone dere,
To lawe thu shalt go *ayere*,
And coste me xx. marke.
MS. Harl. 2382, f. 119.

AYEWARD. Backward.

And lad me agen into the plase of Paradise, fro
the whiche he ravished me, and eft *ayeward* he led
me to the lake ther he ravashed me.
MS. Rawl. 1704.

AYFET. Covet. *Rob. Glouc.*

AYFULL. High; proud; awful. See the Herald's College MS. of Robert of Gloucester, quoted in Hearne's edition, p. 377, where the text reads *heyvol*, q. v.

AYGHE. Awe; terror.

Sum for gret *ayghe* and dout,
To other kinges flowen about.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 18.

AYGHT. Height. *Ritson.*

AYGRE. Sour. This is merely the old orthography of *eager*, but is still in use in Yorkshire. See *Aigre*.

And with a sodaine vigour it doth posset
And curd, like *aygre* droppings into milke,
The thin and wholesome blood.
Hamlet, ed. 1623, p. 258.

AYGREEN. The houseleek. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 28; Prompt. Parv. p. 251.

AYGULET. An aglet.

Which all above besprinkled was throughout,
With golden *aygulets* that glistred bright.

The Faerie Queene, II. iii. 26.

AYILD. To yield. In many cases, the *a* may probably be the exclamation A! See also Beves of Hamtoun, p. 10, where it is somewhat difficult to decide, the editor having throughout that work confused the pronoun *a* with the prefix to the verb.

Let now ben ai your fight,
And *ayild* the to this knight. *Rembrun*, p. 475.

AYIR. Air. *Somerset.*

AYL. Always. *Skinner.*

AYLASTANDE. Everlasting.

That woman kynde schuld sustene the reprove
of *aylastande* coupabilité amonge men, sche that
made man fall into synne. *MS. Egerton* 842, f. 203.

AYLASTANDLY. Everlastingly.

3e served never joye *aylastandly*,
For 3e fulfilled noȝt the warkes of mercy.
MS. Egerton 927.

AYLEDE. Possessed.

Hir *aylede* no pryde. *Sir Perceval*, 160.

AYLIS. Sparks from hot iron. It is translated by *ferrine*, in the Cambridge MS. of Walter de Bibblesworth, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

AYMANT. A diamond. (*A.-N.*)

To here husbunde a precyouse thyng,
A bracelett and an *aymant* ryng. *MS. Rawl.* 258.

AY-MEE. A lamentation. See Florio, in v. *Ah*; Cotgrave, in v. *Aachée*.

Nor delude the object he affected, and to whose
sole choise he stood affyed with feined *ay-meas*.

Two Lancashire Lovers, p. 116.

AYMERS. Embers. (*A.-S.*) See *Forme of Cury*, p. 40; Reliq. Antiq. i. 52.

Tak the croppe of the rede dok, and fald it in a
lefe of the selvene, and roulle it in the *aymers*.

MS. Lincoln. Merl. f. 291.

Tak havremeale, and sawge, and laye hem in hote
aymers, and erly at morowe sethe hem in a potte
with watur and wyne, and do therto oyniones and
jolkes of eyrene, and thanne serve hit forthe.

MS. Culin. Middlehill, f. 13.

AYN. Eyes.

When therl seye it was sir Gll,
He fel down on knes him bl,
And wepe with both his *ayn*.

Cy of Warwike, p. 335.

AYOH. Awry; aslant; on one side. *Salop.*

AYONT. Beyond. *North.*

A-YOU-A-HINNY. A Northern nurse's lullaby. See Bell's Northern Rhymes, p. 296; Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 107.

AY-QUERE. Everywhere.

Ay-quere naylet ful nwe for that note ryched.
Syr Gawayne, p. 24.

AYRE. (1) An heir. See Towneley Mysteries, p. 114; Audelay's Poems, pp. 4, 12; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 233; Ywayne and Gawin, 3093; MS. Ashmole 33, f. 46.

Myn honoure sal noȝt passe fra this generacioun
in alle other that er at come withouten *ayres*.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 16.

(2) Ready; yare.

Anone the squyer made him *ayre*,
And by hym-selfe forth can he fare.

Squyr of Lowe Degre, 501.

(3) Ere; before.

Ilde he ne wylde he with welle and wo,
Scho hade hym upe with hyre to go;
Thus tellys he sythen with mekyll drede,
How agayne hys wylle with hyre he jede.
Scho lede hym to makelle felde,
So grette ane *ayre* he never behelde.

R. de Brunne, MS. Bores, p. 22.

(4) Air.

For the corrupcyowne of hys body,
Yf it solde lange abowne erthe ly,
Yt moght the *ayre* so corrupped make,
That men tharof the dede solde take.

Hampole, MS. Bores, p. 37.

AYREABLE. Arable.

Theire haye, theire corne to repe, bynde, or mowe,
Sette oute theire falowes, pastures, and lande *ayreable*.

MS. Ashmole 59, f. 19.

AYRELY. Early.

Of this the prophet wytnes beres
In a salme of the sawter thorgh this vers;
The prophet says thus als wrytene es,
Ayrelly a man passes als the gres,
Ayrelly are the begynnyng of the day
He florysches and passes away.

Hampole, North C. MS.

AYREN. Eggs. In the *Forme of Cury*, p. 77, the following receipt is given to make an *erbolate*, a kind of confection composed of herbs, "Take persel, myntes, saverey, and sauge, tansy, vervayn, clarry, rewe, ditayn, fenel, southrenwode; hewe hem and grinde hem smale; medle hem up with *ayrene*; do butter in a trap, and do the fars therto, and bake it and messe it forth."

Men to heom threowe drit and donge,
With foule *ayren*, with rotheres lunge.

Kyng Alisaunder, 4719.

AYRY. (1) To make an aerie.

Expressing the loftinesse of the mountaines in that shoore, on which many hawkes were wont to *ayry*.

Drayton's Poems, p. 21.

(2) Joyful; in good spirits. Skinner.

AY-SHELLE. An egg-shell.

The dragon lay in the strete,
Myghte he nought dure for hete;
He fondith to creope, as y ow telle,
Ageyn into the *ay-schelle*. *Kyng Alisaunder, 577.*

AYSCHETTE. Asked.

Mercy mekelyche of hym he *ayschette*.

Chron. Vilodun. p. 25.

AYSCHIS. Ashes. We have already had other forms of this word, and more may probably be met with. See the *Liber Niger Domus Regis Edw. IV.* p. 85. The following is a curious early receipt for making white soap.

Tak twey bushelle of wood *ayschis*, and a buschel of lyme, and thre buschells of comun *ayschis*, so that ther be no *ayschis* of ook therynne, and brenne thi comun *aysches* twyes, and make a lye in the same wyse as y reherside bfore, and put it in a vessel with a flat botme; and in ij. galones of that lye, put iij. li of talowh, what talowh evere it be, and evere as it sethith, put therto more of lye into the tyme that o galone be put yn bi tymes, and loke it be wel y-sterid among, and tak up therof alwey to it be swich as thou wilt have, and contynue the fire wel, and thou schalt not falle.

MS. Sloane 73, f. 214.

AYSE. (1) Ease. (A.-N.)

So that sche was the worse at *ayse*,
For sche hath thanne no servise.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 238.

Thus may a traytour baret *ayse*,
And make manye men ful evele at *ayse*.

Reliq. Antiq. li. 91.

Thanne was Engeland ath *ayse*;

Michel was suich a king to preyse,

That held so Engeland in grith! *Havelok, 59.*

(2) To make at ease. (A.-N.)

I made it not for to be praysed,
Bot at the lewed mene were *aysed*.

Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 68

AYSELLE. Vinegar. "*Aysell*, other alegar," is mentioned in a recipe in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 56. See *Prompt. Parv.* p. 143; *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 294; *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 260.

A fulle bittire drynke that was wroghte,
Of *ayselle* and galle that the lykede noghte.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.

Aysell and galle raysed on a rede,
Within a spounge thai gun hyde.

MS. Bibl. Coll. Ston. xviii. 6.

AYSHWEED. A kind of herb mentioned by Minshew, who appears to say it is the same as the gout-wort.

AYTHIR. Either.

Als clere golde hir brydille it schone,
One *aythir* syde hange bellys three.

Trus Thomas, MS. Lincoln, f. 149.

Withowttyn gyftes jede thay noghte,
Aythire hadde townnes three.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 99.

Ther mouthe men se to knithes bete,

Ayther on other dintes grete. *Havelok, 2665.*

AYTTENE. Eighteen.

The golden nombre of the same yere,
Ayttene accounted in oure kalendere.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 50.

AY-WHERE. Everywhere. See *Sir Tristrem*, pp. 236, 248, 284; *Hardyng's Chronicle*, f. 159; *Peter Langtoft*, p. 78. *Aywhore* is glossed by *evermore* in *MS. Harl. 1701*, f. 43, which seems to be its meaning in the *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 115, and in our second example. In the following passage, the *Cambridge MS.* ff. ii. 38, reads "every whare."

He sent abowte every *ay-where*,
That alle his mene solde make thame jare
Agaynes the erle to fyghte.

Erle of Tolous, MS. Lincoln, f. 115.

And gadred pens unto store,

As okerers done *aywhore*. *MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37.*

A-ZET. Set; planted. Dorset.

AZOCK. The mercury of metal, an alchemical term. It is used by Ben Jonson, in the *Alchemist*, ii. 1. It may not be out of place to mention that Ben may have taken this and other technical words from *MS. Sloane 313*, an alchemical MS. which formerly belonged to him, and has his name on the first page. *Ashmole* spells the word *azot*, in his *Theat. Chem. Brit.* pp. 77, 89, 375.

AZOON. Anon; presently. Ermoor.

AZOR. An alchemical preparation, a recipe for which occurs in *MS. Sloane 1698*, f. 7. In the same manuscript is given a curious list of similar terms, but most of them are too technical

to require a place in this work. Thus we have *azogribali* for vitriol, *azimac* for ink, &c.

AZURE-BYSE. Among some curious receipts in MS. Sloane 2584, p. 3, we are told that "ȝif thou wilt prove *azure-byse*, whether it be good or bade, take a pensel or a penne, and drawe smalle rewles upon blewe lettres with that ceruse, and ȝif thi ceruse be noȝt clere white bote dede fade, then is the blewe noȝt fyne."

AZZARD. A sneaking person; an insignificant fellow. *North.* We have also the adjective *azzardly*, poor, ill-thriven.

AZZLE-TOOTH. A grinder. *Craven.*

AZZY. A wayward child. *Yorkshire.*

AȝA. Against.

Aȝa the day of rykenyng. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 226.

AȝÉ. (1) Against.

For he thoȝte al that tresour have,
They it were *aȝé* lawe.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oron. 57.

(2) Again.

And that hy ne come nevere *aȝé*,
Bote by him broȝte. *MS. Coll. Trin. Oron.* 57.
By Mahoun, saide the kyng *aȝes*,
Y nolde the lete lyves bee.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 48.

AȝEFULLEST. The most fearful.

Of ane emperour the *aȝefullest* that ever armys hauntid.

MS. Ashmole 44, f. 1.

AȝEIN. Against.

Aȝein him alle, *aȝein* alle he,
A wondir wiȝte mon shal he be.

Cursor Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 17.

AȝENBOUȝTIST. Hast redeemed.

Thou heldist forth thin hond, and the eerthe de-
vouride hem. Thou were leder in thi merel to thi
puple, the whiche thou *aȝenbouȝtist*.

Wickliffe, *MS. Bodl.* 277.

AȝENCHARE.

But many one wyl never beware,
Tyl sum myschaunce make hem *aȝenchare*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 14.

AȝENNIS. Against.

Nikil more if he pronounce without autorité or lif
contrariouly *aȝennis* the Lordis wille.

Apology for the Lollards, p. 8.

AȝEN-RISYNG. Resurrection.

For the sevende day, withoute lesyng,
Is tokne of *aȝenrisyng*.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oron. 57, art. 2.

AȝENSEIDE. Denied.

Thou suffridest hem to deperte fro me, that is, fro
my wille and myn entent; and thei hadde me as
wlatyng, for I *aȝenseide* hem in her workis and her
wordis.

MS. Tanner 1, f. 347.

AȝENSSEYTH. Denieth.

He *aȝensseyth* alle that tresun,
And setteth thus hys resun.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 43.

AȝENSTOD. Withstood.

Werfor Poule *aȝenstod* him in the face, and redar-
guid him, for he was reprovabale.

Apology for the Lollards, p. 6.

AȝENSTONDYN. To withstand. It is trans-
lated by *sisto* and *obsto* in Prompt. Parv. p. 70.

AȝENWORD. On the other hand.

He biddith not here to curse him that synnith not,
nor to asoyle him that hidith in synne; but *aȝenword*
to asoile him that levith his synne, and put him out
of cumpany that lastith in his synne.

Apology for the Lollards, p. 70.

AȝER. (1) Yearly.

Heo wol rather bi-leve here truage, that ȝe hem bereth
aȝer.

Rob. Glouc. p. 100.

(2) Over.

Yff he of Goddes wordes aȝht here,
Theroff hym thynk a hundreth ȝere;
Bot yf it be at any playng,
At the hale-hows or othir janglyng,
For to rache with ilk a fyle,
Ther hym thynk noȝt bot a qwyll;e;
In Gode serves swylk men er irke,
That qwen thai com unto the kyrk,
To mattyns or mese songyn,
Thai thynk it lastes *aȝer* langyn;
Than sal he jangyl or telle sum tale,
Or wyt qware thai sal haf best ale.

R. de Brunne, *MS. Bowes*, p. 63.

AȝEYENST. Against.

The volk of Gywes wyth bowes comen *aȝeyenst* the.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 225.

AȝEYN-SAYING. Denial.

Caym say his synne was knowed,
And that the erthe had hit showed;
He wist *aȝeyn-saying* was noon.

Cursor Mundi, *MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.* f. 8.

AȝEYNUS. Against.

Errour he schal mayntelne none
Aȝeynus the craft, but let hyt gone.

Constitutions of Masonry, p. 23.

AȝLEZ. Fearless.

How that doȝty dredles dernely ther stondez,
Armed ful *aȝlez*; in hert hit hym lykez.

Syr Gawayne, p. 86.

AȝT. (1) Ought.

Thes sevene thinges at the leat
Felle on that ilke daye;
For that *aȝt* alle holy kirke
To honour hit for ay.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 83.

(2) Eight.

For if thou be in dedly synne,
And therof schal be schrifene,
Aȝt thynges the bus haf therto,
Or it be clene forgifene. *S. Cantab. Ff.* v. 48, f. 86.

AȝTE. (1) Possessed.

I dar notte telle ȝo, lord, for schame,
The godus now that he *aȝte*.

Robson's Met. Rom. p. 32.

(2) Noble; honourable. *Rob. Glouc.*

B. "To know a B from a battledoor," an old phrase, generally implying, according to Nares, a very slight degree of learning, or the being hardly able to distinguish one thing from another. It is sometimes found in early printed works, as if it should be thus written, "to know A. B. from a battledoor," an instance of

which occurs in Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 59.

You shall not neede to buy bookes; no, scorne to distinguish a B. from a battle-doore; onely looke that your eares be long enough to reach our rudiments, and you are made for ever. *Guls Horne-booke*, 1609, p. 3.

For in this age of crittikes are such store,
That of a B. will make a battledore.

Taylor's Motto, 1622, sig. A. iii.

BA. (1) To kiss. See Chaucer, Cant. T., 6015.

Also a substantive, as in Skelton, i. 22.

(2) Both. (*A.-S.*)

(3) A ball. *Percy.*

BAAD. (1) Continued. *Yorksh.*

(2) To bathe. *Craven.*

(3) A woman of bad character. *Cumb.*

BAAKE. To bake. *Palsgrave.*

BAAL. A ball.

To this house I have devised how you maie so secretly conveigh me, that you maie there keepe me at your pleasure to your owne use, and to my greate contentation, where I maie at pleasure enjoye hym, more dearely beloved unto me then the *baales* of myne owne eyes. *Riche's Farewell, 1581.*

BAA-LAMB. A lambkin; a pet term for a lamb. *Var. dial.*

BAAL-HILLS. Hillocks on the moors, where fires are fancied to have once been in honour of Baal. *Craven.*

BAAN-CART. The body. *Craven.* The form *baan*, bone, occurs in several compounds in the Northern dialect.

BAANT. Am not; are not. *Var. dial.*

BAAR. To bear. *Maundevile.*

BAARD. A sort of sea-vessel, or transport ship. *Phillips.*

BA-ARGE. Generally used in Devonshire to signify a fat heavy person. See the Exmoor Scolding, p. 9.

BAAS. Base. In the Papers of the Shak. Soc. i. 50, "*baas* daunces" are mentioned. These were dances very slow in their movements. See also *Nugæ Poeticæ*, p. 2.

BAASTE. (1) To sew. *Palsgrave.*

(2) Bastardy. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAATH. Both. *North.*

BAB. (1) To bob down. *North.*

(2) A baby; a child. *Var. dial.*

(3) To fish in a simple and inartificial manner, by throwing into the water a bait on a line, with a small piece of lead to sink it. Eels and crabs are sometimes caught in this way. We have all read of the giant who "sat upon a rock, and *bobbed* for whale." This is merely another form of the word.

BABBART. The "evele i-met, the *babbart*," are among the very curious names of the hare in the *Reliq. Antiq.*, i. 133.

BABBLE. (1) Hounds are said to *babble*, "if too busie after they have found good scent." *Gent. Rec.* p. 78.

(2) To talk noisily. *Var. dial.*

(3) An idle tale. *Rowley.*

BABBLEMENT. Silly discourse. *North.*

BABBLING. A noisy discourse. "Babbling or much speaking." *Becon's Early Works*, p. 169.

BABBY. (1) A baby. *Var. dial.*

(2) A sheet or small book of prints for children. *North.*

BABBY-BOODIES. Same as *boodies*, q. v.

BABE. A child's maumet. *Gouldman.* See *Baby*. This may also be the meaning of the word in a difficult passage in *Cymbeline*, iii. 3, where Hanmer and the chief modern editors

read *bribe*. *Palsgrave* has, "*Babe* that chyl-dren play with, *poupee*."

BABELARY. A foolish tale. *More.*

BABELAVANTE. A babbler.

Sir Cayphas, harken nowe to me;

This *babelavante* or kinge woulde be.

Chester Plays, ii. 34.

BABELYN. To totter; to waver. *Prompt. Parv.*

BABERLUPPED. Thick-lipped. *Piers Ploughm.*

BABERY. Childish finery. *Webster.* Stowe has *babblerie* in the same sense. See *Strutt's Dress and Habits*, ii. 201.

BABEURY. An architectural ornament. Chaucer mentions a castle being ornamented with

—many subtil compassings;

As *babeuries* and pinnacles,

Imageries and tabernacles.

House of Fame, lii. 99.

Urry reads *barbicans*, but see Stevenson's additions to Boucher, in v. The latter writer wishes to connect this word with *babewyns*, an ancient term for grotesque figures executed in silver work.

BABEWYNE. A baboon. *Maundevile.*

BABIES-HEADS. A kind of toy for children.

See the Book of Rates, 1675, p. 24.

BABIES-IN-THE-EYES. The miniature reflection of himself which a person sees in the pupil of another's eye on looking closely into it, was sportively called a little baby, and our old poets make it an employment of lovers to look for them in each others eyes. See *Rich's Honestie of this Age*, p. 49; *Brand's Pop. Antiq.*, iii. 25; *Nares*, in v.

When I look *babies* in thine eyes,

Here Venus, there Adonis lies.

Randolph's Poems, p. 124.

She clung about his neck, gave him ten kisses,

Toy'd with his locks, look'd *babies* in his eyes.

Heywood's Love's Mistress, p. 8.

BABION. A baboon. See Ben Jonson, ii. 240; *Skelton's Works*, i. 124; *Drayton's Poems*, p. 247.

BABLACK. A name given to two free-schools at Coventry and Warwick. See *Cooke's Guide to Warwick Castle*, 1841, p. 93. The term is derived from a piece of land at Coventry formerly so called, and on which the bablack school there is now situated. The boys are clothed in yellow and blue, and perhaps the bablack school at Warwick is so called because a similar uniform has been adopted. It also appears from *Sharp's Cov. Myst.*, pp. 146, 179, 187, that there was formerly a monastic institution at Coventry of the same name, and most likely on the same spot.

BABLATIVE. Talkative.

In communite of life he was verye jocund; neither to *bablative* withe flattery, nor to whust with morositie. *Philotimus*, 1583.

BABLATRICE. A basilisk?

O you cockatrices, and you *bablatrices*,

That in the woods dwell.

Lochrine, p. 26.

BABLE. A bauble. The glass or metal ornaments of dress are sometimes called *bables*. See *Strutt's Dress and Habits*, ii. 153; *Thom's Anecdotes and Traditions*, p. 19; *Florio*, in v.

Bibole, Ciccole. Mige explains it, "to talk confusedly," but that would more properly be spelt *babel*. In Skelton we have *babyls*, *baubles*.

BABS. Children's pictures. *North.*

BABULLE. A bauble. An old proverb in MS. Douce 52, says, "A fole scholde never have a *babulle* in hande."

Lyke a fole and a fole to bee,

Thy *babulle* schalle be thy dygnyty.

MS. Contab. Fl. II. 38, l. 941.

BABY. According to Minshew, a "puppet for children." The word constantly occurs as a child's plaything, a toy, and is still in use in the North for a picture, especially such as would amuse children. So in the French Schoole-Maister, 1631, f. 98, "Shall we buy a *babye* or two for our children for pastime?" See also the Book of Rates, p. 24; Malone's Shakespeare, xiii. 108; Cleveland's Poems, p. 64; Brit. Bibl., ii. 399; Du Bartas, p. 3; Florio, in v. *Bambola, Bambra, Cucca, Dondola, Pipata*; Cotgrave, in v. *Poupette*; Baret's Alvearie, B. 7, 8. A Bartlemy Fair doll is often mentioned as a Bartholomew *baby*. Compare the Captain, i. 3,—

— "and now you cry for't,

As children do for *babies*, back again."

Ben Jonson and Fletcher, ed. Dyce, III. 235.

Where the editor asks whether the author did not write *babies*, another word altogether,—

What gives these *babies* and *babies* all?

King and a Poore Northern Man, 1840.

For balls and *babies*, such as children small

Are ever us'd to calke them withall.

Drayton's Poems, p. 243.

BABY-CLOUTS. A puppet made of rags. Cotgrave translates *magnet*, "a curiously dressed *babye* of clowts."

And drawing neare the bed to put her daughters armes, and higher part of her body too, within sheets, perceiving it not to be her daughter, but a *baby-clouts* only to delude her.

Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 113.

BABYSHED. Deceived with foolish and childish tales. See the Towneley Mysteries, p. 78.

BACCARE. An exclamation signifying "go back," and supposed to be a corruption of *back there*. It occurs in Shakespeare, Lilly, Heywood, and other contemporary writers. From a passage in the Golden Aphroditis, 1577, "both trumpe and drumme sounded nothing for their larum but *Baccare, Baccare*," it would seem to have been taken from some old tune.

BACCHAR. The herb ladies' glove. A full description of it is given in Holmer's Academy of Armory, p. 88.

BACCHES. Bitches.

The *baccher* that hym etholde knowe,

For some reason hee blowe prin.

App. to Walter Mapes, p. 361.

BACCHUS-FEAST. A rural festival; an ale. See Stub's Anatomie of Abuses, ed. 1595, p. 110; Dee's Diary, p. 34.

BACE. (1) The game of prisoners' base, more generally written *base*, q. v. Cotgrave has,

"*Bacce*, the martiall sport called *Barriers*, also the play at *base*, or prison-base."

(2) A kind of fish, mentioned in Prompt. Parv., p. 20, supposed by Mr. Way to be the bass, or sea-perch. Cf. Baret's Alvearie, B. 198; Florio, in v. *Baico*; Palgrave, Subst. f. 18.

(3) To beat. *Decon.*

(4) The pedestal of an image. An old architectural term. See Willis, p. 76.

BACE-CHAMBYR. A room on the lower floor. Prompt. Parv.

BACHELER. A knight. *Chaucer.*

BACHELERIE. Knighthood. Also explained by Tyrwhitt, the knights. It sometimes means a company of young bachelors, and occasionally, bachelorship. Cf. Chaucer, Cant. T., 8146, 17074; Rob. Glouc. pp. 76, 183.

BACHELOR'S-BUTTONS. The campion flower. According to Grey, Notes on Shakespeare, i. 107, there was an ancient custom amongst country fellows of carrying the flowers of this plant in their pockets, to know whether they should succeed with their sweethearts, and they judged of their good or bad success by their growing or not growing there. "To wear bachelor's buttons" seems to have been a phrase for being unmarried. In some parts of the country, the flower-heads of the common burdock, as well as the wild scabious, are also called by this name.

BACINE. A bason.

That on was rede as the fire,

The eighen as a *bacine* cleer.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 87.

BACK. (1) A vera-mouse; a bat. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 152; Tundale, p. 41; Prompt. Parv., p. 21.

(2) Kennett says, "along the Severn they think it a sure prognostick of fair weather, if the wind *back* to the sun, i. e. opposes the sun's course." MS. Laned. 1033.

(3) In some counties, when a person is angry they say his *back*'s up. Kennett has, "*Surup*, angry, provoked. *Oxfordsh.*"

(4) In mining, the *back* of a lode is the part of it nearest the surface; and the *back* of a level is that part of the lode extending above it to within a short distance of the level above. *Watson.*

BACK-ALONG. Backward. *Somerset.*

BACK-AND-EDGE. Completely; entirely. See a play, quoted by Nares, in v. In Yorkshire obtains the opposite phrase, "I can make *back* nor edge of him," I can make nothing of him.

BACKARDS-WAY. Backwards. *Yorksh.*

BACKAS. The back-house, or wash-house, or more generally bakehouse. *Var. dial.* Spelt *bacchouse* in the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 4, where it is probably used in the first sense.

BACKBAND. An iron chain passing in a groove of the cart-saddle to support the shafts. *North.*

BACKBAR. The bar in a chimney by which any vessel is suspended over the fire. *Var. dial.*

BACKBERAND. The bearing of any stolen goods, especially deer, on the back, or open indisputable theft. An old law term.

BACK-BOARD. A large board on which the dough is rolled out previously to making it into loaves. *North.*

BACK-BREAK. To break the back. *Florio.*

BACKBRON. A large log of wood put on at the back of a fire. *Dorset.*

BACKBY. Behind; a little way off. *North.*

BACK-CAST. The failure in an effort; a relapse into trouble. *North.*

BACK-CAUTER. Cotgrave has, "*Cautere dorsal*, the *backe-cauter*, somewhat like a knife, or having a back like a knife, and searing onely on the other side."

BACKEN. To retard. *Var. dial.*

BACK-END. Autumn. *Yorksh.* It is applied as well to the latter end of the month, week, &c.

BACKENING. Relapse; hindrance. *Yorksh.*

BACKER. Further back. *West.* We have also *backerly*, late, applied to crops; *backerts*, backwards; *backerter*, more backwards. Chaucer has *backirmore*, La Belle Dame sans Mercy, 85.

BACK-FRIEND. (1) A secret enemy. See Comedy of Errors, iv. 2; Hall, Henry VII., f. 1; Florio, in v. *Inimico*, *Nemico*.

(2) A hangnail. *North.*

BACKING. Nailing the back on a chair suitable to the seat. *Holme.*

BACK-O'-BEYOND. Of an unknown distance. *North.*

BACK-OUT. A back-yard. *Kent.*

BACK-PIECE. This term explains itself. It is the piece of armour that covers the back. See Hall, Hen. IV., f. 12.

BACKRAG. A kind of wine, made at Bacharach in Germany, occasionally mentioned by our old dramatists. *Nares.* See also Hudibras, III. iii. 300.

BACKS. The principal rafters of a roof. A term in carpentry.

BACKSET. To make a *backset*, to make a stand to receive a chased deer, and to cast fresh hounds upon him at the latter end of the course. *Holme.*

BACKSEVORE. The hind part before. *Devon.*

BACKSIDE. The barton, or any premises at the back of a house. *Var. dial.*

No innkeeper, alehouse keeper, victualler, or tippler, shall admit or suffer any person or persons in his house or *backside* to eat, drink, or play at cards.

Grindal's Remains, p. 138.

BACKSTAFF. An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude at sea; being so called because the back of the observer is turned towards the sun when he makes the observation. It was said to have been invented by captain John Davis about the year 1590, and it is described by him in his "Seaman's Secrets."

BACKSTAND. Resistance.

Lytle avayleth outward warre, except there be a sure staye and a stedfast *backstande* at home, as wel for the savegarde and securité, as for the good governaunce of such as be left behinde.

Hall, Henry VII. f. 3.

BACKSTER. A baker. *North.*

BACKSTERS. Wide flat pieces of board, which are strapped on the feet, and used to walk over loose beach on the sea coast. *South.*

BACK-STOCK. A log of wood. *Hollyband.*

BACKSTONE. A peculiar kind of stone to bake bread, but more particularly oat-cakes upon. The larger, or *double* ones, as they are usually called, are about 28 to 30 inches by 16 to 20, and the smaller ones vary in size, 16 or 18 inches square. Meriton gives the Yorkshire proverb, "As nimble as a cat on a haite back-stane."—Yorkshire Ale, ed. 1697, p. 84.

BACKSTRIKING. A mode of ploughing, in which the earth having been previously turned, is turned back again. *Suffolk.*

BACKSUNDED. Shady. *Dorset.*

BACK-SWANKED. Lean in the flank, a term applied to a horse. *Miege.*

BACKSWORD. The game of single-stick. *Wilts.* A backsword, properly speaking, is a sword with one sharp edge.

BACKWARD. (1) The state of things past. *Shak.* (2) A jakes. *Var. dial.*

BACKWATER. Water not wanted for turning the wheel of a water corn-mill, what is superabundant, and generally flows down a channel cut for the purpose. Also, a current of water from the inland, which clears off the deposit of sand and silt left by the action of the sea.

BACKWORD. An answer to put off an engagement. *North.*

BACK-WORM. A disease in hawks, the worm itself generally being in the thin skin about the reins. It is the same as the filander. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 51.

BACKWORT. A herb mentioned by Florio, in v. *Consólida maggiore.* It appears from Gerard to be the same as the *comfrey*.

BACON. A clown. *Shak.*

BACTILE. A candlestick. (*Lat.*)

BACUN. Baked.

BACYN. A light kind of helmet, mentioned in Richard Coer de Lion, 2557; *basyn*, Kyng Alisaunder, 2333. This is another form of the word *bassinet*, q. v.

BAD. (1) Sick; ill. *Var. dial.* Sometimes we hear *right bad*, or *right on bad*.

(2) A rural game, played with a *bad-stick*, formerly common in Yorkshire. It probably resembled the game of cat. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(3) Poor. *Var. dial.*

(4) Entreated; asked; prayed.

To Jhesu Crist he *bad* a boone,
Fayre knelyng on hys knee.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46

(5) Offered; invited. See Sir Eglamour, 929, 1080, Thornton Romances, pp. 159, 166.

(6) To take the husks off walnuts. *West.*

(7) Bold. *Cov. Myst.*

(8) A bad person or thing. See *badds* in Warner's Albions England, ed. 1592, p. 58.

BADAYLE. Battle.

Of swerde of plate and eek of mayle,
As thouge he schulde to *badayle*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 146.

BADDE. Ellis suggests either the usual meaning, or the perfect tense of the verb *abide*. In *Reliq. Antiq.*, ii. 101, it means *delay*.

A staf in his hond he hadde,
And schon on his fet badde.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 73.

BADDELICHE. Badly. *Rob. Glouc.*

BADDER. Comp. of bad. *North.* See Chaucer, *Cant. T.*, 10538, and Nares, in v.

BADDING. Shelling walnuts. *West.*

BADE. (1) Delay. Cf. *Sir Perceval*, 41, 111, 484, 666, 1533, 1760, 2128, 2129; and the example under *Alsuthe*.

(2) Abode; remained. See *Minot's Poems*, p. 20; *Sir Tristrem*, p. 148; *Perceval*, 569, 612, 892.

(3) Prayed. *Rob. Glouc.* Cf. *Ellis's Met. Rom.*, iii. 72; Chaucer, *Cant. T.*, 7449.

(4) Commanded. *Chaucer.*

(5) A pledge; a surety. (*A.-S.*) This at least seems to be the meaning of the word in *Perceval*, 1029, 1305.

(6) To bathe. *Warw.*

(7) In Mr. Robson's *Romances*, p. 58, the word occurs in a peculiar sense; "alle of fellus that he bade," skins of animals that he caused to remain, i. e., killed.

BADELYNGE. Paddling, as of ducks. Skinner gives this word on the authority of Juliana Barnes. It means a flock or company of ducks.

BADGER. (1) A pedlar; a corn-factor. Sometimes, a person who purchases eggs, butter, &c. at the farm-houses, to sell again at market.

(2) To beat down in a bargain. *Var. dial.*

BADGER-THE-BEAR. A rough game, sometimes seen in the country. The boy who personates the bear performs his part upon his hands and knees, and is prevented from getting away by a string. It is the part of another boy, his keeper, to defend him from the attacks of the others.

BADGET. A badger. *East.* Badget is also a common name for a cart-horse.

BADLING. A worthless person. *North.*

BADLY. Sick; ill. *North.*

BADS. The husks of walnuts. *West.*

BAEL. Bale; sorrow.

BAELYS. Rods.

With brennyng bælys thel hem dong,
And with hem droffe to peynis strong.

Tundale, p. 16.

BAESSYS. See *Base*.

BAFFERS. Barkers; yellers.

Houndes for the hauk beth fytters and grete
baffers. *MS. Bodl.* 546.

BAFFLE. (1) To treat with indignity; to use contemptuously. Properly speaking, to *baffle* or *bafful* a person was to reverse a picture of him in an ignominious manner; but the term is used more generally. See *Middleton's Works*, ii. 449; *Ben Jonson*, v. 127; *Dodsley's Old Plays*, vi. 18. In the *Muse's Looking-glass*, i. 4, it signifies *to beat*, in which sense it also occurs in *Moor's Suffolk Words*, p. 13.

(2) To cheat, or make a fool of; to manage capriciously or wantonly; to twist irregularly together. *East.* Corn, knocked about by the wind, is said in *Suffolk* to be *baffled*.

BAFFLING. Affront; insult. See *Middleton's Works*, iv. 44; *Beaumont and Fletcher*, i. 142; *Malone's Shakespeare*, xvi. 16.

BAFFYN. To bark. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAFT. Abaft. *Chaucer.*

BAFTYS. Afterwards? *Cov. Myst.*

BAG. (1) The udder of a cow. *Var. dial.*

(2) To cut peas with an instrument resembling the common reaping-hook, but with a handle sufficiently long to admit both hands. *West.* In *Oxfordshire* the term is applied to cutting wheat stubble, which is generally done with an old scythe.

They cannot mowe it with a sythe, but they cutt it with such a hooke as they doe bagge pease with.

Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc., p. 123.

(3) When a servant is dismissed, he is said to have *got the bag*. In some parts, to give a person the bag is to deceive him. A person's *bag and baggage* is everything he has got.

(4) The stomach. Hence eating is *bagging*, or filling the stomach, to put into a bag. Cf. *Cotgrave*, in v. *Emplir*; *Harrison's Description of England*, p. 233. An animal with young is said to be *bagged*. See *Perceval*, 717; *Nares*, in v. *Bag*; *Florio*, in v. *Rimpregnéuole*; *Tusser's Husbandry*, p. 104. *Nares* explains it, to breed, to become pregnant.

(5) To move; to shake; to jog. See the *Rara Mathematica*, p. 64.

BAGAMENT. Worthless stuff; nonsense. *Linc.*

BAGATINE. An Italian coin, worth about the third part of a farthing, alluded to in *Ben Jonson*, iii. 219.

BAGAVEL. A tribute granted to the citizens of Exeter by a charter from Edward I., empowering them to levy a duty upon all wares brought to that city for the purpose of sale, the produce of which was to be employed in paving the streets, repairing the walls, and the general maintenance of the town. *Jacobs.*

BAGE. A badge. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAGEARD. A badger. *More.*

BAGELLE. Rings; jewels. So explained in *Hearne's Glossary to Peter Langtoft*, p. 282.

BAG-FOX. A fox that has been unearthed, and kept a time for sport. *Blome.*

BAGGABONE. A vagabond. *Beds.*

BAGGAGED. Mad; bewitched. *Ermoor.*

BAGGAGELY. Worthless. *Tusser.*

BAGGE. (1) A badge. *Prompt. Parv.*

He beris of golde a semely sighte,
His bagges are sabyll ylkane.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 141.

(2) To swell with arrogance. *Chaucer.* Tyrwhitt says "rather, perhaps, to squint."

BAGGERMENT. Rubbish. *Linc.*

BAGGIE. The belly. *Northumb.*

BAGGIN. Food. *Cumb.*

BAGGING. The act of cutting up wheat stubble for the purpose of thatching or burning. *Oxon.* Also, becoming pregnant. See *Florio*, in v. *Impregnaggine*; and *Bag*.

BAGGING-BILL. A curved iron instrument used for various agricultural purposes. It is also called a *bagging-hook*.

BAGGINGLY. Squintingly. This word occurs in the *Rom. of the Rose*, 292, explained by some *arrogantly*. Tyrwhitt's explanation, here adopted, best suits the context, and the corresponding passage in the original.

BAGGING-TIME. Baiting time. *North.* At Bury, co. Lanc., about the year 1780, a refreshment between dinner and supper was called *bagging*, while at Chorley, distant only about twenty miles, the term was not in use.

BAGHEL. Same as *bagelle*, q. v.

In toun herd I telle,

The baghel and the belle

Ben fleched and fled.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 307.

BAGINET. A bayonette. *Var. dial.*

BAGLE. An impudent woman; an opprobrious term for a woman of bad character. *Salop.* Perhaps this is merely a variation of *baggage*, though Mr. Hartshorne derives it from the French *déguenille*.

BAG-OF-NAILS. The name of a sign, said to be corrupted from the *Bacchanals*. He squints like a bag of nails, i. e., his eyes are directed as many ways as the points of a bag of nails.

BAG-PUDDING. A rustic dish, said, in an old nursery rhyme, to have formed the repast of King Arthur; but mentioned, I believe, in no modern dictionary. It appears, from Taylor's *Workes*, i. 146, that Gloucestershire was formerly famous for them; but Welsh bag-puddings are mentioned in Hawkins' *Eng. Dram.* iii. 170. Howell, *English Proverbs*, p. 6, gives this, "Sweetheart and bagg-pudding." See also Heywood's *Edward IV.*, p. 47; Florio, in v. *Offa, Politigla*.

BAGWALETOUR. A carrier of baggage.

Howe shall the cuntry theme susteyne two soe greute ~~trouces~~, as the kinges majestie and they must have; specially considering the nombre of bagwale-tours that shall com with them out of France. *State Papers*, i. 535.

BAGY. A badge. *Berners.*

BAHN. Going. *Yorksh.*

BAHT. Both.

Than sent he many ay messenger

After Sarsyns baht far and ner.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

BAICH. A languet of land. *Ray.*

BAICS. Chidings; reproofs. *Tusser.* This word and the previous one are from Hunter's additions to Boucher.

BAIDE. Endured. *Northumb.*

BAIGNE. To drench; to soak.

BAIL. (1) A beacon; a signal; a bonfire. *North.* Also *bailes*, flames, blazes. Cf. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 490.

(2) The handle of a pail, bucket, or kettle; the bow of a scythe. *East.*

BAILE. (1) Battle. See *Rob. Glouc.* p. 37, where the *Arundel MS.* reads *bataille*.

(2) A wooden canopy, formed of bows. See the *Rutland Papers*, p. 6; *Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 127.

BAILEY. A name given to the courts of a castle formed by the spaces between the circuits of

walls or defences which surrounded the keep. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

Four toures ay hit has and kernele fair,

Thre baillies al aboute, that may noyt apair.

MS. Egerton 927.

BAILIWICK. Stewardship. *Deut.* Florio spells it *bailly-weeke*, in v. *Castaldia*.

BAILLIE. Custody; government. (*A.-N.*) See *Rom. of the Rose*, 4302; *Kyng Alisaunder*, 7532; *Langtoft*, pp. 61, 127, 280.

BAILS. Hoops to bear up the tilt of a boat. *Bourne.*

BAILY. A bailiff; a steward; also, a sheriff's officer.

As baile, sergeaunt, or reve,

That fallit hys lordys goodes to reseyve.

MS. Hutton 18.

And for to somoun all them to this fast,

The baile of Roston thereto is the best.

MS. Rawl. C. 86.

BAIN. Near; ready; easy. *North.* Ray explains it, "willing, forward," and Wilbraham "near, convenient." In the east of England it means, pliant, limber. "To be very bain about one," officious, ready to help. As an archaism, it signifies, obedient, ready, willing. See *Chester Plays*, i. 69; *Robson's Romances*, p. 46; *Towneley Mysteries*, pp. 28, 39.

A monthes day of trowe moste ye take,

And than to batayle be ye bayne.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 125.

BAINE. (1) A bath. See *Patterne of Painfull Adventures*, pp. 188, 195; *Rutland Papers*, p. 8, bayn.

(2) To bathe.

No more I do my mirthis fayre.

But in gladnesse I swym and baime.

MS. Cantab. Fl. L. 6, f. 116.

BAINER. Nearer. *North.*

BAINLY. Readily.

BAIRE. Fit; convenient. *Durham.*

BAIRMAN. A poor insolvent debtor, left bare and naked, who was obliged to swear in court that he was not worth above five shillings and five pence. *Phillips.*

BAIRN. A child. *North.* The several compounds of this word are too obvious to require insertion.

BAIRNWORDS. The daisy. *Yorksh.*

BAISE. A bastard. In *Sir C. Sharp's Chron. Mirab.* p. 9, is the entry, "Isabel, daughter to Philippe Wilkinson, bur. 30 May, 1633, baise with another man's wife," from the register of *Hart*.

BAISEMAINS. Compliments; salutations. *Spenser.*

BAISKE. Sour. (*Sw. Gotl.*)

BAIST. To beat. *North.*

He paid good Robln back and side,

And baist him up and down;

And with his pyke-staff laid on loud,

Till he fell in a swoon. *Robin Hood*, l. 102.

BAISTE. Abashed.

Bees noghte baiste of jone boyes, ne of thaire bryghte wylis;

We selle blenke thaire boate for alle thaire bolde proffre. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln*, l. 63.

BAIT. (1) A luncheon; a meal taken by a labourer in the morning. *Var. dial.* In Torrent of Portugal, p. 66, it apparently means to refresh; to stop to feed.

(2) To lower a bargain. *Var. dial.*

(3) To flutter. A hawking term.

(4) Food; pasture. *North.*

BAITAND. Explained by Hearne, in great haste. See Peter Langtoft, p. 307.

BAITEL. To thrash. *North.*

BAITH. Both. *North.*

BAIT-POKE. A bag to carry provisions in. *North.*

BAJARDOUR. A carter; the bearer of any weight or burden. *Kersey.*

BAK. A bat. "The blode of a *bak*" is an ingredient in a medical receipt in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 282.

Thane come thare flyande amanges thame *bakkes*, grettere thane wilde dowfes, and thaire tethe ware lyke mene tethe, and thay didd mene mekille dise and hurte. *Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 29.*

BAKED. Incrusted. *Var. dial.*

BAKED-MEAT. Means generally, meat prepared by baking; but, in the common usage of our ancestors, it signified more usually a meat-pie. This signification has been a good deal overlooked. *Nares.*

BAKEN. Baked.

BAKERLEGGED. A person whose legs bend outwards is said to be *bakerlegged*. Grose has *baker-knee'd*, "one whose knees knock together in walking, as if kneading dough." See Cotgrave, in v. *Billart*.

BAKER'S-DOZEN. Thirteen. Sometimes, fourteen. Florio has, "*Serqua*, a dozen, namely of egges, or, as we say, a *baker's dozen*, that is, thirteene to the dozen." See also the same dictionary, in v. *Aggiunta*.

BAKESTER. A female baker. *Derbysh.* In Pier's Ploughman, pp. 14, 47, we have *bakstere* in the same sense.

BAKHALFE. Hinder part. See Restoration of Edward IV., p. 14.

There biganne many vanitees growe upon hym, as hit were upon his *bakhalfe*.

Caxton's Dicers Fruytful Ghostly Matere.

BAKHOUSE. A bakehouse. *North.* See the Prompt. Parv. p. 21.

BAKIN. The quantity of bread baked at one time. *Yorkshire.* This term also occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 21.

BAKING-DRAUGHT. Part of the hinder quarter of an ox. See Holme's Academy of Armory, iii. 87.

BAKK. A cheek. *Sterenson.*

BAKKER. More backwards.

With that anone I went me *bakker* more,
Myselfe and I methought we were i-now.

Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. l. 6, f. 99.

BAKPANER. A kind of basket; probably a pannier carried on the back. *Caxton.*

BAKSTALE. Backwards. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAL. (1) A flame. See Stevenson's additions to Boucher, in v. This may be the meaning of the word in Wright's Political Songs, p. 318.

(2) A mine. *West.*

BALADE-ROYAL. A balade anciently meant any short composition in verse, or even in measured lines. A poem written in stanzas of eight lines was formerly said to be composed in *balade-royal*. A poem by Lydgate, in MS. Ashmole 59, f. 22, is called a *balade-royal*, and several other pieces in the same MS. are said to be written "*balade-royse*." Stanhurst, Description of Ireland, p. 40, mentions one Dormer who wrote in ballad-royal.

BALANCE. (1) Balances. *Shak.*

(2) Doubt; uncertainty. "To lay in balance," to wager. *Chaucer.*

BALANCERS. Makers of balances. See the curious enumeration of the different trades in Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 10.

BALASE. To balance. *Baret.* Cf. Harrison's Description of England, p. 235.

BALASTRE. A cross-bow. *Caxton.*

BALATE. To bleat; to bellow. *Salop.*

BALAYS. A kind of ruby. See Palsgrave, subst. f. 19. *Balayn*, in Richard Coer de Lion, 2982, is perhaps the plural of this word. See also Skelton's Works, ii. 347; Court of Love, 80; Cotgrave, in v. *Balay*; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 120.

BALCHE. To belch. *Huloet.*

BALCHING. An unfledged bird. *West.*

BALCOON. A balcony. *Howell.*

BALD. Swift; sudden. *Verstegan.*

BALDACHIN. A canopy, usually supported by columns, and raised over altars, tombs, &c.; but more particularly used where the altars were insulated, as was customary in early churches. *Britton.*

BALDAR-HERBE. The amaranthus. *Huloet.*

BALDCOOT. The water-hen. *Drayton.* Spelt *balled-cote* in Walter de Bibblesworth, MS. Arund. 220, f. 301.

BALDE. (1) Bold. *Minot.*

(2) To encourage. (*A.-S.*)

BALDELICHE. Boldly.

This woman wente forth *baldeliche*,
Hardy hy was y-noug.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

BALDELY. Boldly. *Minot.*

BALDEMOYNE. Gentian. See MS. Sloane 5, f. 5; Prompt. Parv. p. 22.

Loke how a seke man, for his hele,
Taketh *baldemoyne* with canelle.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 49.

BALDER. (1) To use coarse language. *East.*

(2) Bolder. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 20.*

BALDERDASH. Explained "hodge-podge" in the glossary to Tim Bobbin. Any mixture of rubbish is called *balderdash*. See D'Israeli's Amenities of Literature, i. 234. In some districts the term is more restricted to absolute filth, whether applied to language or in its literal sense. Ben Jonson calls bad liquor by this name, and it is occasionally found as a verb, to mix or adulterate any liquor.

BALDFACED. White-faced. *Yorksh.*

BALD-KITE. A buzzard. In Cotgrave it is the translation of *buzart* and *buze*.

BALDLY. Boldly. *Minot.*

BALDOCK. Some kind of tool, mentioned in the 51st section appended to Howell's Lexicon.

BALDORE. Bolder. Rob. Glouc. p. 509.

BALDRIB. Not the same as the spare-rib, as generally stated, which has fat and lean, and is cut off the neck. The baldrib is cut lower down, and is devoid of fat; hence the name, according to Minsheu.

BALDRICK. A belt, girdle, or sash, of various kinds; sometimes a sword-belt. There are several instances where it would seem to have been merely a collar or strap round the neck, though it was more generally passed round one side of the neck, and under the opposite arm. See Hayward's Annals of Qu. Eliz. p. 30; Fabian, p. 540; Prompt. Parv. p. 27; Hall, Henry VIII., ff. 3, 6; Malone's Shakespeare, vii. 22; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 8; Croft's Excerpta Antiqua, p. 13; Cyprian Academy, 1647, ii. 21; MS. Bib. Reg. 7 C. xvi. f. 68; Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 126; Strutt, ii. 50; Patterne of Painfull Adventures, p. 206; Todd's Illustrations, p. 320. A kind of cake, made probably in the shape of a belt, was called a *baudrick*. See some old printed receipts in 4to. C. 39, Art. Seld. in Bibl. Bodl. and Wyl Bucke's Testament, p. 34.

BALDUCTUM. A term applied by Nash to some of the affected expressions of Gabriel Harvey. It seems to have been nearly synonymous with *balderdash*, and is found in a similar sense in Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 29.

BALDWEIN. Gentian. Gerard.

BALE. (1) Sorrow; evil; mischief. (*A.-S.*)

Ryght thus I mene, I mak no lengere tale,
But ȝe do thus, grettere growyth oure bale.

MS. Rawl. Post. 118.

Therwhile, sire, that I tolde this tale,
Thi sone mighte tholle dethes bale.

Scovyn Sages, 702.

(2) Basil wood. Skinner.

(3) The scrotum? Stevenson.

(4) Ten reams of paper. Kennett.

(5) A pair of dice is frequently called a *bale*. This term is found in Skelton, Ben Jonson, and later writers.

(6) The belly. Madden.

(7) Destruction. Prompt. Parv.

BALEFUL. Evil; baneful. This word occurs in 2 Henry VI., iii. 2, and earlier in Syr Gawayne, p. 105.

BALEIS. A large rod. (*A.-N.*) Also the verb *baleisen*, to beat with a rod, which is still in use in some parts of Shropshire. *Piers Ploughman*.

BALENA. A whale. (*Lat.*)

The huge leviathan is but a shrimpe
Compar'd with our *balena* on the land.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

BALEW. Evil. (*A.-S.*)

BALEYNE. Whalebone? Skinner. It is possible this may be the same with *balayn* in Richard Coer de Lion, 2982.

BALEZ. Bowels. Gaw.

BALHEW. Plain; smooth. Prompt. Parv.

BALIAGE. The office of a bailiff. See Florio, in v. *Bagliuo*, *Baile*.

BALIST. An ancient engine, or kind of ordnance, for projecting stones.

BALISTAR. A man using a cross-bow.

BALK. (1) A ridge of greensward left by the plough in ploughing, or by design between different occupancies in a common field. The term is translated by *terra porca* in an old vocabulary in MS. Bodl. 604, f. 39; but by *grumus*, a heap, in Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 89. See also Reliq. Antiq. ii. 81; Cotgrave, in v. *Assillonement*, *Cheintre*; Towneley Myst. p. 99; Cov. Myst. p. 343; Piers Ploughman, p. 123; Nomenclator, p. 385; Florio, in v. *Delirare*; Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 174. From this last example it appears that the explanation given by Withals is correct, and Baret has, "a *balke* or *banke* of earth rayseed or standing up betweene twoo furrowes." To draw a balk is to draw a straight furrow across a field.

(2) A particular beam used in the construction of a cottage, especially a thatched one. The sidewalls and gables being erected, a pair of couples or strong supports is placed between each pair of gables, and the *balk* is the strong beam, running horizontally, that unites these below. This balk is often used in the poorer cottages to hang various articles on, a custom alluded to in Chaucer, Cant. T., 3626; Hawkins' Engl. Dram. i. 171. A similar beam in a stable or outhouse is also called a balk, as in Topsell's Foure Footed Beasts, p. 395; Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033; and the term is occasionally applied generally to any beam or rafter. See also Prompt. Parv. pp. 21, 30, 196; Tusser, p. 204; Skelton, i. 114; Book of Rates, 1675, p. 24. Huloet has, "balke ende whych appeareth under the eaves of a house, *procer*."

Bynde hit furste with *balka* and bonde,
And wynde hit sliththen with good wonde.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 11.

(3) To heap up in a ridge or hillock, in 1 Henry IV., i. 1. It seems to have the usual meaning of *omit* in Tam. Shrew, i. 1; Sanderson's Sermons, 1689, p. 39. "*Balk* the way," get out of the way, Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 80.

(4) A simple piece of machinery used in the dairy districts of the county of Suffolk, into which the cow's head is put while she is milked.

(5) Straight young trees after they are felled are in Norfolk called *balks*.

(6) "To be thrown out' *balk*," is, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to be published in the church. "To hing out' *balk*," is marriage deferred after publication.

BALKE. (1) To leave a balk in ploughing.

But so wel halte no man the plogh,
That he ne *balketh* otherwile.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 87.

(2) To belch. (*A.-S.*)

Perceavyng by the grete of their communications the dukes pryde nowe and then to *balks* oute a lytle brayde of envye towarde the glorie of the kyng.

Hardyng, Supp. f. 84.

(3) To be angry. *Reynard the Foxe.*

BALKER. A great beam. *East.*

BALKERS. Persons who stand on high places near the sea-coast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs to the fishermen which way the shoals pass. *Blount.*

BALKING. A ridge of earth. *Latimer.*

BALK-PLOUGHING. A particular mode of ploughing, in which ridges are left at intervals. *East.*

BALKS. The hay-loft. *Chesh.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says the hen-roost was so called.

BALK-STAFF. A quarter-staff. *North.*

Balk-staves and cudgels, pikes and truncheons, Brown bread and cheese, that swam by luncheons.

Cotton's Postical Works, 1734, p. 12.

BALL. (1) Bald. *Somerset.*

(2) The pupil of the eye. "*Ball*, or apple of the eye." *Huloet, 1552.*

Son after, wen he was halle,

Then began to slak hyr *balls*.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

(3) The palm of the hand. *Yorksh.* Also the round part at the bottom of a horse's foot. See Florio, in v. *Callo*.

(4) A name given to various animals. It is mentioned as the name of a horse in Chaucer and Tusser, of a sheep in the Promptorium, and of a dog in the Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII., p. 43. It is the common name of a field in Devonshire.

(5) The body of a tree. *Lanc.*

BALLACE. To stuff; to fill. *Ballast*, filled, Comedy of Errors, iii. 2. Cf. Hall's Satires, iv. 5; Ford's Tracts, p. 9. *Huloet* has *balassen*, translated by *saburro*.

BALLAD. To sing ballads. *Shak.*

BALLADIN. A kind of dance, mentioned by Minshew and Skinner.

BALLANDES. Ballances? Ballandes are mentioned in the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, quoted in the Brit. Bibl. ii. 398.

BALLANS. Ballances.

BALLANT. A ballad. *North.*

BALLARD. A castrated ram. *Devon.* The word occurs in an obscure sense in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 56.

BALLART. One of the names of the hare in the curious poem printed in Reliq. Antiq. i. 133.

BALLAST. A ruby. See *Balays*.

BALLASTER. A small pillar usually made circular, and swelling towards the bottom, commonly used in a balustrade. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

BALLATRON. A rascal; a thief. *Minshew.*

BALLE. (1) The "*balle* in the hode," a curious phrase for the head, occurring in Urry's Chaucer, p. 625; Kyng Alisaunder, 6481; Towneley Myst. p. 17; Arthour and Merlin, p. 16.

(2) Palsgrave has, "*I balle as a curre dogge dothe, je hurle.*"

BALLED. (1) Bald. "*Balled* reson," a bald reson, a bare argument. Cf. Piers Ploughman, pp. 176, 436; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 109; Chaucer, Cant. T., 198, 2520; Depos. Rich. II. p. 29; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 179.

(2) Whitefaced. *North.*

BALLEDNESSE. Baldness. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 56; Rob. Glouc. p. 482.

BALLERAG. To banter; to rally in a contemptuous way; to abuse; to scold. *Var. dial.*

BALLESSE. Ballast. *Huloet.*

BALLIARDS. The game of billiards. Spenser has it, and it is also found in Florio, in v. *Cugole*.

BALLINGER. A small sailing vessel. The word occurs with various orthographies in Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 79; Hall, Henry V. f. 26; Egerton Papers, p. 12; State Papers, ii. 76; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 111; Manners and Household Expences, pp. 222, 470. Among the miscellaneous documents at the Rolls House is one, I. 187, containing an account of the charges for repairing and rigging of the "*ballyngar* named the Sunday," A. D. 1532. See also Ducange, in v. *Balingaria*.

And toke londe nygh to a gret tourment that was called Couleigne, and went to londe in a *balangere*, he and xxi. men with hym. *MS. Digby 185.*

BALL-MONEY. Money demanded of a marriage company, and given to prevent their being maltreated. In the North it is customary for a party to attend at the church gates, after a wedding, to enforce this claim. The gift has received this denomination, as being originally designed for the purchase of a foot-ball. *Brockett.* The custom is mentioned by Coles and Miege.

BALLOCK-GRASS. The herb dogs'-stones. *Gerarde.*

BALLOCKS. Testiculi. (*A.-S.*) There is a receipt "*for swellinge of ballokis*" in MS. Bib. Reg. 17 A. iii. f. 149. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 280. Receipts for a mess called *balok brothe* are given in Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 68, Forme of Cury, p. 53. It appears from Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540, that *ballocke-stones* was once a term of endearment. Sometimes spelt *balloxs*, as in an early receipt in Bright MS. f. 14.

BALLOK-KNYF. A knife hung from the girdle. *Piers Ploughman.*

BALLOON. A large inflated ball of strong leather, formerly used in a game called *balloon*, the ball being struck by the arm, which was defended by a bracer of wood. The antiquity of aerostation has been absurdly deduced from the mention of this game in Du Bartas. It is spelt *balloo* in Ben Jonson, iii. 216. Cf. Randolph's Poems, 1643, p. 105; Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. xvii.; Middleton's Works, iv. 342; Strutt's Sports, p. 96; Florio, in v. *Bal-*

Ionière, Calcio, Giocato, Gonfabbio; Cotgrave, in v. *Balon*, *Brassal*; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 328.

BALLOW. (1) Bony; thin. *Drayton*.

(2) To select or bespeak. It is used by boys at play, when they select a goal or a companion of their game. *North*.

(3) A pole; a stick; a cudgel. *North*. It is found in *King Lear*, iv. 6, ed. 1623, p. 304.

BALL'S-BULL. A person who has no ear for music is sometimes compared to Ball's bull, who had so little that he kicked the fiddler over the bridge. *East*.

BALL-STELL. A geometrical quadrant. See the *Nomenclator*, p. 303. In MS. Addit. 5008, a story is told of a boy who had been for some time very attentively watching his father take the altitude of a star with his *balla-stella*, when suddenly he observed the star shoot, and testified his delight by exclaiming, "Ye have hyt hir, father; she is fawin, she is fawin!"

BALL-STONE. A measure of iron-stone which lies near the surface; a kind of limestone found near Wenlock. *Salop*.

BALL-THISTLE. A species of thistle, mentioned by Gerard, p. 990.

BALLU. Mischief; sorrow. (*A-S*)

BALLUP. The front or flap of smallclothes. *Northumb.* The term is found in *Ritson's Robin Hood*, ii. 154, left unexplained by the editor.

BALLY. (1) A litter of pigs. *North*.

(2) To grow distended. *Salop*.

(3) Comfortable. *West*.

BALLYS. Bellows. *Salop*. The form *balyses* occurs in *Tundale*, p. 34.

BALLYVE. A bailiff.

BALMER. Apparently some kind of coloured cloth. "Barrones in *balmer* and byse." *Chester Plays*, i. 172. The Bodl. MS. reads *bannier*.

BALNEAL. Refreshing. *Howell*.

BALNY. A bath. This seems to be the meaning of the word in *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* p. 143.

BALO. A beam in buildings; any piece of squared timber. *East*.

BALON. In jousts of peace, the swords were pointless and rendered blunt, being often of *balon*, as it was termed, which seems to have been of whalebone, covered with leather, and silvered over. *Meyrick*.

BALOTADE. An attempt made by a horse to kick. *Diet. Husb.*

BALOURGLY. A kind of broth. The method of making it is described in *Warner's Antiq. Culin.* p. 49.

BALOUJT. About. (*A-S*)

BALOW. (1) A nursery term, forming part of the burthen of a lullaby. *North*.

(2) A spirit; properly, an evil spirit. (*A-S*)
With many aungels and arkaungels,
And other *balows*, als the duke telleth.
MS. Bibl. Coll. Ston. xviii. 6.

BALOW-BROTH. An ancient dish in cookery, described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 45. It may

be the same as ballock-broth previously mentioned, in v. *Ballocta*.

BALUYNGE.

Eyther arm an elne long,

Baluyng mengeth al by-mong,

Asse haustn ys hire bleo.

Wright's Loric Poetry, p. 35.

BALSAM-APPLE. A herb mentioned by Florio, in v. *Cerdura*.

BALSAMUM. Balsam. *Shak.* Florio has *bal-semint*, in v. *Eupetoria*.

BALSOMATE. Embalmed.

He made his ymage of laton full close,

In whiche he put his body *balsomate*.

Hardyng's Chronicle, l. 93.

BALSTAFF. Same as *ball-staff*, q. v. Chaucer has this form of the word, which is also given by Ray. It means a large pole or staff.

BALTER. To cohere together. *Warw.* See *Blood-boltered*. The word occurs in the *Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 61, in the sense of to caper, to dance about.

BALTHAZAR. One of the kings of Coleyn, the three magi who came from the East to worship the new-born Saviour. Mr. Wright has printed the early English legend of these kings in his edition of the *Chester Plays*. Howell, p. 5, has the proverb, "Brave man at arms, but weak to Balthazar."

BALUSTER. A bannister.

BALWE. (1) Mischief; sorrow. (*A-S*)

(2) Plain; smooth. *Prompt. Parv.*

BALY. (1) Evil; sorrow.

Bot thel schryve them of ther glotony,

In hell schall be ther *balys*. *MS. Ashmole* 61, f. 88.

(2) A belly. *Balyd*, bellied, occurs in the *Hunting of the Hare*, 187.

(3) A bailiff. See *Wright's Monastic Letters*, p. 174; *Prompt. Parv.* p. 22.

(4) Dominion; government. (*A-N*)

If thou be paretid most of price,

And rithis here in thi *balys*. *MS. Cantab. Fl.* v. 48.

BALYSCHPE. The office of a bailiff. *Prompt. Parv.*

BALZAN. A horse with white feet. *Howell*.

BALJE. Ample; swelling. *Gaw.*

BAM. A false tale, or jeer. *Yorksh.* Also a verb, to make fun of a person.

BAMBLE. To walk unsteadily. *East*.

BAMBOOZLE. To threaten; to deceive; to make fun of a person. A very piquant use is made of this word in *Cibber's comedy of "She Would and She Would Not."*

BAMBY. By and by. *Devon.*

BAMCHICHES. A kind of chiches, mentioned by Florio, in v. *Arietius*.

BAME. To anoint with balm.

And bade me *bame* me welles aboute,

Whanne hit wolde other water or ween.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, l. 46.

BAMMEL. To beat; to pommel. *Salop*.

BAN. (1) A curse. *Shak.*

(2) To curse.

And summe *bane* the, and some *bless*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 16.

(3) A kind of dumpling. *Lanc.*

(4) To shut out; to stop. *Somerset*.

(5) Command, precept, summons, edict, proclamation, ordinance. So explained by Hearne. See an instance of it in Rob. Glouc. p. 188.

BANBURY. Howell gives two proverbs concerning this town—1. Like Banbury tinkers, who in stopping one hole make two; 2. As wise as the mayor of Banbury, who would prove that Henry III. was before Henry II. According to Grose, a nonsensical tale is called a "Banbury story of a cock and bull;" so from these evidences it would not appear that the Banburians were remarkable for sagacity. Banbury, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, was celebrated for its number of puritans, and Ben Jonson calls a puritan a *Banbury man*. It is now principally known for its *cakes*. Bardolf, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, compares Slender to Banbury cheese, which seems to have been remarkably thin, for the older Tom Heywood observes that he "never saw Banbury cheese thick enough." There is a receipt for making this cheese in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 3.

BANCKEROWTE. Bankrupt. *Huloet*.

BANCO. A bank of money. An Italian word introduced in Marlowe's *Jew of Malta*, iv. 1.

BAND. (1) A bond; a covenant; an engagement. See Percy's *Reliques*, p. 13; *State Papers*, i. 11.

Here i-gyf I ȝow be band

An c. pownd worth of land. *Sir Degrevant*, 889.

(2) A hyphen. The word is used in this sense in the *French Alphabet*, 1615, p. 68.

(3) A string of any kind. *North*.

Have thys rope yn thyn hande,
And holde the faste by the bands.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 130.

(4) Imprisonment.

His moder dame Alienore, and the barons of this land,
For him travalled sore, and brouht him out of band.

Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 201.

(5) A space of ground, containing twenty yards square. *North*.

(6) As an article of ornament for the neck, was the common wear of gentlemen. The clergy and lawyers, who now exclusively retain them, formerly wore ruffs. See the description of a gentleman in Thynne's *Debate*, p. 19; Nares and Minsheu, in v.

(7) The neck feathers of a cock. *Holme*.

BANDE. Bound. Cf. Collier's *Old Ballads*, p. 15; Ywayne and Gawin, 1776.

A mawnger ther he fande,
Corne therin lyggande,
Therto his mere he bande

With the withy. *Sir Perceval*, 443.

BANDED-MAIL. A kind of armour, which consisted of alternate rows of leather or cotton, and single chain-mail.

BANDEL. Florio translates *bandelle*, "side corners in a house; also any *bandels*." See also the same lexicographer, in v. *Bendellare*, *Filda*.

BANDELET. Florio has "*Cidropa*, any kind of scarfe or *bandelet*." See also Strutt's *Dress and Habits*, ii. 124.

BANDERS. Associators; conspirators; men bound to each other by the mutual ties of a party. *Boucher*.

BANDISH. A bandage. *North*.

BAND-KIT. A kind of great can with a cover. *North*.

BANDO. A proclamation. *Shirley*.

BANDOG. According to Nares, a dog always kept tied up on account of his fierceness, and with a view to increase that quality in him, which it certainly would do. Bewick describes it as a species of mastiff, produced by a mixture with the bull-dog. See Withals' *Dictionary*, p. 77; Ford's *Works*, ii. 526; Robin Hood, ii. 64.

BANDOLEERS. Little wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing the charge of powder for a musket, and fastened to a broad band of leather, which the person who was to use them put round his neck. The band itself is also frequently termed a *bandoleer*. See Middleton's *Works*, v. 517; Unton *Inventories*, p. 3; *Songs of the London Prentices*, p. 68.

BANDON. Dominion; subjection; disposal. (*A.-N.*) See Gij of Warwike, p. 136; Robson's *Met. Rom.*, p. 11; Ritson's *Songs*, i. 56; Langtoft, p. 141; *Rom. of the Rose*, 1163; Kyng Alisaunder, 3180, 5505, 7720; Le Bone Florence of Rome, 695.

Merci, queth, ich me yelde
Recreaunt to the in this felde,
So harde the smitest upon me krown,
Ich do me alle in the bandoun.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 42.

As thou art knyght of renowne,
I do me all yn thy bandouns.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 102.

But he me put out of his bandome,
And yef to me no maner audience.

Lydgate, MS. Ashm. 39, f. 20.

BANDORE. A musical instrument, somewhat similar to a guitar. According to Boucher, bass-viols are often called *bandores* in Gloucestershire; and Grose applies the term to "a widow's mourning peak," where I suspect an error for Fr. *bandeau*. The *bandore* is said to have been invented by one John Rose, in the reign of Elizabeth; but it is more probable that he merely introduced a variation of the Italian *pandura*, an instrument very similar both in form and name.

BANDORF. A penon banner. *Holme*.

BANDROLL. A little streamer, banner, or pennon, usually fixed near the point of a lance. (*Fr.*) See Drayton's *Poems*, p. 11; Percy's *Reliques*, p. 271; Florio, in v. *Banderella*.

BANDS. The hinges of a door. *North*.

BANDSTERS. Those who, in reaping, during harvest, bind the sheaves. *North*.

BANDSTRINGS. Translated by Miege, *glands de rabat*. Cf. Strutt, ii. 99, 222. They were prohibited to be imported by 14 Car. II. See Book of Rates, p. 179. According to Jamieson, they were strings going across the breast for tying in an ornamental way.

BANDSTROT. A charm.

BANDY. (1) A game played with sticks called *bandies*, bent and round at one end, and a small wooden ball, which each party endeavours to drive to opposite fixed points. Northbrooke, in 1577, mentions it as a favourite game in Devonshire. It is sometimes called bandy-ball, and an early drawing of the game is copied in Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 102.

(2) A hare. *East.*

(3) To toss a ball, a term at tennis. See Drayton's *Poems*, p. 10; Malone's *Shakespeare*, x. 52; Hawkins' *Eng. Dram.* iii. 171.

(4) To join in a faction. *Minsheu.*

(5) Flexible; without substance. A term applied to bad cloth in the Stat. 43 Eliz. c. 10. *Skinner.*

BANDY-HEWIT. A little bandy-legged dog; a turnspit. Otherwise explained, "a name given to any dog, when persons intend to use it in making sport of its master." *Lanc.*

BANDY-HOSHOE. A game at ball, common in Norfolk, and played in a similar manner to *bandy*, q. v.

BANDYLAN. A bad woman. *North.*

BANDYN. Bound. (*A.-S.*)

BANDY-WICKET. The game of cricket, played with a bandy instead of a bat. *East.*

BANE. (1) A bone. *North.*

Agayne he wode that water onane,
Nerehand for-nomene on ilke a bane.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 125.

(2) To afflict with a bad disease. *West.* This term is not applied exclusively to animals.

(3) A murderer. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Kind; courteous; friendly. *North.* This is Kennett's explanation of the word in *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

(5) Destruction. *Chaucer.*

(6) Near; convenient. *North.*

BANE BERRY. The herb Christopher. *Skinner.*

BANED. Age-stricken. *Park.*

BANE HOUND. To make believe; to intend; to purpose; to suspect. *Somerset.*

BANERER. The bearer of a banner. *Clifton.*

BANES. The banns of matrimony. *Somerset.* See Webster's *Works*, i. 47, and the authorities there quoted. The proclamations of the old mysteries were called banes, as in the *Chester Plays*, i. 1. *Ban* is a French word, and signifies a proclamation by sound of trumpet.

BANEWORT. The nightshade. *Skinner.*

BANG. (1) To go with rapidity. *Cumb.*

(2) To strike; to shut with violence. *Var. dial.* Hence, to surpass, to beat.

(3) A blow. *Var. dial.*

(4) A stick; a club. *North.*

(5) A hard cheese made of milk several times skimmed. *Suffolk.*

(6) "In a bang," in a hurry. *North.*

BANG-A-BONK. To lie lazily on a bank. *Staffordsh.*

BANG-BEGGAR. A headle. *Derbysh.* Also a term of reproach, a vagabond.

BANGE. Light fine rain. *Essex.*

BANGER. (1) A large person. *Var. dial.*

(2) A hard blow. *Salop.*

(3) A great falsehood. *Warw.*

BANGING. Great; large. *Var. dial.*

BANGLE. (1) To spend one's money foolishly. *Lanc.*

(2) A large rough stick. *Ash.*

BANGLED. Corn or young shoots are said to be bangled when beaten about by the rain or wind. A *bangled* hat means one bent down or slouched. *East.*

BANGLE-EARED. Having loose and hanging ears, *aurēs flaccidæ et pendulæ*, as Upton defines it in his MS. additions to Junius in the Bodleian Library. Miege translates it, "qui a les oreilles pendantes."

BANGSTRAW. A nick-name for a thresher, but applied to all the servants of a farmer. *Grose.*

BANG-UP. A substitute for yeast. *Staffordsh.*

BANIS. Destruction. *Ritson.*

BANJY. Dull; gloomy. *Essex.*

BANK. (1) To beat. *Exmoor.*

(2) A term at the game of bowls, mentioned by Cotgrave, in v. *Bricoler*; and also at truck, as in Holme's *Academy*, iii. 263.

(3) To coast along a bank. This seems to be the sense of the word in *King John*, v. 2. See also Florio, in v. *Corriudre*.

(4) A piece of unsplit fir-wood, from four to ten inches square, and of any length. *Bailey.*

BANKAFLET. An old game at cards mentioned in a little work called "Games most in Use," 12mo. Lond. 1701. The whole pack is parcelled out into as many parts as there are players.

BANKAGE. Is mentioned by Harrison among the *prædia* of Otto, in his *Description of England*, p. 158.

BANKER. (1) A cloth, carpet, or covering of tapestry for a form, bench, or seat. In an inventory "off clothys" in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 58, mention is made of "iij. bankkers." Any kind of small coverlet was afterwards called a banker, as in *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 398; *Book of Rates*, p. 25.

(2) An excavator, employed *inter alia* in making embankments. *Linc.*

BANKETT. A banquet. See Halle's *Expostulation*, p. 14; *Arch.* xxii. 232.

BANK-HOOK. A large fish-hook, which derives its name from being laid baited in brooks or running water, and attached by a line to the bank. *Salop.*

BANKROUT. A bankrupt. Still in use in the North. Often spelt *bankerout*, as in Wright's *Passions of the Minde*, 1621, p. 246, or *bankers-out*, Du Bartas, p. 365. It is also a verb, to become bankrupt; and Nares gives an example of it in the sense of *bankruptcy*. Sir James Harrington mentions a game at cards called *bankerout*. See *Arch.* viii. 149.

BANKS. The seats on which the rowers of a boat sit; also, the sides of a vessel. *Marston.*

BANKS'-HORSE. A learned horse, kept by a person named Banks in the time of Elizabeth, and constantly alluded to by writers of the time under his name of *Morocco*. One of his exploits is said to have been the ascent of St. Paul's steeple. The author of the *Life and Death of Mrs. Mary Frith*, 1662, p. 75, says, "I shall never forget my fellow humourist Banks the vintner in Cheapside, who taught his horse to dance and shooed him with silver." In MS. Ashm. 826, f. 179, is a curious satirical piece entitled, "A bill of fare sent to Bankes the vintner in Cheape-side, in May 1637;" and an unnoticed anecdote respecting his horse occurs in *Jests to make you Merie*, 1607, p. 12.

BANKSIDE. Part of the borough of Southwark, famous in Shakespeare's time for its theatres, and as the residence of a certain class of ladies. See further particulars in Nares, p. 26.

BANKSMAN. One who superintends the business of the coal pit. *Derbysh.*

BANK-UP. To heap up. "It is banking up," spoken of a cloud gathering before a shower. *Devon.*

BANKY. A *banky* piece, a field with banks in it. *Herefordsh.*

BANLES. Without bones.

BANNE. To ban; to curse; to banish. (*A.-N.*) See *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 18, 143, 167, 310. *Bannee* occurs apparently in a similar sense in the *Exmoor Scolding*, p. 11.

BANNER. A body of armed men, varying from twenty to eighty. See the *State Papers*, ii. 46.

BANNERELL. A little streamer or flag. See Florio, in v. *Bandaruola*; Arch. xii. 350.

BANNERERE. A standard-bearer. *Weber.*

BANNERET. A knight made in the field with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard, and making it a banner.

Thane the *banerettes* of Bretayne broghte thame to tentes. *Morte Arthurs*, MS. Linc. A. L. 17, f. 78.

BANNERING. An annual custom of perambulating the bounds of a parish, for the purpose of maintaining the local jurisdiction and privileges. *Salop.*

BANNET-HAY. A rick-yard. *Wilts.*

BANNEY. St. Barnabas. *I. Wight.*

BANNICK. To beat; to thrash. *Sussex.*

BANNIKIN. A small drinking cup.

But since it is resolved otherwise, I pray you bid the butler bring up his *bannikins*, and I'll make you all lords like myself.

Account of Grocers' Company, p. 25.

BANNIN. That which is used for shutting or stopping. *Somerset.*

BANNIS. A stickleback. *Wilts.*

BANNISTERS. A term which is supposed to mean travellers in distress. It occurs in the ancient accounts of the parish of Chudleigh, co. Devon. See *Carlisle on Charities*, p. 288.

BANNOCK. A thick round cake of bread, not a loaf. At Worsley, co. Lanc., it is thus made—oatmeal and water two parts, treacle one part, baked about one fourth of an inch

thick in cakes of a few inches in diameter. Ray explains it, "an oat-cake kneaded with water only, and baked in the embers." A kind of hard ship biscuit sometimes goes under this name.

BANNUT. A walnut. *West.* The growing tree is called a bannut tree, but the converted timber *walnut*. The term occurs as early as 1697 in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2.

BANNYD. Banished. (*A.-N.*)

Mede and Falseheed assocyed are,

Trowthe *bannyd* ys, the blynde may not se;

Manye a mon they make fulle bare,

A strange compleynt ther ys of every degré.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 135.

BANQUET. (1) Generally means a *dessert* in the works of our early writers. According to Gifford the banquet was usually placed in a separate room, to which the guests removed when they had dined. This was called the banquetting room. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 437; Ford's Works, i. 231; Middleton's Works, iii. 252; Malone's Shakespeare, v. 510.

(2) Part of the branch of a horse's bit. See the Dict. Rust. in v.

BANQUETER. A banker. *Huloet.*

BANRENT. A banneret; a noble. *Gaw.*

BANRET. Same as banneret, q. v. According to Staniburst, Des. of Ireland, p. 39, "he is properlie called a *banret*, whose father was no carpet knight, but dubbed in the field under the banner or ensigne." Cf. Sir Degrevant, 458.

BANSCHYN. To banish. *Prompt. Parv.*

BANSEL. To beat; to punish. *Staffordsh.*

BANSTICKLE. The stickleback. *Huloet.* The term is still in use in Wiltshire, pronounced *banticle*.

BANT. A string. *Lanc.*

BANTAMWORK. A very showy kind of painted or carved work. *Ash.*

BANWORT. A violet. *Dunelm.* According to Cooper, *bellis* is "the whyte daysy, called of some the margarite, in the North *banwoort*." See Bibl. Eliotæ, ed. 1559, in v. Our first explanation is given on Kennett's authority, MS. Lansd. 1033. (*A.-S.* Banwyr̃t.)

BANY. Bony; having large bones. *North.*

BANYAN-DAY. A sea term for those days on which no meat is allowed to the sailors.

BANYER. A standard-bearer. (*A.-N.*)

BANYNGE. A kind of bird. "A sparlynge or a banynge" is mentioned in MS. Arund. 249, f. 90. See also the *Archæologia*, xiii. 341. The sparling is described by Randal Holme, p. 293; but it is also the name of the smelt, which may be here intended.

BANZELL. A long lazy fellow. *North.*

BAON. The enclosed space between the external walls and the body of a fortress. See the *State Papers*, ii. 441.

BAP. A piece of baker's bread, varying from one penny to twopence in value, generally in the shape of an elongated rhombus, but sometimes circular. *North.*

BAPTEME. Baptism.

BAPTISM. A ceremony performed in merchant vessels which pass the line for the first time, both upon the ships and men. The custom is fully described in Bailey's Dictionary, fol. ed. in v.

BAPTYSTE. Baptism. *Ritson.*

BAR. (1) A baron. *Rob. Glouc.*

(2) To shut; to close. *North.*

(3) A joke. *North.*

(4) A horseway up a hill. *Derbysh.*

(5) To lay claim or make choice of; a term used by boys at play when they select a particular situation or place.

(6) A feather in a hawk's wing. *Berners.*

(7) Bare; naked. *North.*

(8) A boar. (*A.-S.*)

(9) Bore. (*A.-S.*) Also, to bear, as in Percy's Reliques, p. 4.

(10.) Throwing or pitching the bar was a common amusement with our ancestors, and is said to have been a favourite pastime with Henry VIII.

Scarse from these mad folke had he gone so farre
As a strong man will eas'ly pitch a *barre*.

Drayton's Poems, p. 241.

(11.) To bar a die was a phrase used amongst gamblers. See Mr. Collier's notes to the Ghost of Richard III., p. 75.

BARA-PICKLET. Bread made of fine flour, leavened, and made into small round cakes. *Dict. Rust.* Cf. Holme's Academy, iii. 86.

BARATHRUM. An abyss. (*Lat.*) Our poets frequently apply the word to an insatiate eater. See Shirley's Works, i. 390; Fairholt's Pageants, ii. 183.

BARATOUR. A quarrelsome person. Cf. Prompt. Parv., p. 23; Florio, in v. *Imburiasone*; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 239; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 215.

One was Ewayne fyts Asoure,
Another was Gawayne with honour,
And Kay the bolde *baratour*.

Sir Perceval, 263.

BARATOWS. Contentious. *Skelton.*

BARAYNE. Barren, applied to hinds not gravid. *Baraynes* used substantively. *Gaw.* Cf. Morte D'Arthur, ii. 355.

BARAȜE. Bore away.

The ryng and the gloven of the sexteyn he nom
And *baraȝe*; and this lordynges al that sothe tolde.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

BARB. (1) To shave. See Measure for Measure, iv. 2, ed. 1685. Hence, to mow a field, as in Webster's Works, iv. 78. Ben Jonson, iv. 19, has *barbing* money, for clipping it; and according to Bailey, to *barb* a lobster is to cut it up.

(2) Florio has "*Barboncelli*, the *barbes* or little teates in the mouth of some horses."

(3) A Barbary horse. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 1.

BARBALOT. A puffin. *Holme.* It is also the name of a fish, the barbel.

BARBARYN. The barberry. *Prompt. Parv.*

BARBASON. The supposed name of a fiend,

mentioned in Merry W. of Windsor, ii. 2; Henry V., ii. 1.

BARBE. A hood, or muffler, which covered the lower part of the face. According to Strutt, it was a piece of white plaited linen and belonged properly to mourning, being generally worn under the chin. The feathers under the beak of a hawk were called the *barbe feders*, so that there may possibly be some connexion between the terms; and in the Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 223, mention is made of an animal with "*a barbydde chynne*." In Syr Gawayne the word is applied to the edge of an axe, and the points of arrows are called *barbez*.

BARBED. An epithet formerly applied to war-horses, when caparisoned with military trappings and armour. Perhaps the more correct form is *barded*, q. v.

BARBED-CATTE. A warlike engine, described in the following passage:

For to make a werrely holde, that men calle a *barbed catte*, and a bewfray that shal have ix. fadome of lengthe and two fadome of brede, and the said catte six fadome of lengthe and two of brede, shal be ordeyned all squarre wode for the same aboute foure hondred fadom, a thousand of borde, xxliij. rolles, and a grete quantyte of smalle wode.

Caston's Vegetius, Sig. I. 6.

BARBEL. A small piece of armour which protects part of the bassinet.

His *barbel* first adoun he deth,

Withouten colour his neb he seth.

Gif of Warwike, p. 160.

BARBENY. Same as *Rills*, q. v.

BARBER. To shave or trim the beard. *Shak.* The term barber-monger in King Lear, is apparently applied to a person dressed out by a barber, a finical fop. The phrase *barber's forfeits* does not seem to be satisfactorily explained by the commentators, nor can we supply more certain information. It is supposed to have some reference to their double trade of barber and physician. In MS. Sloane 776, is a medical treatise, "*compyld by me Charlys Whytte, cittezen and barbour-cirurgyon of London*;" and it is commonly stated that the spiral lines still seen on the barber's pole represent the fillets bound round the arm when a person is bled.

BARBICAN. A kind of watch-tower. The term is also applied to an advanced work before the gate of a castle or fortified town, or any outwork at a short distance from the main works; and it occurs in Kyng Alisaunder, 1591, explained by Weber "*a parapet or strong high wall, with turrets to defend the gate and drawbridge*."

BARBLE. The Bible. *North.*

BARBLES. Small vesicular tingling pimples, such as are caused by the stinging of nettles, or of some minute insects. *East.* The term is also applied to knots in the mouth of a horse. See Topsell's History of Foure-footed Beasts, p. 363.

BARBONES. A receipt to make "*tarte barbones*" is given in Wyl Bucke's Test. p. 33.

BARBORANNE. The barberry. *Gaw.*

BARBORERY. A barber's shop. *Prompt. Parv.*

BARBS. (1) Military trappings. *Spenser.*

(2) The barbles. "Barbs under calves tongues" are mentioned in Markham's *Countray Farme*, p. 63.

BARCARY. A sheep-cote; a sheep-walk. *Bailey.*

BARCE. A stickleback. *Yorksh.*

BARCELETT. A species of bow. *Gaw.*

BARD. (1) A trapping for a horse, generally the breast-plate.

(2) Tough. *Rob. Glouc.*

(3) Barred; fastened. *Towneley Myst.*

BARDASH. An unnatural paramour. Florio has it as the translation of *caramita*.

BAR'D-CATER-TRA. The name for a kind of false dice, so constructed that the *quatre* and *trois* shall very seldom come up.

He hath a stocke whereon his living staves,
And they are fullams and bardquarter-traves.

Rowlands' Humors Ordinarie, n. d.

BARDE. Barred. See Friar Bacon's *Prophecie*, p. 13; *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 621.

BARDED. Equipped with military trappings or ornaments, applied to horses. See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 45. *Bard* is used as a substantive by the same writer, Henry IV. f. 12, and it often has reference to horses' armour.

BARDELLO. The quilted saddle wherewith colts are backed. *Howell.*

BARDOLF. An ancient dish in cookery. The manner of making it is described in Warner's *Antiq. Culin.* p. 84.

BARDOUS. Simple; foolish. (*Lat.*)

BARDS. Strips of bacon used in larding. *Ash.*

BARE. (1) Mere. In this sense it occurs in *Coriolanus*. In *Syr Gawayne*, *mere*, *unconditional*, and is also applied to the blasts of a horn, apparently meaning *short*, or *without rechate*. It is also used adverbially.

(2) To shave. *Shak.*

(3) Bareheaded. *Jonson.*

(4) A mixture of molten iron and sand, which lies at the bottom of a furnace. *Salop.*

(5) A piece of wood which a labourer is sometimes allowed to carry home. *Suffolk.*

(6) A boar. (*A.-S.*) See Sir Degrevant, 43.

(7) A bier. It is the translation of *libitina* in a vocabulary in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, written in Lancashire in the fifteenth century.

(8) Apparently a piece of cloth. "Two *bares* of raynes," *Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 125.

(9) A place without grass, made smooth for bowling. *Kersey.*

BAREAHOND. To assist. *North.*

BARE-BARLEY. A Staffordshire term thus described in MS. Lansd. 1033, "naked barley, whose ear is shaped like barley, but its grain like wheat without any husk, which therefore some call wheat-barley, and others French-barley, because not much differing from that bought in the shops under such name."

BARE-BUBS. A term used by boys to denote the unfledged young of birds. *Linc.*

BAREHEVEDYS. Boars' heads.

There come in at the fyrste course, befor the kyng selvene,

Barchevedys that ware bryghte burnyste with sylver.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 55.

BAREHIDES. A kind of covering for carts.

See Arch. xxvi. 401; Florio, in v. *Spazza-coverta*; *Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 394; *Privy Purse Expences of Elizabeth of York*, pp. 15, 16, 37.

BARELLE. A bundle.

Thentendours of suche a purpose would rather have had their harneles on their backes, then to have bound them up in *barellas*, yet muche part of the common people were therewith ryght wel satisfied.

Hall, *Edward V.* f. 7.

BARELY. Unconditionally; certainly.

BAREN. (1) They bore, pl. *Chaucer.*

(2) To bark. *Coles.*

BARENHOND. To intimate. *Somerset.*

BARE-PUMP. A little piece of hollow wood or metal to pump beer or water out of a cask. *Kersey.*

BARES. Those parts of an image which represent the bare flesh.

BARET. (1) Strife; contest. Cf. Maundevile's *Travels*, p. 272; *Cocayne*, 27; *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 91.

That *baret* rede I not ge brewe,

That ge for ever aftir rewe.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 26.

(2) Grief; sorrow. Cf. *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 183; *Tundale's Visions*, p. 55.

Mykille *barets* and bale to Bretan schalle bring.

Robeen's Romances, p. 11.

BAREYNTE. Barrenness. *Prompt. Parv.*

BARF. A hill. *Yorksh.*

BARFHAME. A horse's neck-collar. *Durham.*

BARFRAY. A tower. *Gaw.*

BARFUL. Full of impediments. *Shak.*

BARGAIN. An indefinite number or quantity of anything, not necessarily conveying the idea of purchase or sale. A load of a waggon is so called. *East.* In Lincolnshire we have the phrase, "It's a bargains," it's no consequence.

BARGAINE. Contention; strife. *Chaucer.*

BARGANDER. A brant-goose. *Baret.*

BARGANY. A bargain. *Prompt. Parv.*

BARGARET. A kind of song or ballad, perhaps accompanied with a dance. *Chaucer.* The word *barginet* seems used in a similar sense in *Brit. Bibl.* iii. 29.

BARGE. A fat heavy person; a term of contempt. *Exmoor.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has *barge*, "a highway up a steep hill." This may be another form of *barf*, q. v.

BARGE-BOARD. The front or facing of a barge-course, to conceal the barge couples, laths, tiles, &c.

BARGE-COUPLE. One beam framed into another to strengthen the building.

BARGE-COURSE. A part of the tiling or thatching of a roof, projecting over the gable.

BARGE-DAY. Ascension-day. *Newcastle.*

BARGET. A barge. This term is used several times by Malory, *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 351-2.

BARGH. (1) A horseway up a hill. *North.*

(2) A barrow hog. *Ortus.*

BARGOOD. Yeast. *Var. dial.*

BARGUEST. A frightful goblin, armed with teeth and claws, a suppositious object of terror in the North of England. According to Ritson, *Fairy Tales*, p. 58, the barguest, besides its many other pranks, would sometimes in the dead of night, in passing through the different streets, set up the most horrid and continuous shrieks, in order to scare the poor girls who might happen to be out of bed. It was generally believed that the faculty of seeing this goblin was peculiar to certain individuals, but that the gift could be imparted to another at the time of the ghost's appearance, by the mere action of touching.

BARIAN. A rampart. (*A.-N.*)

BARIDE. Made bare.

Hys hauberk brak with dentes baride,

That men moht se hys naked hide.

Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.

BAR-IRE. A crow-bar. *Devon.*

BARK. (1) The tartar deposited by bottled wine or other liquor encrusting the bottle. *East.*

(2) A cylindrical receptacle for candles; a candle-box. *North.* At first it was only a piece of bark nailed up against the wall.

(3) "Between the bark and the wood," a well-adjusted bargain, where neither party has the advantage. *Suffolk.*

(4) A cough. *Var. dial.*

(5) To bark a person's shins, is to knock the skin off the legs by kicking or bruising them. *Salop.*

BARKARY. A tan-house. *Jacobs.*

BARKED. Encrusted with dirt. *North.* Sometimes pronounced *barkened*.

BARKEN. The yard of a house; a farm-yard. *South.*

BARKER. (1) A tanner. *Ritson.*

(2) A fault-finder. *Hollyband.*

(3) A whetstone; a rubber. *Devonsh.*

(4) Ray, in the preface to his *Collection of English Words*, mentions the *barker*, "a marsh bird with a long bill, to which there was no Latine name added."

(5) "Barkers of redd worsted" are mentioned in the *Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 127.

BARKFAT. A tanner's vat. *Chaucer.*

BARK-GALLING is when trees are galled by being bound to stakes. *Bailey.*

BARKHAM. A horse's collar. *North.*

BARKLED. Baked or encrusted with dirt, more particularly applied to the human skin. *North.*

Groose has *barkit*, dirt hardened on hair.

BARKMAN. A boatman. *Kersey.*

BARKSEIE. Same as *barsale*, q. v.

BARKWATER. Foul water in which hides have been tanned. *Prompt. Parv.*

BARK-WAX. Bark occasionally found in the body of a tree, arising from some accident when young. *East.*

BARLAY. Apparently a corruption of the French *par loi*. See gloss. to *Syr Gawayne*, in v.

BARLEEG. An ancient dish in cookery, composed of almonds and rice. See *Warner's Antiq. Culin.* p. 83.

BARLEP. A basket for keeping barley in. *Prompt. Parv.*

BARLET. So the first folio reads in *Macbeth*, i. 6, where modern editors have substituted *martlet*. See the edit. 1623, p. 134.

BARLEY. To bespeak; to claim. It is an exclamation frequently used by children in their games when they wish to obtain a short exemption from the laws of the amusement in which they are occupied. *North.*

BARLEY-BIG. A particular kind of barley, mostly cultivated in the fenny districts of Norfolk and the Isle of Ely.

I have never known any malt made of rye, perhaps because yielding very little bran, it is found more fitt for bread-corn, nor of that grain which we call *barley-big*, yet I hear that of late it is ofte malted in other places. *Aubrey's Wilts, MS. Soc. Reg.* p. 304.

BARLEY-BIRD. The nightingale, which comes in the season of sowing barley. *East.* The green-finch is sometimes so called, and the name is still more frequently applied to the siskin.

BARLEY-BOTTLES. Little bundles of barley in the straw, given to farm-horses. This wasteful method of giving feeds of corn was formerly in vogue in Norfolk, but is now disused.

BARLEY-BREAK. An ancient rural game, thus described by Gifford. It was played by six people, three of each sex, who were coupled by lot. A piece of ground was then chosen, and divided into three compartments, of which the middle one was called *hell*. It was the object of the couple condemned to this division to catch the others, who advanced from the two extremities; in which case a change of situation took place, and hell was filled by the couple who were excluded by pre-occupation from the other places; in this "catching," however, there was some difficulty, as, by the regulations of the game, the middle couple were not to separate before they had succeeded, while the others might break hands whenever they found themselves hard pressed. When all had been taken in turn, the last couple were said to be in *hell*, and the game ended. There is a description of the game in a little tract, called "Barley-breake, or a Warning for Wantons," 4to. Lond. 1607. Some extracts from it will be found in the *Brit. Bibl.* i. 66. See also Florio, in v. *Póme*; Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ii. 236.

BARLEY-BREE. Ale. *North.*

BARLEY-BUN. A "barley bunne gentleman" is, according to Minshew, "a gent. (although rich) yet lives with barley bread, and otherwise barely and hardly."

BARLEY-CORN. Ale or beer. *Var. dial.*

BARLEY-HAILES. The spears of barley. *South.*

BARLEY-MUNG. Barley meal, mixed with water or milk, to fatten fowls or pigs. *East.*

BARLEY-PLUM. A kind of dark purple plum. *West.*

BARTHU-DAY. St. Bartholomew's day.

BARTIZAN. The small overhanging turrets which project from the angles on the top of a tower, or from the parapet or other parts of a building. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

BARTLE. (1) According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "at nine-pins or ten-banes they have one larger bone set about a yard before the rest call'd the *bartle*, and to knock down the *bartle* gives for five in the game." *Westmor.*

(2) St. Bartholomew. *North.*

BARTON. The demesne lands of a manor; the manor-house itself; and sometimes, the out-houses and yards. Miege says "a coop for poultry," and Cooper translates *cohors*, "a *barton* or place inclosed wherin all kinde of pultrie was kept." In the Unton Inventories, p. 9, pigs are mentioned as being kept in a *barton*.

BARTRAM. The pellitory.

BARTYNIT. Struck; battered. *Gaw.* Sharp, in his MS. Warwickshire glossary, has *barte*, to beat with the fists, which may be connected with this term.

BARU. A gelt boar. In Rob. Glouc. p. 207, a giant is described as running a spit through a "vatte baru" for his meal.

BAR-UP. To shut up. *Kennett.*

BARVEL. A short leathern apron worn by washerwomen; a slabbering bib. *Kent.*

BARVOT. Bare-foot. *Rob. Glouc.*

BARW. Protected. (*A.-S.*)

BARWAY. The passage into a field composed of bars or rails made to take out of the posts.

BARYS. The beryl.

Hir garthis of nobulle silke thei were,
Hir boculs thei were of *barys* stone.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48.

BAS. To kiss. *Skelton.*

BASAM. The red heath broom. *Devon.*

BASCHED. Abashed; put down.

Si the bore was beten and *basched* no mor,
But the hurt that he had hele shuld thor.

Roland, MS. Lansd. 388, f. 385.

BASCLES. A kind of robbers or highwaymen so called. See the Gloss. to Langtoft, and the Chronicle, p. 242.

BASCON. A kind of lace, consisting of five bows. See Strutt's Dress and Habits, ii. 98.

BASCONUS. A dish in ancient cookery. The manner of making it is described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 68.

BASE. (1) To sing or play the *base* part in music. *Shak.*

(2) Baret has "a *base*, or prop, a shore or pyle to underset with."

(3) Low. Harrison speaks of the "*base* Wenceland," in his Description of Britaine, p. 74.

(4) The game of prisoner's-bars, a particular account of which is given by Strutt, p. 78. See also Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 80; Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, ii. 261. To "bid a *base*," means to run fast, challenging another to pursue.

Doe but stand here, I'le run a little course
At *base*, or barley-breake, or some such toye.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

(5) Matting. *East.*

(6) A perch. *Cumb.*

(7) The drapery thrown over a horse, and sometimes drawn tight over the armour which he wore. *Meyrick.*

(8) A small piece of ordnance. *Baessys* are mentioned in the Arch. vi. 216. It occurs in Galfrido and Bernardo, 1570, and Arch. xiii. 177, "boats shall be so well appointed with *basses*, and other shot besides."

BASE-BALL. A country game mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.

BASEBROOM. The herb woodwax. *Florio.*

BASE-COURT. The first or outer court of a castle or large mansion.

My lord, in the *base-court* he doth attend

To speak with you; may't please you to come down?

Richard II. iii. 3.

BASE-DANCE. A grave, sober, and solemn mode of dancing, something, it is probable, in the minuet style; and so called, perhaps, in contradistinction to the vaulting kind of dances, in which there was a greater display of agility. *Boucher.* An old dance, called *baselema*, is mentioned in MS. Sloane 3501, f. 2.

BASEL. A coin abolished by Henry II. in 1158. Blount's Glossographia, p. 78.

BASELARD. See *Baslard*.

BASELER. A person who takes care of neat cattle. *North.*

BASEN. Extended. *Spenser.*

BASE-RING. The ring of a cannon next behind the touch-hole.

BASES. Defined by Nares to be, "a kind of embroidered mantle which hung down from the middle to about the knees or lower, worn by knights on horseback." Writers of the seventeenth century seem occasionally to apply the term to any kind of skirts, and sometimes even to the hose. See Douce's Illustrations, ii. 126; Hall, Henry VIII. f. 4; Dyce's Remarks, p. 263; Strutt, ii. 243.

BASE-SON. A bastard.

BASE-TABLE. A projecting moulding or band of mouldings near the bottom of a wall. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

BASH. (1) The mass of the roots of a tree before they separate; the front of a bull's or pig's head, *Herefordsh.*

(2) To beat fruit down from the trees with a pole. *Beds.*

(3) To be bashful. See an instance of this verb in Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 82.

BASHMENT. Abashment.

And as I stode in this *bashment*, I remembered your incomparable clemencie, the whiche, as I have my-selfe sometyme sente, moste graciously accepteth the skender giftes of small value which your highnes perceived were offred with great and lovinge affection.

Gower, ed. 1554, ded.

BASHRONE. A kettle. *Taylor.*

BASHY. Fat; swollen. *North.*

BASIL. When the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away to an angle, it is called a basil. *Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.*

BASILEZ. A low bow. *Decker.*

BASIL-HAMPERS. A person who, being short of stature, takes short steps, and does not proceed very quickly; a girl whose clothes fall awkwardly about her feet. *Line.*

BASILIARD. A baslard, q. v. *Stowe.*

BASILICOK. A basiluk. *Chaucer.*

BASILINDA. The play called Questions and Commands; the choosing of King and Queen, as on Twelfth Night. *Phillips.*

BASILISCO. A braggadocio character in an old play called "Soliman and Perseda," so popular that his name became proverbial. See Dounce's Illustrations, i. 401; King John, i. 1. Florio has *basilisco*, for *basilik*, a species of ordnance, in v. *Basalisco*.

BASILISK. A kind of cannon, not necessarily "small," as stated in Middleton's Works, iii. 214, for Coryat mentions that he saw in the citadel of Milan "an exceeding huge basiliske, which was so great, that it would easily containe the body of a very corpulent man;" and Harrison, in his Description of England, p. 198, includes the basilisk in "the names of our greatest ordinance." A minute account of the shot required for it is contained in the same work, p. 199.

BASINET. The herb crowfoot.

BASING. The rind of cheese. *Stoff.*

BASK. Sharp, hard, acid. *Westmor.*

BASKEFYSYKE. Pututio. See a curious passage in the Cokwolds Dounce, 116.

BASKET. An exclamation frequently made use of in cockpits, where persons, unable to pay their losings, are adjudged to be put into a basket suspended over the pit, there to remain till the sport is concluded. *Grose.*

BASKET-SWORD. A sword with a hilt formed to protect the hand from injury.

Sword beare armes? Heere a base companion.
Alas, I have knowen you beere a basket-sword.

Works for Cutlers, 1615.

BASKING. (1) A sound thrashing. *East.*

(2) A drenching in a shower. *East.*

BASLARD. A long dagger, generally worn suspended from the girdle. It was not considered proper for priests to wear this weapon, and a curious poem in MS. Greaves 57, cautions them against doing so; but still the practice was not uncommon, as appears from Audelay's Poems, p. 16. Hall, Henry VI. f. 101, mentions "a southerne byl to contervayle a northren baslard," so that perhaps in his time the weapon was more generally used in the North of England. In 1403 it was ordained that no person should use a baslard, decorated with silver, unless he be possessed of the yearly income of 20*l*. It is spelt *baselred* in some of the old dictionaries.

BASNET. (1) A cap. *Skelton.*

(2) Same as *basnet*, q. v.

BASON. A badger. *Colgrave.*

BASONING-FURNACE. A furnace used in the manufacture of hats. *Holme.*

BASS. (1) A kind of perch.

(2) To kiss. *More.*

(3) A church hassock. *North.* According to Kennett, the term is also applied to "a collar for cart-horses made of flags." In Cumberland the word is applied generally to dried rushes.

(4) The inner rind of a tree. *North.*

(5) A slaty piece of coal. *Salop.*

(6) A twopenny loaf. *North.*

(7) A thing to wind about grafted trees before they be clayed, and after. *Holme.*

BASSA. A bashaw. *Merlowe.* We have *basas* in the Archaeologia, xviii. 104; and *basate*, Hall, Henry VIII. f. 192.

BASSAM. Heath. *Devon.*

BASSCHE. To be ashamed. Cf. Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 103; Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 75.

BASSE. (1) A kiss. Also a verb, as in Anc. Poet. Tracts, p. 26.

Then of my mouth come take a base,
For oder goodes have I none.

MS. Rawl. C. 288.

(2) A hollow place. *Hollyband.*

(3) Apparently a term for "the elder swine." See Topsell's Foure Footed Beasts, p. 661.

(4) To be ornamented with bases, q. v. Hall, Henry VIII. f. 50, mentions "howe the Duke of Burbonnes bende was apparelled and basced in tawny velvet."

BASSELL. "Bassell leather" is mentioned in the Brit. Bibl. ii. 399.

BASSETT. A light helmet worn sometimes with a moveable front. They were often very magnificently adorned. Cf. Strutt, ii. 60; Brit. Bibl. i. 146; Percy's Reliques, p. 3, Kyng Alisaunder, 2234; Hall, Henry VIII. f. 235.

Hys ventayle and hys basnett,
Hys helme on hys hedd sett.

MS. Cantab. Pf. B. 20, f. 88.

On his basnett thay bett,
They drymed it in twa.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 127.

BASSET. (1) An earth-dog. *Northam.*

(2) A mineral term where the strata rise upwards. *Derbysh.* The direction is termed *basset-end*, or *bassetting*, as Kennett has it, MS. Lanol. 1033.

BASSETT. A game at cards, said to have been invented at Venice. It was a fashionable game here in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Bedford, Evil and Danger of Stage Plays, 1706, p. 127, mentions a drama on the subject.

BASSEYNYS. Basone. Tundale, p. 54.

BASSINATE. A kind of fish, "like unto men in shape," mentioned in Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 139. See also Jamieson, supp. in v. *Bassinat*.

BASSING. Kissing. *Baret.*

BASSOCK. A hassock. *Bailey.*

BAST. (1) Matting; straw. *North.* "Basts or straw battes" are mentioned in the Rates, 1545, Brit. Bibl. ii. 399. Cf. Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 3.

(2) Boast.

Sir Gil seyde, than thou it hast
Than make therof thi *bast*.

Gy of Warwike, p. 385.

(3) A bastard. See Ellis's *Met. Rom.*, ed. 1811, i. 301; *Rob. Glouc.* p. 425; *Utterson's Pop. Poet.* ii. 67.

(4) Assured.

(5) To pack up. *North*.

BASTA. Properly an Italian word, signifying *it is enough*, or *let it suffice*, but not uncommon in the works of our ancient dramatists. *Nares*.

BASTARD. (1) A kind of sweet Spanish wine, of which there were two sorts, white and brown. Ritson calls it a wine of Corsica. It approached the muscadel wine in flavour, and was perhaps made from a *bastard* species of muscadine grape; but the term, in more ancient times, seems to have been applied to all mixed and sweetened wines. See Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 427; Robin Goodfellow, p. 7; Harrison's *Desc. of England*, p. 222; Squyr of Lowe Degré, 757; *Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 473.

(2) "Basterd wier" is mentioned in Cunningham's *Revels' Account*, p. 180. The term was applied to different kinds of several articles. Bastard cloths, Strutt, ii. 94; Bastard sword, Harrison's *Description of Britaine*, p. 2.

(3) A gelding. *Pegge*.

(4) To render illegitimate. Hall has this verb, *Richard III.* f. 32. The term *bastard* is still a term of reproach for a worthless or mischievous boy.

BASTAT. A bat. *North*.

BASTE. (1) To mark sheep. *North*.

(2) To sew slightly.

(3) A blow. *North*. Also a verb, to beat. Strutt mentions a game called Baste the Bear, p. 387.

(4) Bastardy.

This man was sonne to Jhon of Gaunte, Duke of Lancaster, discended on an honorable lignage, but borne in *baste*, more noble of bloud then notable in learynyng.—*Hall, Henry VI.* f. 70.

(5) A rope. (*A. S.*)

Bot 3e salle take a stalworthe *baste*,
And bynde my handes byhynd me *faste*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17. f. 127.

BASTELER. A person who bastes meat. In the accounts of the churchwardens of Heybridge, 1532, is the following entry: "Item to the *basteler*, 4d."

BASTEL-ROVES. Turreted or castellated roofs. So explained in Glossary to *Syr Gawayne*, in v. See, however, Boucher, in v. *Bastelle*.

BASTER. A heavy blow. *North*.

BASTERLY-GULLION. A bastard's bastard. *Lanc.* [Fr. Couillon.]

BASTIAN. St. Sebastian.

BASTICK. A basket. *West*.

BASTILE. A temporary wooden tower, used formerly in military and naval warfare. Sometimes the term is applied to any tower or fortification.

They hadde also toures of tymber goyng on wheles,
that we clepen *bastiles*, or somer castell.

Vegecius, MS. Douce 291, f. 48.

He gerte make a grete *bastelle* of trece, and sett it
apone schippes in the see, evene forgaynes the cete,
so that ther myghte no schippez come nere the ha-
vene.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 5.

And in thi *bastel* fulle of blisfulnesse,

In lusti age than schalle the wel betide.

Boetius, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 294.

BASTING. Bourne, in his *Inventions or Devises*, 1578, speaking of "ordinance of leade," mentions "the *basting* thereof, that is to say, to put in the more substance of the metall."

BASTON. (1) A cudgel. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A peculiar species of verse so called. A specimen of it is printed in the *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 174. See also the same work, ii. 8; Langtoft, pref. p. 99.

(3) A servant of the Warden of the Fleet, whose duty it is to attend the king's courts, with a red staff, for the purpose of taking into custody such persons as were committed by the court.

(4) A kind of lace, the manufacture of which is detailed in *MS. Harl. 2320*, quoted by Stevenson. See *Bascon*.

BASTONE. A bastinado. *Marlowe*.

BAT. (1) A stick; a club; a cudgel. *North*. In Herefordshire a wooden tool used for breaking clods of earth is so called. See Malone's *Shakespeare*, x. 237; *Utterson's Pop. Poet.* i. 110; *Kyng Alisaunder*, 78, 5832; *Percy's Reliques*, p. 254; *Thynne's Debate*, p. 75.

He nemeth is bat and forth a goth,
Swithe sori and wel wroth.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 17.

(2) A blow; a stroke. *North*. Sometimes a verb, to strike or beat; to beat cotton.

That xal be assayd be this batte!

What, thou Jhesus? ho saff the that?

Coventry Mysteries, p. 296.

(3) Debate. *Cov. Myst.*

(4) To wink. *Derbysh.*

(5) The straw of two wheat sheaves tied together. *Yorksh.*

(6) State; condition. *North*.

(7) Speed. *Linc.*

(8) A leaping-post. *Somerset.*

(9) A low-laced boot. *Somerset.*

(10) The root end of a tree after it has been thrown. *Somerset.*

(11) A spade at cards. *Somerset.*

(12) At Wednesbury, in Staffordshire, the last parting that lies between the upper and the nether coal is called a bat. *Kennett, MS. Lansd.* 1033.

BATABLE. (1) Fertile in nutrition, applied to land. Harrison frequently uses the word, *Description of England*, pp. 37, 40, 109, 223.

(2) Certain land between England and Scotland was formerly called the *batable ground*, "landes dependyng in variance betwene the realmes." See Hall, *Edward IV.* f. 56.

BATAILED. Embattled. (*A.-N.*) See *Rom. of the Rose*, 4162.

I se caste's, I se eke high towres,

Walles of stone crestyd and batayllid.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 13.

BATAILOUS. Ready for battle. *Chaucer.*

BATAILS. Provisions.

BATAIWYNG. Embattling. This form occurs in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 85.

BATALE. To join in battle.

BATALLE. An army.

Than thir twa batallers mett sarrans, and faughts togedir, and there was Sampsons slaena.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 8.

BATAND. Going hastily. *Langtoft.*

BATANT. The piece of wood that runs all along upon the edge of a lockside of a door, gate, or window. *Cotgrave.*

BATARDIER. A nursery for trees. (*Fr.*)

BATAUNTICHE. Hastily. (*A.-N.*) See *Piers Ploughman*, p. 286.

BATAYLYNGE. A battlement.

How this temple with his wallis wyde,

With his cretes and bataylynges ryalle.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 15.

BATCH. (1) Properly a quantity of bread baked at once, but generally applied to a bout or lot of anything. It also implies the whole of the wheat flour which is used for making common household bread, after the bran alone has been separated from it. Coarse flour is sometimes called *batch* flour.

(2) A kind of hound. *North.*

(3) An open space by the road-side; a sand-bank, or patch of ground lying near a river; a mound. *West.*

BATE. (1) Contention; debate; conflict. Cf. *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 83; *Boke of Curtasye*, p. 8; *Acolastus*, 1540; 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. 4.

(2) To abate; to diminish. *North.*

Whereof his luste began to bate,

And that was love is thanne hate.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 66.

Hys countynance dyde he never bate,

But kept hym styll in on state.

Archæologie, xxi. 74.

(3) To flutter, a term generally applied to hawks. See *Depos. Ric. II.* p. 13; *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 345; *Cotgrave*, in v. *Debatie*; *Holinshed*, *Hist. Ireland*, p. 21.

(4) Bit. (*A.-S.*)

There was so quike thynges that they bate that me also come it dyed, bot harme did thay none to the othe.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 28.

(5) Lower?

To a towne thei toke the gate,

Men clepe hit Botany the bate.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 15.

(6) Without; except. *Lanc.*

(7) In Craven, when the fibres of wood are twisted and crooked, they are said to be cross-bated.

(8) To go with rapidity. Also, to fall suddenly, "lete his burlyche blonke bate on the flores." *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 81.

(9) A boat. (*A.-S.*)

Ther men vytayled by bate

That castel with cornes. *Sir Degrevant*, 919.

(10) The old proverb, "bate me an ace, quoth Bolton" implies an alleged assertion is too

strong, or, sometimes, according to Nares, "excuse me there." See *Sir Thomas More*, p. 18; *Steevens' Old Plays*, i. 45.

A pamphlet was of proverbs pen'd by Polton,

Wherein he thought all sorts included were;

Untill one told him, *Bate m' an ace*, quoth Bolton.

Indeed, said he, that proverbe is not there.

The Max. loc. quoted by Nares.

(11) Did beat. *Spenser.*

BATE-BREEDING. Apt to cause strife. *Shak.*

BATED. A fish, when plump and full-rowed, is said to be well bated. *Sussex.*

BATELLE. A little boat. *Langtoft*, p. 241.

BATE-MAKER. A causer of strife.

BATEMENT. That part of wood which is cut off by a carpenter to make it fit for his purpose. *Var. dial.*

BATEMENT-LIGHTS. The upper openings between the mullions of a window.

BATER. Stanishurst, *Description of Ireland*, p. 11, says, "As for the word *bater*, that in English purporteth a lane bearing to an high waie, I take it for a meere Irish word that crept unwares into the English, through the daile intercourse of the English and Irish inhabitants."

BATEYLED. Embattled.

A hundreth tyretes he saw full stout,

So godly thei wer batelyd aboute. *MS. Ashmole 61.*

BATFOWLING. A method of taking birds in the night-time, fully described in the *Dict. Rust.* in v. See *Tempest*, ii. 1; *Cotgrave*, in v. *Breller*; *Harrison's Description of England*, p. 240; *Blome's Gent. Rec.* ii. 143.

BATFUL. Fruitful. *Drayton.*

BATH. (1) Both. *North.*

(2) A sow. *Herefordsh.*

(3) To dry any ointment or liquid into the skin. *Kennett's MS. Gloss.*

BATHER. (1) To scratch and rub in the dust, as birds do. *Warw.*

(2) Of both. (*A.-S.*) *Gen. pl.*

And one a day thir twa kynges with thaire bathers otes mett togedir apone a faire felde, and faughts togedir wonder egerly. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 16.*

The sevend sacrament es matrimoyne, that es lawefulle festynnyng betwix manne and womane at thaire bathers usente. *Ibid.* f. 216.

BATHING. See *Beating*.

BATHING-TUB. A kind of bath, formerly used by persons afflicted with a certain disease. Ben Jonson mentions it in *Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 254.

BATIGE. A pearl.

BATILBABY. A certain office in forests, mentioned in *MS. Harl. 433*, quoted in *Stevenson's additions to Boucher*.

BATILLAGE. Boat hire.

BATING. Breeding. *North.*

BAT-IN-WATER. Water mint.

BATLER. The instrument with which washers beat their coarse clothes. Often spelt *battel*. See *Collier's Shakespeare*, iii. 34. It is also called a *batling-staff*, or a *batstaff*, and sometimes a *batting-staff*, as in *Cotgrave*, in v. *Bacule*. Mr. Hartshorne gives *battleton* as the Shropshire form of the same word.

BATLING. A kind of fish. See a curious enumeration in Brit. Bibl. ii. 490.

BATLINS. Loppings of trees, tied up into faggots. *Suffolk.*

BATNER. An ox. *Ash.*

BATOLLIT. Embattled.

BATOON. A cudgel. *Shirley.* In the Wandering Jew, 1640, a roarer is called a *battoon* gallant.

BATOUR. Batter. *Warner.*

BATS. (1) The short furrows of an irregularly-shaped field. *South.*

(2) Cricket. *Devon.*

(3) A beating. *Yorksh.*

BAT-SWAIN. A sailor. (*A.-S.*)

BATT. (1) To beat gently. *Salop.*

(2) To wink or move the eyelids up and down. *Chesh.*

BATTEN. (1) To thrive; to grow fat. *North.* This word occurs in Shakespeare, Marlowe, and other early writers.

(2) A rail from three to six inches in breadth, one or more in thickness, and of indefinite length. A fence made of these is called a *batten-fence*.

(3) To batten in dung, is to lie upon it and beat it close together. *Kennett's MS. Glossary.*

(4) The straw of two sheaves folded together. *North.* A thatcher's tool for beating down thatch is called a *batten-board*.

BATTER. (1) An abatement. A wall which diminishes upwards is said to *batter*.

(2) Dirt. *North.*

(3) To fight one's way. *Midland C.*

(4) To wear out. *South.* A horse with tender feet is said to be *battered*.

BATTERO. A bat; a stick. This word occurs in one of the quarto editions of King Lear, 1608, iv. 6, in the place of *bat* in another quarto, and *ballow* in the folio. See Collier's Shakespeare, vii. 465. Kersey explains *battery*, "a violent beating or striking of any person."

BATTID. Covered with strips of wood, as walls are previously to their being plastered.

BATTING-STOCK. A beating stock. *Kennett.*

BATTLE. (1) To dry in ointment or moisture upon the flesh by rubbing and putting that part of the body by the fire. *Kennett's MS. Glossary.*

(2) Fruitful, fertile, applied to land. Also to render ground fertile by preparation. In the index to Markham's Countrey Farme, 1616, is "to *battle* ground, and with what manner of dung." The term is occasionally applied to the fattening of animals. "Battleage of wheat" is mentioned in the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 195.

(3) A word peculiar to Oxford for taking provisions from the buttery, &c.

(4) To bespatter with mud. *Northampt.*

BATTLED. Embattled. Arch. v. 431.

BATTLEDORE. According to Miege, this was formerly a term for a hornbook, and hence no doubt arose the phrase to "know A. B. from a *battledore*." See p. 128.

BATTLEDORE-BARLEY. A kind of barley mentioned by Aubrey, MS. Hist. Wilts, p. 304 and said by him to be so called "from the flatness of the ear."

BATTLEMENT. A notched or indented parapet originally used only on fortifications, but afterwards employed on ecclesiastical and other edifices. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

BATTLER. (1) A small bat to play at ball with. See Howell, sect. xxviii.

(2) An Oxford student. See Middleton's Works, v. 544. The term is used in contradistinction to gentleman commoner.

BATTLE-ROYAL. A fight between several cocks, where the one that stands longest is the victor. The term is often more generally applied.

BATTLE-TWIG. An earwig. *North.*

BATTLING. See *Battlement*.

BATTLING-STONE. A large smooth-faced stone, set in a sloping position by the side of a stream, on which washerwomen beat their linen to clean it. *North.*

BATTOM. A board, generally of narrow dimensions, but the full breadth of the tree it is sawn from. *North.*

BATTRIL. A bathing-staff. *Lanc.*

BATTERY. (1) A tea-kettle. *Suffolk.*

(2) In the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, mention is made of "*battery* the c. pounde." See the Brit. Bibl. ii. 399.

BATTS. (1) Low flat grounds adjoining rivers, and sometimes islands in rivers. *North.*

(2) Short ridges. *I. Wight.*

BATURD. Battered.

And toke hys staffe grete and longe,
And on the hed he hym *baturd*.
MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 246.

BATYLDURE. A beetle or wooden *bat* used in washing and beating clothes. *Prompt. Parv.*

BATYN. To make debate. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAUBEE. A copper coin, of about the value of a halfpenny. The halfpenny itself is sometimes so called.

BAUBERY. A squabble; a brawl. *Var. dial.*

BAUBLE. A fool's *bauble* was a short stick, with a head ornamented with asses ears fantastically carved upon it. An old proverb says, "if every fool should wear a *bauble*, fewel would be dear." See also *Babulle*.

BAUBYN. A baboon.

BAUD. (1) This word was formerly applied in a very general sense. A procurer, procuress, a keeper of a brothel, or any one employed in bad services in this line, whether male or female, was called a *baud*. Verstegan, Restitution, ed. 1634, p. 333, calls it a name "now given in our language to such as are the makers or furtherers of dishonest matches." This definition was in use earlier, as appears from a curious passage in the Gesta Romanorum, p. 432. See also the character of *bawde phisicke* in the Fraternitie of Vacabondes, 1575.

(2) A badger. *Blome.*

(3) Bold. *Percy*.

BAUDE. Joyous. (*A.-N.*)

BAUDERIE. Pimping. *Chaucer*.

BAUDKIN. A rich and precious species of stuff, introduced into England in the thirteenth century. It is said to have been composed of silk, interwoven with threads of gold in a most sumptuous manner. Notices of it are very common. We may refer to Kyng Alisaunder, 202, 759; Richard Coer de Lion, 2778, 3349; Sevyng Sages, 2744; Dugdale's Monast. iii. 325; Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 287; Strutt, ii. 6; Planché, p. 93; Gy of Warwike, p. 421; Test. Vetust. p. 228. According to Douce, "it means tissue of gold, and sometimes a canopy, probably from being ornamented with the tissue."

BAUDRICK. See *Baldrick*. The word is sometimes spelt *baudry*, as in Kyng Alisaunder, 4698.

BAUDRY. Bad language. *Skelton*.

BAUDS. Fine clothes? *Toone*.

BAUDY. Dirty. (*A.-N.*) See Skelton's Works, ii. 161; Chaucer, Cant. T. 16103; Piers Ploughman, p. 88; Morte d'Arthur, i. 192, 196; Palsgrave, adj. f. 83; Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 190.

BAUDY-BASKET. A cant term for a bad woman, mentioned in Harrison's Description of England, p. 184. Dr. Bliss defines it "a woman who cohabits with an upright man, and professes to sell thread, &c." See Earle's Microcosmography, notes, p. 249; Holme's Academy of Armory, iii. 167.

BAUFFE. To belch. *Coles*.

BAUFREY. A beam. *Skinner*.

BAUGER. Barbarous; bad. *Bale*.

BAUGH. A pudding made with milk and flour only. *Chesh.*

BAUGHLING. Wrangling. *Cumb.*

BAULCHIN. An unfledged bird. *Warw.*

BAULK. To overlook or pass by a hare in her form without seeing her. *Var. dial.*

BAULKY. A term applied to earths when it digs up in clots. *North.*

BAULMEMINT. Water mint. *Florio*.

BAUN-COCK. A game cock. *Durham*.

BAUNSEY. A badger. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAURGHWAN. A horse-collar. *Yorksh.*

BAUSE. To kiss. *Marston*.

BAUSON. (1) A badger. In the Prompt. Parv. p. 27, we have the forms *bawstone*, *bawstone*, and *bauston*. See also Brit. Bibl. i. 20; Percy's Reliques, p. 80; Cotgrave, in v. *Gri-sard*, spelt *bouson*.

(2) Swelled; pendant. *Salop*.

BAUTERT. Encrusted with dirt. *North*.

BAUTTE. This word occurs in an early poem printed in Todd's Illustrations, p. 264. I suspect a misreading of the MS. for "in vanité."

BAUX-HOUND. A kind of hunting dog, mentioned in Holme's Academy of Armory, p. 184.

BAVEN. (1) A brush faggot, properly bound with only one withe. *Var. dial.* A faggot is bound with two. This distinction seems al-

luded to in Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 38. See also Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier, p. 11.

(2) A cake. *Howell*.

BAVERE. Bavaria. *Minot*.

BAVIAN. A baboon, or monkey; an occasional but not a regular character in the old Morris dance. He appears in the Two Noble Kinsmen, where his office is to bark, to tumble, to play antics, and exhibit a long tail with what decency he could. *Nares*.

BAVIER. The beaver of a helmet. See Meyrick, ii. 257; Hall, Henry IV. f. 12; Excerpt. Hist. p. 208; Planché, p. 159.

BAVIN. Impure limestone.

BAVISENESSE. Mockery. (*A.-N.*)

BAVISH. To drive away. *East*.

BAW. (1) An interjection of contempt. See Piers Ploughman, pp. 210, 419. In the East of England, boys and girls are addressed as *baws*.

(2) Alvim levare. *Lanc.*

(3) A ball. *North*.

(4) A dumpling. *Lanc.*

(5) To bark. *Topsell*.

BAWATY. Lindsey-wolsey. *North*.

BAWCOCK. A burlesque term of endearment. *Shak.*

BAWD. (1) The outer covering of a walnut. *Somerset*.

(2) Bawled. *Yorksh.*

(3) A hare. A Scottish term for this animal, according to Jamieson, and apparently employed by Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

BAWDER. To scold grumblingly. *Suffolk*.

BAWDERIKWARD. Next to the belt.

And also that it be as gret and holow dryven as hit may to the lengthe, and that it be shortere at the syde to the *bawderikward* than at the nether syde. *MS. Bodl. 546.*

BAWE. (1) The bow of a saddle? *Gaw.*

(2) A species of worm formerly used as a bait for fishing. *Stevenson*.

BAWEL. Bawels are mentioned by the ton and the thousand in the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, in Brit. Bibl. ii. 398.

BAWE-LINE. The bowling of a sail; that rope which is fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail. *Stevenson*.

BAWER. A maker of balls. *Staffordsh.*

BAWKER. A kind of sand-stone used for whetting scythes. *Somerset*.

BAWKS. A hay-loft. *Cumb.*

BAWL. Hounds, when too busy before they find the scent, are said to bawl. *Blome*.

BAWLIN. Big; large. *Coles*.

BAWMAN. A bowman; an archer. *Gaw.*

BAWME. (1) Balm. Also a verb, to embalm, in which sense it occurs in the Lincoln MS. of Morte Arthure; Malory, i. 179. "Bawme glasses" are mentioned in Brit. Bibl. ii. 399, which may refer to the place of their manufacture.

(2) To address; to adorn. *North*.

BAWMYN. Balsam. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAWN. (1) Any kind of edifice. See Richardson, in v.

- (2) Ready; going. *North*.
BAWND. Swollen. *East*.
BAWNDONLY. Cheerfully. (*A.-N.*) See the example quoted under *barresse*.
BAWRELL. A kind of hawk. *Phillips*. The name bird was called the *bawrel*. See *Blome's Gent. Rec.* ii. 28.
BAWSE. To scream. *Skinner*. Supposed to be a form of *bay*.
BAWSEN. Burst. *Derbysh.* Bawsen-ballid, ruptured.
BAWSHERE. Supposed to be a corruption of *beaw-sire*. See the *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 69.
BAWSIN. (1) An imperious noisy fellow. *North*.
 (2) Great; large; unwieldy; swelled. *Chast.* Ben Jonson, vi. 278, has the word in this sense. See also Urry's *Chaucer*, p. 558.
 (3) A badger. See Ellis's *Met. Rom.* ii. 358, wrongly explained by the editor.
BAWSONT. Having a white stripe down the face, applied to an animal. *North*.
BAWSTONE. A badger. *Prompt. Parv.*
BAWT. (1) Without. *Yorksh.*
 (2) To roar; to cry. *North*.
BAWTERE. Some bird of prey, mentioned by *Berners*.
BAWY. A boy. This unusual form occurs in the *Frere and the Boy*, st. xv.
BAXTER. (1) A baker. *North*.
*The baxters mette another,
 Nas hit nougt so god. MS. Beol. 392, f. 5.*
 (2) An implement used for baking cakes upon, common in old houses. *North*.
BAY. (1) A berry. *Prompt. Parv.*
*Tak the bayes of yvene, and stamp thame wete,
 and temper thame with whilt wyne, and dryak
 therof fastande ilk a day a porcioun.*
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 200.
 (2) A principal compartment or division in the architectural arrangement of a building, marked either by the buttresses on the walls, by the disposition of the main ribs of the vaulting of the interior, by the main arches and pillars, the principals of the roof, or by any other leading features that separate it into corresponding portions. The word is sometimes used for the space between the mullions of a window. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.* In the provinces the term is even applied to the divisions of a barn, or in fact to any building possessing marks of division. Sometimes a single apartment in a rustic house, or the space between two gables, is so called, which may be the meaning of the term in *Measure for Measure*, ii. 1, unless we might propose to read *day*. A compartment of a vault is also termed a *bay*, according to Willis's *Nomenclature*, p. 43. Cf. Florio, in v. *Angre*; *Arch.* x. 441; Hall's *Satires*, v. 1; Nichols' *Royal Wills*, p. 295; Holme's *Academy of Armory*, p. 450.
 (3) A pond-head made up of a great height to keep in store of water, so that the wheels of the furnace or hammer belonging to an iron mill may be driven by the water coming thence through a floodgate. *Blount*. The word occurs in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 21, translated by

obstaculum, for which see *Ducange*, in v. In Dorsetshire, any bank across a stream is called a *bay*, and *Cotgrave*, in v. *Baye*, mentions "a bay of land."

- (4) A pole; a stake. *Skinner*.
 (5) To bathe. *Spenser*.
 (6) A boy. *Weber*.
 (7) To bend. *Westmor.*
 (8) Round. *Gaw.*
 (9) Bay, or baiting of an animal, when attacked by dogs. According to *Blome*, hounds are said to bay, when they make the animal "turn head." To bay, to bark. *Miege*.
 (10) To open the mouth entreatingly for food, as a young child does. *Hollyband*.
 (11) The nest of a squirrel. *East*.
 (12) A hole in a breast-work to receive the mouth of a cannon. *Hervey*.
 (13) To bark. *Blome*.
 (14) To unlodge a martlet. *Blome*.
BAYARD. Properly a bay horse, but often applied to a horse in general. According to *Græc*, to ride bayard of ten toes is to walk on foot, a phrase which can have no modern origin. A very old proverb, "as bold as blind bayard," seems to be applied to those who do not look before they leap. Cf. *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 68, 72, 128; *Skelton*, ii. 186; *Tarlton's Jest*, p. 51; *Halle's Expostulation*, p. 5; *Tournament of Tottenham*, xi.; *Cotgrave*, in v. *Bayart*; *Chaucer*, *Can. T.* 16881; *Kennett's Glossary*, p. 23; *MS. Douce* 302, f. 7; *Audelay's Poems*, p. 84; *Dent's Pathway to Heaven*, p. 247; *Manners and Household Expences of England*, p. 184; *Langtoft*, p. 272; *MS. Cott. Cleop. B.* ii. f. 61; *Sir Gawayne*, p. 301. *Skelton* mentions *bayardys dun*, a sort of loaf formerly given to horses.
*Ther is no God, ther is no lawe
 Of whom that he taketh any hede,
 But as *Asperde* the blynde stode,
 Tille he falle in the diche amide,
 He goth ther no man wol him biide.*
Chaucer, MS. Rec. Antiq. 134, f. 105.
BAY-DUCK. A shell-duck. *East*.
BAYE. Both. (*A.-S.*)
*Til thai com into a valeys,
 And ther thai gan to rest baye*
Arthur and Merlin, p. 32.
*Into the chamber go we baye,
 Among the maidens for to playe.*
Cy of Warwiche, p. 108.
BAYEN. To bay; to bark; to bait.
BAYES. Baize.
BAYET. Baited. *Robson*.
BAYLE. (1) A bailiff. See *Reynard the Foxe*, p. 162; *Audelay's Poems*, p. 33; *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 17. In both senses.
 (2) A bucket. See the *Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII.* p. 11, "to the same watermen for fowre bayles for the said barge."
BAYLLISHIP. The office of a bailiff.
BAYLY. Authority. Cf. *Sir Eglamour*, 755, a district given in charge to a bailiff or guard.
*Y kenege hym here yn grete bayly.
 He loved vanjaunce withoute mercy.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20.

BAYLYD. Boiled. *Weber*.

BAYN. A murderer. (*A.-S.*)

BAYNES. Bones. See Sharp's *Cov. Mysteries*, p. 225.

BAYNYD. Shelled, prepared for table, as beans, &c. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAYRE. Fit; convenient. *Durham*.

BAYSSANT. Reconciled?

To ceasse the warre, the peace to be encreased
Betwene hym and kyng John bayssant.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 150.

BAYTE. (1) To avail; to be useful. Also, to apply to any use.

Bot with hir tuke a tryppe of gayte,
With mylke of thame for to bayte

To hir lyves fode. *Sir Perceval* 186.

(2) Explained by Hearne, "baited, fastened, invaded," in his glossary to Langtoft; but see p. 276.

BAYTHE. To grant. *Gaw*.

BAYTYNGES. Chastisements.

He shal hem chastyse with smert speche,
With smalle baytynges and nat with wreche.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 72.

BAY-WINDOW. A large window; probably so called, because it occupied the whole *bay*, q. v. It projected outwards, occasionally in a semi-circular form, and hence arose the corrupted expression bow-window. The bay-window, however, was oftener in a rectangular or polygonal form. The term also appears to have been applied to a balcony, or gallery; at least, Coles gives it as the translation of *menianum*.

BAYYD. Of a bay colour. *Prompt. Parv.*

BAYZE. Prisoner's base. *Skinner*.

BAZANS. A kind of leather boots, mentioned by Matthew Paris.

BAZE. To alarm. *North*.

BE. (1) By. (*A.-S.*) Occasionally *time* is understood. "Be we part," by the time that we part. This proposition is common in early writers, and is still in use in the north country dialects.

(2) Been. The part. pa. occurring in this form in Chaucer and Robert of Gloucester.

(3) The verb *to be* is unchanged in all its tenses in most of the provincial dialects. "I *be* very hungry," &c.

(4) A common prefix to verbs, generally conveying an intensative power, as *be-bath'd*, *Brit. Bibl.* iii. 207; *beblubbered*, *Holinshed*, *Chron. Ireland*, p. 91; *becharme*, *Ford's Line of Life*, p. 57; *bedare*, *Hawkins' Eng. Dram.* ii. 188; *bedyed*, *Topsell's History of Serpents*, p. 309; *befann'd*, *Fairfax of the Bulk and Selvedge of the World*, ded. 1674; *befogged*, *Dent's Pathway to Heaven*, p. 323; *befool*, *Brome's Songs*, 1661, p. 200; *Tarlton's Jests*, p. 37; *beknave*, *Brit. Bibl.* i. 38; *beleft*, *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 330; *belome*, *Florio*, in v. *Appiastricciäre*; *belulled*, *Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 162; *bepinch*, *Brit. Bibl.* i. 550; *bepowdered*, *Deloney's Strange Histories*, 1607; *bequite*, *Stanihurst's Desc. of Ireland*, pref. p. 1; *berogue*, *Songs of the London Prentices*, n. 91; *bescratched*, *Gif-*

ford's Dialogue on Witches, 1603; *beshake*, *Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 13; *bespangled*, *Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd*, p. 5; *be-tear'd*, *Brit. Bibl.* iv. 125.

(5) A jewel, ring, or bracelet. (*A.-S.*)

Thereon he satte rychely crownyd,
With many a besaunte, broche and be.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 125.

BEACE. (1) Cattle. *North*.

(2) A cow-stall. *Yorksh.*

BEAD-CUFFS. Small ruffles. *Miege*.

BEAD-FARING. Going on pilgrimage. *Verstegan*.

BEAD-HOUSE. A dwelling-place for poor religious persons, raised near the church in which the founder was interred, and for whose soul they were required to pray. *Britton*. Almshouses are still termed *beadhouses* in some parts of the country; and Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033, has, "bed-house, an hospital. *Dunelm.*"

BEADLE. A crier or messenger of a court, the keeper of a prison or house of correction, an under-bailiff of a manor. *Blount*.

BEADROLL. A list of persons to be prayed for; a roll of prayers or hymns; hence, any list. They were prohibited in England in 1550. See *Croft's Excerpta Antiqua*, p. 13; *Test. Vetust.* p. 388; *Topsell's Four-footed Beasts*, p. 171; *Florio*, in v. *Chiäppole*.

BEADSMAN. One who offers up prayers to Heaven for the welfare of another. In later times the term meant little more than *servant*, as we now conclude letters. Many of the ancient petitions and letters to great men were addressed to them by their "poor daily orators and *beadsmen*." See *Douce's Illustrations*, i. 31; *Ford's Works*, ii. 72.

BEAK. (1) To bask in the heat. *North*.

(2) An iron over the fire, in which boilers are hung. *Yorksh.*

(3) To wipe the beak, a hawking term. Cocks that peck each other are said to beak; and it is also a term in cockfighting.

(4) The nose of a horse. *Topsell*.

(5) The points of ancient shoes were called *beaks*. See *Strutt's Dress and Habits*, ii. 110.

BEAKER. A large drinking vessel, usually of glass, a rummer or tumbler-glass. The term is also used figuratively for any thing of large size. Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033, defines it "a round silver cup deep and narrow."

Fill him his beaker, he will never flinch
To give a full quart pot the empty pinch.

Rowlands' Humors Ordinaries, n. d.

BEAKIRON. An iron tool used by blacksmiths. *Holme*.

BEAKMENT. A measure of about the quarter of a peck. *Newcastle*.

BEAL. (1) To roar out. *North*.

(2) To suppurate. *Durham*.

(3) A boil; a hot inflamed tumour. *North*. Cotgrave has *bealing*, matter, in v. *Bouë*.

(4) To beat. Apparently used in this sense, or perhaps an error, in *Robson's Romances*, p. 108.

BEALING. Big with child. *Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.*

BEALTE. Beauty. *Ritson.*

BEAM. (1) Misfortune. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Bohemia. See *Beme.*

(3) To beam a tub is to put water into it, to stop the leaking by swelling the wood. *North.*

(4) A band of straw. *Devon.*

(5) This word is apparently used for the shaft of a chariot in Holinshed, Hist. of England, p. 26.

(6) A kind of wax-candle.

(7) The third and fourth branches of a stag's horn are called the *beams*, or *beam-antlers*. See Blome's Gent. Rec. p. 77; Howard's Duell of the Stags, 1668, p. 8.

(8) A trumpet. (*A.-S.*)

And nowe bene heare in hell fier,

Tell the daye of dome, tell beames blowe.

Chester Plays, l. 17.

BEAMELINGS. Small rays of light. See the Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 7.

BEAM-FEATHERS. The long feathers in the wings of a hawk. According to some, the large top feathers of a hawk's tail.

BEAM-FILLING. Masonry, or brickwork, employed to flush, or fill up a wall between joists or beams. *Britton.*

BEAMFUL. Luminous. *Drayton.*

BEAMING-KNIFE. A tanner's instrument, mentioned by Palsgrave, but without the corresponding word in French; subst. f. 19.

BEAMY. Built with beams. *Topsell.*

BEAN. The old method of choosing king and queen on Twelfth Day, was by having a bean and a pea mixed up in the composition of the cake, and they who found them in their portions were considered the sovereigns for the evening. Herrick alludes to this custom, as quoted by Nares, in v. A bean was formerly a generic term for any thing worthless, which was said to be "not worth a bene." Nares mentions a curious phrase, "three blue beans in a blue bladder," still in use in Suffolk, according to Moor, but the meaning of which is not very intelligible, unless we suppose it to create a difficulty of repeating the alliteration distinctly; and Cotgrave, in v. *Febue*, gives another phrase, "like a beane in a monkes hood."

BEAN-COD. A small fishing vessel.

BEANE. (1) Obedient. (*A. S.*)

(2) A bone. *Topsell.*

BEANED. A beaned horse, one that has a pebble put under its lame foot, to make it appear sound and firm.

BEANHELM. The stalks of beans. *West.*

BEAR. (1) A kind of barley. *North.* See Florio, in v. *Fárro, Zéa*; Cooper, in v. *Achilleias, Zea.*

(2) To "bear a bob," to make one among many, to lend a helping hand. *East.*

(3) A message. Such at least appears to be the meaning of *beare* in Chester Plays, i. 173.

(4) To "bear in hand," to amuse with frivolous pretences, to keep in expectation, to persuade,

to accuse. This phrase is very common in early works, and is fully illustrated in Palsgrave, verbs, f. 162.

(5) To "bear a brain," to exert attention, ingenuity, or memory; a phrase occurring in Shakespeare, Marston, and other early dramatists.

(6) A noise. See *Bere.*

(7) A tool used to cut sedge and rushes in the fens. *Norf.*

BEARBIND. Bindweed. *North.*

BEARD. (1) To oppose face to face in a daring and hostile manner. *Shak.*

(2) To make one's beard; to deceive a person. *Chaucer.* See Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 30; Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, iv. 210.

(3) To trim a hedge. *Salop.*

(4) An ear of corn. *Huloet.*

(5) The following proverb, although well known, deserves a place in this collection. Cf. Kyng Alisaunder, 1164.

Mery it is in the halle,

When berdes wagg alle. *MS. Laud. 622, f. 65.*

(6) The coarser parts of a joint of meat. The bad portions of a fleece of wool are also called the beard.

BEARD-HEDGE. The bushes which are stuck into the bank of a new-made hedge, to protect the fresh planted thorns. *Chesh.* Also called *beardings*. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BEARD-TREE. The hazel. *Boucher.*

BEARER. A farthingale.

BEARERS. The persons who bear or carry a corpse to the grave. In Kent the bier is sometimes called a *bearer*.

BEAR-GARDEN. A favourite place of amusement in the time of Elizabeth, and frequently alluded to in works of that period. A common phrase, "to make as much noise as a bear-garden," may hence have its origin. A high sounding drum there used is alluded to in the Meeting of Gallants at an Ordinarie, 1604.

BEAR-HERD. The keeper of a bear. *Shak.*

BEARING. (1) A term at the games of Irish and backgammon. See Two Angry Women of Abingdon, p. 12; Middleton's Works, ii. 529.

(2) In coursing, giving the hare the go-by was called a *bearing*. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 98.

BEARING-ARROW. An arrow that carries well. *Percy.*

BEARING-CLAWS. The foremost toes of a cock. *Dict. Rust.*

BEARING-CLOTH. The fine mantle or cloth with which a child is usually covered when it is carried to church to be baptized. *Shak.*

BEARING-DISHES. Solid, substantial dishes; portly viands. *Massinger.*

BEARING-OF-THE-BOOK. A technical term among the old players for the duties of the prompter. In the accounts of the churchwardens of Heybridge, 1532, we have, "Item, for *baryng of the boke*, vj. d.," being among the expenses of a miracle-play represented at Whitsuntide.

BEAR-LEAP. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "a large osier basket to carry chaff out of a barn, born between two men." See *Barlep*.

BEAR-MOUTHS. Subterraneous passages by which men and horses descend to the coal mines. *North*.

BEARN. (1) A barn. *East*.

(2) A child. *North*.

(3) Wood. *Coles*.

BEARS'-COLLEGE. A jocular term used by Ben Jonson for the bear garden, or Paris garden, as it was more frequently called.

BEAR'S-EAR. The early red auricula. *East*.

BEAR'S-FOOT. A species of hellebore. See Florio, in v. *Bránca Ursina*, *Consiligone*, *Eleboro nero*. We have *bearsbreech* and *bearswort*, names of herbs.

BEAR'S-MASQUE. A kind of dance mentioned in an old play in MS. Bodl. 30.

BEAR-STONE. A large stone mortar, formerly used for unhusking barley. *Brockett*.

BEARWARD. The keeper of a bear.

BEAR-WORM. The palmer-worm. See Topsell's *History of Serpents*, p. 105.

BEAS. Cows; cattle. *North*.

BEASEL. That part of a ring in which the stone is set. *Minsheu*. Howell calls it *beazil-head*, in his *Lexicon*, app. Sect. xxxiv. See also Florio, in v. *Pianézza*.

BEASSH. To defile. *Palsgrave*.

BEAST. (1) An old game at cards, similar to the modern game of loo.

(2) Apparently a measure containing a single fur. See *Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV.* p. 129.

(3) An animal of the beeve kind in a fatting state. *East*.

BEASTING. A beating; a flogging. *Lanc*.

BEASTLE. To defile. *Somerset*.

BEASTLINGS. The first milk drawn after a cow has calved, in some places considered unfit for the calf. A pudding made from this milk, called *beastling-pudding*, is well known for its peculiar richness. Sometimes called *beest*, or *beastings*; and formerly applied to woman's milk, or of any animal. The word is common as an archaism, and also in the provinces. See Cotgrave, in v. *Beton*, *Callebouté*, *Laict*, *Tetine*; Florio, in v. *Colistra*.

BEAT. (1) Hares and rabbits are said to *beat*, when they make a noise at rutting time. See Blome's *Gent. Rec.* ii. 76. As a sporting term, to search.

(2) To repair; to mend. *East*. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To abate. *Hollyband*.

(4) Peat. *Devon*.

(5) To hammer with one's thoughts on any particular subject. *Shak*.

(6) A term in grinding corn. See *Arch.* xi. 201.

(7) "Brewer's *beat*" is mentioned in the *Songs of the London Prentices*, p. 132. Qu. *beet root*?

(8) A blow. "We get but years and *beats*," Beaumont and Fletcher, v. 239.

BEAT-AWAY. To excavate. *North*.

BEAT-BURNING. Denshering, q. v.

BEATEM. A conqueror. *Yorksh*.

BEATEN. (1) Trite. *Middleton*.

(2) Stamped on metal. "Beton on the molde," Sir Eglamour, 1031.

(3) Stationed as upon a beat. See the *Leycester Correspondence*, p. 163.

BEATER. A wooden mallet, used for various purposes. Cotgrave mentions "a thatcher's beater," in v. *Eschandole*. The boards projecting from the inside circumference of a churn to beat the milk, are called *beaters*.

BEATH. To heat unseasoned wood by fire for the purpose of straightening it. *East*. Tusser has the word, and also Spenser. Meat improperly roasted is said in the Midland Counties to be *beathed*. See *Beethy*.

BEATILLES. GIBLETS.

BEATING. (1) Walking about; hurrying. *West*.

(2) A row of corn in the straw laid along the barn-floor for thrashing. *Norf*.

BEATMENT. A measure. *North*.

BEATOUR. Round about. (*A.-N.*)

BEAT-OUT. Puzzled. *Essex*.

BEATWORLD. Beyond controul. *East*.

BEAU. Fair; good. (*A.-N.*)

BEAUCHAMP. "As bold as Beauchamp," a proverbial expression, said to have originated in the valour of one of the Earls of Warwick of that name. See Nares, p. 48; Middleton's *Works*, ii. 411; *Brit. Bibl.* i. 533.

BEAUFET. A cupboard or niche, with a canopy, at the end of a hall. *Britton*.

BEAU-PERE. A friar, or priest. (*A.-N.*) See *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 383, 533. Roquefort has, "Beau-pere, titre que l'on donnoit aux religieux." Spenser has the word in the sense of *companion*. See also Utterson's *Pop. Poet.* ii. 25; *Prompt. Parv.* p. 31.

BEAUPERS. Apparently some kind of cloth, mentioned in the *Book of Rates*, p. 26.

BEAUPLEADER. A writ that lies where the sheriff or bailiff takes a fine of a party that he may not plead fairly, or a fitting to the purpose. *Kersey*.

BEAUTIFIED. Beautiful. *Shak*.

BEAUTIFUL. Delicious. *Var. dial*.

BEAU-TRAPS. Loose-pavements in the footway, under which dirt and water collects, liable to splash any one that treads on them. *Norf*.

BEAUTY-WATER. Water used by ladies to restore their complexions. *Miege*.

BEAVER. (1) That part of the helmet which is moved up and down to enable the wearer to drink, leaving part of the face exposed when up. Perhaps more correctly speaking, the shade over the eyes; and the word is even applied to the helmet itself. See a dissertation on the subject in Douce's *Illustrations*, i. 438.

(2) The bushes or underwood growing out on the ditchless side of a single hedge. *Dorset*.

BEAVERAGE. Water cider. *Devon*.

BEAVERET. A half-beaver hat. *Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.*

BEAWTE. Without; except. *Lanc.*

BEAZLED. Fatigued. *Sussex.*

BEB. To sip; to drink. *North.* Also a *beb-ber*, an immoderate drinker.

BEBAST. To beat. See Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier's Shak. Lib. p. 5.

BE-BERED. Buried. See MS. Arund. 57, quoted in Reliq. Antiq. i. 42. Verstegan gives *bebiriged* in the same sense.

BEBLAST. Blasted. *Gascoigne.*

BE-BLED. Covered with blood. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 2004; Morte d'Arthur, i. 102, 148, ii. 57; Maundevile's Travels, p. 3.
The knave he slewe in the bedd,
The ryche clothys were alle *be-bled*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 83.

BEBLIND. To make blind. *Gascoigne.*

BEBLOTTE. To stain. (*A.-S.*)

BEBOB. To bob.
Have you seene a dawe *bebob* two crows so?
Steevens' Old Plays, i. 78.

BEBODE. Commanded. *Verstegan.*

BE-CALLE. (1) To accuse; to challenge. See Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 257; Ywayne and Gawin, 491.
(2) To require. *Gaw.*
(3) To abuse; to censure. *West.*

BECASSE. A woodcock. (*Fr.*) See the Rutland Papers, p. 27.

BECICHE. Made of iron.

BECCO. A cuckold. (*Ital.*) A favourite word with our early dramatists. Drayton makes *becco* the Italian for a cuckoo, a bird often assimilated with human beccos.

BECEGYN. To besiege. *Prompt. Parv.*

BECEKYN. To beseech. *Prompt. Parv.*

BECETTYN. To set in order. *Prompt. Parv.*

BECHATTED. Bewitched. *Linc.*

BECHE. A beech tree. (*A.-S.*)

BECHER. A betrayer. (*A.-S.*)
Love is *becher* and lee,
And lef for to tele. *MS. Digby 86.*

BECK. (1) A small stream. *Var. dial.* See Plumpton Corr. p. 248; Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 50.
The tung, the bralne, the paunch and the neck,
When they washed be well with the water of the *beck*.
Booke of Hunting, 1586.
(2) A constable. *Harman.*
(3) To nod; to beckon. Also a substantive, a bow, a salutation. See Ord. and Reg. p. 111; King and a Poore Northern Man, 1640; Decker's Knights Conjuring, p. 17; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12330, 17295; Skelton, ii. 280; Palsgrave, verb, f. 158. A *beck* was a bend of the knee as well as a nod of the head.
(4) The beak of a bird. Hence the protecting tongue of an anvil is called the *beck-iron*. Sometimes the nose is called a *beck*. Harrison, p. 172, talks of a person being "wesell beched."

BECKER. A wooden dish. *Northumb.*

BECKET. A kind of spade used in digging turf. *East.*

BECKETS. A kind of fastening; a place of security for any kind of tackle on board a ship.

BECK-STANS. The strand of a rapid river. *North.*

BECLAPPE. To catch. (*A.-S.*)

BECLARTED. Besmeared; bedaubed. *North.*

BECLIPPE. To curdle. *Maundevile.*

BE-COME. To go. (*A.-S.*) The participle *becom* is found in Syr Gawayne.

BECOMES. Best clothes. *East.*

BECOUGHT. Seized. (*A.-S.*)
Swete Mahoun, what is the red?
Love-longing me hath *becought*.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 37.

BECRIKE. A kind of oath. *North.*

BECURL. To curve; to bend. *Richardson.*

BECYDYN. Besides; near. *Prompt. Parv.*

BED. (1) A bed of snakes is a knot of young ones; and a roe is said to bed when she lodges in a particular place. *Dict. Rust.*
(2) A horizontal vein of ore in a mine. *Derbysh.*
(3) To go to bed with. See Jonson's Conversations, p. 19; Hardyng Suppt. p. 96.
(4) Offered. (*A.-S.*)
Lord, he myght fulle wylle sped,
A knyghtes doughttyr wase hyme *bed*.
Torrent of Portugal, p. 34.
(5) Prayed. (*A.-S.*) See Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 12.
(6) Commanded. *Langtoft.*
(7) The horizontal base of stone inserted in a wall. *Yorksh.*
(8) A fleshy piece of beef cut from the upper part of the leg and bottom of the belly. *East.* Sometimes the uterus of an animal is so called.
(9) The phrase of getting out the wrong side of the bed is applied to a person who is peevish and illtempered. *Var. dial.*

BEDAFFE. To make a fool of. (*A.-S.*)

BE-DAGHE. To dawn upon. (*A.-S.*)

BEDAGLED. Dirtied. *Hollyband.*

BED-ALE. Groaning ale, brewed for a christening. *Devon.*

BEDAND. Offering. (*A.-S.*)
So long he wente forth in hys wey,
His bedes *bedand* nyght and dey.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 3.

BEDASSHED. Covered; adorned. This is apparently the meaning of the word in Morte d'Arthur, ii. 366.

BEDAWYD. Ridiculed. *Skelton.*

BED-BOARD. "Bedde borde" is translated by *sponde* in Palsgrave, subst. f. 19.

BEDD. The body of a cart. *Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.*

BEDDE. A husband or wife. (*A.-S.*)

BEDDEN. To bed; to put to bed. (*A.-S.*)

BEDDER. (1) The under-stone of an oil-mill. *Howell.*
(2) An upholsterer. *West.* In some counties, *beddiner*.

BEDDERN. A refectory. (*A.-S.*)

BEDDY. Greedy; officious. *North.*

BEDE. (1) To proffer; to offer. *North.* See Minot's Poems, p. 19; Langtoft, p. 29; Prompt. Parv. p. 28.

- (2) A prayer. (*A.-S.*)
 (3) To order; to bid. (*A.-S.*) Also, commanded, as in Rob. Glouc. p. 166. See the various meanings of *bede* given by Hearn.
 (4) To pray. (*A.-S.*)
 (5) Prohibition. (*A.-S.*)
 (6) Placed. *Skinner*.
 (7) Dwelt; continued. *Skinner*.
 (8) A commandment. (*A.-S.*)
BEDDEADED. Slain; made dead.
BEDDEET. Dirtied. *North*.
BEDDELL. A servitor; perhaps, bailiff. *Skelton*. The MS. Bodl. 175 reads *bedel*, Chester Plays, i. 95, in place of *keydell* in Mr. Wright's MS.
BEDEN. Prayers. (*A.-S.*) *Bedes*, petitions, occurs in the list of old words prefixed to *Batman* upon Bartholome, 1582.
BEDENE. Immediately; moreover; collectively; continuously; forthwith. This word is used in a variety of senses, sometimes apparently as a mere expletive. All the above meanings are conjectural, and derived from the context of passages in which the word occurs.
BEDERED. Bed-ridden. *Prompt. Parv.*
BEDERKID. Darkened.
*But whanne the blake wynter mytte,
 Withoute mone and sterre lyyte,
 Bederkid bath the water stronde,
 Alle prively they gone to londe.*
Chaucer, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 48.
BEDDEVIL. To spoil anything. *Soufā*. A person who is frequently convicted of vile conduct, is said to be *bedeviled*.
BEDWITH. Wetteth. *Chaucer*.
BED-PAGGOT. A contemptuous term for a bedfellow. *East*.
BEDFELLOW. It was formerly customary for men even of the highest rank to sleep together; and the term *bedfellow* implied great intimacy. Dr. Forman, in his MS. Autobiography, mentions one Gird as having been his *bedfellow*, MS. Ash. 208. Cromwell is said to have obtained much of his intelligence during the civil wars from the common men with whom he slept.
BEDFERE. A bedfellow. Ben Jonson has *bed-phere*, as quoted by Nares.
*That ye schulle ben his owne dere,
 And he schalle be yowre bedfere.*
Chaucer, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 180.
BEDGATT. Command?
*Thre talefalle birdes his broches they turne,
 That byddes his bedgatt, his byddyng to wyche.*
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.
BEDIZENED. Dressed out. *Var. dial.*
BED-JOINTS. Joints of stone that lie in the beds of rocks. *Derbysh.*
BEDLAM-BEGGARS. A class of vagrants, more fully noticed under their other appellation, *Toms of Bedlam*, q. v. See several notices in Malone's Shakespeare, x. 104. They were also called *bedlams*, *bedlamers*, and *bedlamites*, which came to be generic terms for fools of all classes. "Bedlem madnesse" is the translation of *furor* in the Nomenclator, p. 424, which may serve to illustrate a passage in 2 Henry VI. iii. 1.

- BEDLAWYR.** A bed-ridden person. *Prompt. Parv.*
BEDLEM. Bethlehem.
BEDMATE. A bedfellow.
BED-MINION. A bardash. See Florio, in v. *Caramita, Concubino*.
BEDOLED. Stupified with pain. *Devon*.
BEDOLVEN. Digged. *Skinner*.
BEDOM. Craved; demanded. Rob. Glouc. p. 143.
BEDONE. Wrought; made up. *Percy*.
BEDOTE. To make to dote; to deceive. *Chaucer*.
BEDOUTE. Redoubted.
Above all men he was there moste bedoute.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 180.
BEDPRESSER. A dull heavy fellow.
BE-DRABYLYD. Dirtied; wetted. It is translated by *paludatus* in *Prompt. Parv.* pp. 28, 283. Carr has *drabble-tail*, a woman whose petticoats are wet and dirty.
BEDRADDE. Dreaded. *Chaucer*.
BEDRAULED. Defiled. *Skinner*.
BEDREDE. Bedridden. *Chaucer*.
BEDREINTE. Drenched. *Chaucer*.
BEDREPES. Days of work performed in harvest time by the customary tenants, at the bidding of their lords. See Cullum's *Hawsted*, 1784, p. 189.
BEDS. The game of hop-scotch. *North*.
BEDS-FOOT. The plant mastic. *Skinner*.
BED-STEDDLE. A bedstead. *Essex*.
BED-SUSTER. One who shares the bed of the husband; the concubine of a married man in relation to the legitimate wife. See Rob. Glouc. p. 27, quoted by Stevenson.
BEDSWERVER. An adulteress. *Shak.*
BED-TYE. Bed-tick. *West*.
BEDUELE. To deceive. (*A.-S.*)
BEDWARD. Towards bed. *Nares*.
BEDWEN. A birch tree. *West*.
BEDYNER. An officer. (*Dut.*)
*Lyars was mi latoryer,
 Sleuths ant sleep mi bedyner.*
Wright's Loric Poetry, p. 48.
BEE. A jewel. See Cooper, in v. *Monile*; *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 243.
BEE-BAND. A hoop of iron which encircles the hole in the beam of a plough where the coulter is fixed. *North*.
BEE-BEE. A nursery song. *Yorksh.*
BEE-BIKE. A nest of wild bees. *North*.
BEE-BIRD. The willow wren. *Var. dial.*
BEE-BREAD. A brown acid substance with which some of the cells in a honeycomb are filled. *Var. dial.* See *Bee-give*.
BEE-BUT. A bee-hive. *Somerset*.
BEECH-COAL. A peculiar kind of coal used by alchemists. See Ben Jonson, iv. 52.
BEECHGALL. A hard knot on the leaf of the beech containing the maggot of some insect.
BEE-DROVE. A great crowd of men, or any other creatures. *East*.
BEDDY. A chicken. *Var. dial.*
BEDDY'S-EYES. The pansy. *Somerset*.
BEEF. An ox. (*Fr.*) So *beefet*, a young ox, as in *Holinshed*, Dec. Scotland, p. 20.

BEEF-EATERS. The yeomen of the guard. The name is said to be corrupted from *beauf-fetters*. See *Boucher*, in v.

BEEFING. A bullock fit for slaughter. *Suffolk*.

BEE-GLUE. According to Florio, in v. *Propheta*, "a solide matter, and yet not perfect wax, wherewith bees fence the entrance of their hives to keepe out the winde or cold."

BEE-HIVE. A wattled straw-chair, common among cottagers. *West*.

BEEK. A rivulet. *North*.

BEEKED. Covered with dirt. *North*.

BEEKNE. A beacon. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEELD. (1) Shelter. *North*. Sometimes a shed for cattle is called a *beeking*, and is said to be *beekdy*. This is merely a later form of *beld*, q. v.

(2) To build. *North*. "*Beeldyngs*" occurs in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 35.

BEELE. A kind of pick-axe used in separating the ore from the rock.

BEE-LIPPEN. A bee-hive. *Somerset*.

BEEH. See *Beam*.

BEEN. (1) Bees. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, *Cant.* T. 10518; *Piers Ploughman*, p. 493.

(2) Property; wealth. *Tusser*.

(3) The plural of the present tense of the verb to be. Sometimes, have been. In some dialects, it is equivalent to *because*; and it also occurs as a contracted form of *by him*.

(4) Nimble; clever. *Lanc.* *Gosse* has *beenly*, excellently.

(5) A withy hand. *Devon*.

BEBNDE. Bondage.

BEENSHIP. Worship; goodness.

BEER. Force; might. *Chesh.* More, MS. additions to Ray, has, "to take *beer*, to goe back that you may leape farther." See also *Kennett's Glossary*, MS. *Lansd.* 1033.

BEERE. A bier. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEER-GOOD. Yeast. *East*.

BEERNESS. A beer-cellar. *North*.

BEERY. Intoxicated. *Warw.*

BEES. (1) "To have bees in the head," a phrase meaning, according to Nares, to be choleric. "To have a bee in the bonnet," is a phrase of similar import, or sometimes means to be a little crazy. Toone gives a Leicestershire proverb, "as busy as bees in a bason." See also *Jamieson's Suppl.* in v. *Bee*.

(2) The third person sing. and all the pl. future tense of the verb to be. *North*. The tendency of this dialect is to change *th* (*A.-S.*) into *s*.

(4) Flies. *Linc.*

(5) Cows. *North*.

BEESEN. Blind. *Linc.* A common expression, "as drunk as a *beesen*." "Wulfo *beesen* the vine right," will you be blind to the fine sight, *Fairholt's Pageants*, ii. 101. Spelt *beesom* in the early editions of *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

BESKIP. A bee-hive. *West*.

BES-NEST. A kind of flax. *Skinner*.

BESNUM. Be they not. *West*.

BEESTAILE. Cattle.

Beestails that had yacuge I wot.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Trin. Coll. Cantab. f. 14.

BEE. A beet of flax, translated by *linifrangibula* in Skinner. For other meanings see *Bete*.

BEE-AXE. The instrument used in *beeting* ground in denshering. *Devon*.

BEEHY. Soft, sticky; in a perspiration. Underdone meat is called *beethy*. *Duncumb* explains it "withered." *Herefordsh.*

BEELE. A heavy wooden mallet, used for various purposes. A "three man beetle," says Nares, was one so heavy that it required three men to manage it, two at the long handles and one at the head. *Hollyband*, in his *Dictionary*, 1593, mentions "a beetle which laundress do use to wash their buck and clothes."

BEELE-BROWED. Having brows that hang over. Shakespeare uses the verb *beetle*, *Hamlet*, i. 4. Cf. *Piers' Ploughman*, p. 88; *Du Bartas*, p. 652; *Howell*, sect. 21; *Rom.* and *Juliet*, i. 4.

BEELE-HEADED. Dull; stupid. *Skat.* In Dorsetshire, the miller's thumb is called a *beetlehead*.

BEELE-STON. The cantharides. *Florio*.

BEEETNEED. Assistance in the hour of distress. *North*.

BEFAWN. To surround; to seize. (*A.-S.*)
And yf [ye] see a schyppes of palme,
Then sylle to them *befawn*.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 92.

BEFET. A buffet; a blow. (*A.-N.*)

BEFFING. (1) Barking. *Linc.*

(2) Burning land after it is pared. *North*.

BEFIGHT. To contend. *Survey*.

BEFILIN. To defile.

BEFILL. Befell. (*A.-S.*)

BEFLAYNE. Played.

Oute of his skyn he was *beflayne*

Alle quik, and in that wise *slayne*.

Gower, MS. Sec. Antig. 134, f. 212.

BEFLCKE. To streak; to spot.

Why blush you, and why with vermillion taint

Befflecke your cheeks? *Turberville's Ovid*, 1567, f. 134.

BEFON. To befall? *Towneley Myst.*

BEFORE. To take before one. "Shall I take that before me?" that is, "shall I take it with me when I go there?" *Kent*.

BEFOREN. Before. (*A.-S.*) *Beforen* is common in early works, and in the dialects of the present day.

BE-FOTE. On foot. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEFROSE. Frozen.

Over Daunby thilke flood,

Whitehe alle *befrose* than stood.

Gower, MS. Sec. Antig. 134, f. 73.

BEFT. Struck; beaten. *Gaw.*

BEFYCE. Beau fls. See *Prompt. Parv.* p. 28, *pulcher flus*; and *Ritson's Met. Rom.* iii. 256. This generic name is often adopted in the old romances.

BEFYLDE. Dirtied.

I praye you therefore *bertyly*,

That you wyll take it patiently,

For I am all *befyled*. *The Unluckie Firmencie*.

BEG. To beg a person for a fool, was to apply to be his guardian, under a writ *de idiotis inquirendo*, by which, if a man was legally proved an idiot, the profits of his land and the custody of his person might be granted by the king to any subject. *Nares*. The custom is frequently alluded to by our old dramatists.

BEGAB. To mock; to deceive.

BEGALOWE. To out-gallop.

That was a wyll as any swalowe,

Ther mygt no hors hym begalowe.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 28, f. 194

BEGARED. Adorned. *Skelton*.

BEGAY. To make gay. *Beaumont*.

BEGAYGED. Bewitched. *Devon*.

BEGCHIS. Bitches. *Cov. Myst.*

BEGE. Big. *Gaw.*

BEGECK. A trick. *Ritson*.

BEGENELD. A mendicant. *Piers Ploughman*.

BEGETARE. A begetter. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEGGAR. "Set a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to the jakes," a common proverb applied to those who have suddenly risen in wealth, and are too proud even to walk there.

So that dyvers of our saylors were much offended,
and sayd, set a beggar on horsebacke and he wyl
ryde unreasonablye. *MS. Addit. 8008.*

BEGGAR-MY-NEIGHBOUR. A children's game at cards. The players throw a card alternately, till one throws a court card, the adversary giving one card for a knave, two for a queen, three for a king, and four for an ace, this proceeding being interrupted in the same manner if the other turns up a court card or an ace, which generally makes the game an unreasonable length.

BEGGAR'S-BUSH. According to Miege, a rendezvous for beggars. "To go by beggar's bush," to go on the road to ruin. Beggar's bush was also the name of a tree near London. Cleveland, in his *Midsummer Moon*, p. 188, says, "if a man be a tree invers'd, hee's beggar's bush." See also the *Two Angrie Women of Abingdon*, p. 80. A similar phrase, "we are brought to begger staffe," occurs in the *Plumpton Correspondence*, p. 199.

BEGGARS-BUTTONS. The burson on the burdock. *Devon*.

BEGGARS-NEEDLE. The shepherd's needle. *Midland C.*

BEGGARS-VELVET. The light particles of down shaken from a feather-bed, and left by a sluttish housemaid to collect under it. *East*. The term *beggars'-bolts*, stones, is of a similar formation.

BEGGAR-WEED. The corn spurry. *Deeds*.

BEGGARY. Full of weeds. *East*.

BEGHE. A crown; a garland. (*A.-S.*)

BEGILED. Beguiled. (*A.-N.*)

BEGINNYNGE. A principle. *Chaucer*.

BEGIRDGE. To grudge. *Somerset*.

BEGKOT. Foolish. (*A.-N.*)

Begkot an bride,

Rode him at ride

In the dymale.

Wright's Political Songs, p. 202.

BEGLE. Boldly?

The Saracyns were swythe stronge,

And helde fyght begle and longe.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 28, f. 168.

BEGLUED. Overcome. *Lydgate*.

BEGO. To do; to perform. (*A.-S.*) In the following passages, used for *bepon*, part. pa.

And tolde him how hit was bego,

Of is wele and of is wo.

Bees of Hamtoun, p. 77.

The erthe it is, whiche evermo

With mannis laboure is bego.

Chaucer, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 89.

BEGON. Adorned. Frequently used in this sense. See *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 19*; *Illustrations of Fairy Mythology*, p. 59; *Rom. of the Rose*, 943. Then we have, *wel begon*, in a good way; *we begon*, far gone in woe; *worse begon*, in a worse way, &c.

BEGONE. Decayed; worn out. *East*.

BEGONNE. Begun. (*A.-S.*)

BEGORZ. A vulgar oath. *Somerset*. Perhaps more generally pronounced *begosh*. "Begummers" is another oath of similar formation.

BEGRAVE. Buried. (*A.-S.*)

Into the grounde, where alle gone,

This ded lady was begrave.

Chaucer, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 67.

BEGREDE. To cry out against. (*A.-S.*) *Begrad* occurs in *Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 51*.

Launcelot of trewoun thry be-grade,

Callid hym fals and kyngys traytours.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 108.

BEGRUMPLED. Displeased. *Somerset*.

BEGUILED. Covered with guile. *Shak.*

BEGUINES. A sort of nun. *Skinner*.

BE-GYFTE. Gave.

Theft, where haste thou my oxen done

Thas y the be-gyfte. *MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 28, f. 86.*

BEGYN. A biggin. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 74*.

BEGYNGGE. Careful. (*A.-S.*)

A beggyngs gone, gametliche gay. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 8.*

BEH. Bent; inclined. (*A.-S.*)

BEHALT. Beheld. *Weber*.

BEHALVE. Half; side, or part. (*A.-S.*)

BEHAPPEN. Perhaps. *Salop*.

BEHATED. Hated; exceedingly hated. The term occurs in the *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 82; *Stanihurst's Description of Ireland*, pp. 34, 44; *Palsgrave's Acolastus*, 1540. It is the synonyme of *Asly*, and translated by *exorus* in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 222, the former of which has no connexion with *A.-S. healic*. See *Haly*.

BEHAVE. To manage; to govern, generally in point of behaviour. The substantive *behaviour* seems used in a collateral sense in *King John*, i. 1.

BEHEARD. Heard. See *Percy's Reliques*, p. 23; *Robin Hood*, i. 123.

Ful wel beherd now schall it be,

And also beloved in many contré.

MS. C. C. C. 80.

BE-HELIED. Covered. (*A.-S.*) See *Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 258*; *Richard Coeur de Lion*, 5586.

BE-HERTE. By heart; with memory. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEHEST. (1) A promise. (*A.-S.*) See *Chaucer*,

Cant. T. 4461; Maundevile's Travels, p. 1;
Harrowing of Hell, p. 27, spelt *byhihstes*.

(2) An order; a command.

BEHETE. To promise. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer,
Cant. T. 1856; Chester Plays, i. 31.

The emperours modur let calle a knave,
And hym *behett* grete mede to have.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 83.

He had a quene that hyghte Margaret,

Trewe as stele, y yow *behett*. *Ibid. f. 71.*

BEHEWE. Coloured. (*A.-S.*)

BEHIGTE. To promise. (*A.-S.*) Behighten,
pa. t. pl., Chaucer, Cant. T. 11639; Maundevile's Travels, p. 3.

BEHINT. Behind. *North.*

BEHITHER. On this side. *Sussex.* It is
also an archaism. See Nares, in v. Somersetshire carters say *bether* to their horses, when they wish them to move towards their side.

BEHOLDINGNESS. Obligation. *Webster.*

BE-HONGYD. Hung with tapestry. *Weber.*

BEHOOVEFULL. Useful; profitable. See Heywood's Apology for Actors, 1612; Brit. Bibl. i. 20. Ash gives the form *behoovable*.

BEHOTYN. To promise. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEHOTYNGE. Promising. *Maundevile.*

BEHOUNCED. Finely dressed; smart with finery. *Essex.* Kennett says "ironically applied," MS. Lansd. 1033.

BEHOVE. Behoof; advantage. (*A.-S.*)

Her beginneth the Prikke of Love

That profitable is to soule *behoove*.

Vernon MS. f. 265.

BEHOVELY. Profitable. (*A.-S.*) See Troilus and Creseide, ii. 261.

It is *behovely* for to here.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.

BEHUNG. Hung about, as a horse with bells. *Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.*

BEIE. Both. (*A.-S.*)

Agein to bataille thei wente,

And foughten harde togidere *beie*,

Never on of other ne stod ele. *Otuel, p. 47.*

BEIGH. A jewel; an ornament. (*A.-S.*) This word, which occurs under various forms, sometimes has the signification of a ring, a bracelet, or a collar for the neck.

BEIGHT. Anything bent, but generally applied to the bend of the elbow. *North.*

BEILD. (1) See *Beld*.

Land o live, o ro and rest,

Wit blis and *beild* brolden best.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 7.

(2) A handle. *Yorksh.*

BEILDIT. Imaged; formed. *Gaw.*

BEING. (1) Because. *Var. dial.*

(2) An abode; a lodging. *East.*

BEINGE. Condition. *Weber.*

BEIRE. (1) Of both. *Rob. Glouc.*

(2) Bare. *Ibid.*

BEJADE. To weary; to tire. *Milton.*

BEJAPE. To ridicule, make game of. (*A.-S.*)
See Chaucer, Cant. T. 16853; Troilus and Creseide, i. 532; v. 1119.

But covertly ye of your dewbilnes

Bejapen hem thus, al day ben men blyndyd.

MS. Fairfax 16.

He was lest worth in lovis ye,
And most *bejapid* in his witte.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.

BEK. To beckon. (*A.-S.*)

That he fele on his hors nek,

Him to heveden thal gan to *dek*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 193.

BEKE. The brim of a hat or hood; anything standing out firm at the bottom of a covering for the head. The term has not yet been explained. The above is conjectural from the passages in which the word occurs in Strutt, ii. 212; Planché, p. 231; Rutland Papers, p. 6; Brit. Bibl. iv. 27.

BEKEANDE. Warming; sweating. *Ritson.* See Ywayne and Gawin, 1459; bekynge, Morte d'Arthur, i. 139.

BEKENE. A beacon. (*A.-S.*)

BEKENEDEN. Beckoned. *Wickliffe.*

BE-KENNE. To commit to. (*A.-S.*)

This lettre *be-kende* Alexander to the knyghtis of Darius, and the peper also, and bad thame bere thame to the emperour; and he gaffe thame grete gyftes and riche, and sent thame furthe.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 9.

And thou, his derlyng,

His modir in kepyng

To the he *be-kende*.

Ibid. f. 231.

BEKERE. To skirmish; to fight. Spelt *bekire* in Syr Gawayne, another form of *bicker*. See also Prompt. Parv. p. 36.

BEKINS. Because. *Dorset.*

BEKKYS. Bega. *Towneley Myst.*

BEKNE. A beacon. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEKNOWE. To acknowledge; to confess. (*A.S.*) See Catalogue of Douce MSS. p. 7; Chaucer, Cant. T. 1558, 5306; Richard Coer de Lion, 1700; Amis and Amiloun, 1279; Octovian, 1810. See *Bi-knownen*.

And thanne, yf y be for to wite,

I wolde *beknownen* what it is.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

BEKNYNGE. A beckoning. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEKUR. Fight; battle; skirmish.

And yf he myght of hym be sekure,

Odur in batell or in *bekur*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 217.

And yf y fle that yche *bekyr*,

Y hope than y may be *sekyr*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 52.

BEL. Beautiful. (*A.-N.*)

BELACOIL. A friendly reception. *Spenser.*

Chaucer has *bialacoil*, q. v.

BELAFTE. Left; remained.

As hyt was Goddys owne wylle,

The lyenas *belafte* the chylde styll.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 84.

Whan he for luste his God refuseth,

And took him to the develis crafte,

Lo what profit him is *belafte*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 191.

BELAGGED. Tired.

BE-LAGGYD. Dirtied; wetted. *Prompt. Parv.*

BELAM. To beat. See Cotgrave in v. *Chaperon*; Famous Victories, p. 320.

A country lad had slept aside with a wench, and done I know not what; but his father mainly *be-lamb'd* him for the fact, the wench proving afterward with child.

Wits, Fittes, and Fancies, 1595, p. 146.

BELAMOUR. A fair lover. *Spenser.*

BEL-AMY. Fair friend. (*A.-N.*) See Harts-horne's *Met. Tales*, p. 107; *Chester Plays*, i. 151; *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 200; *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 70; *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 12252; *Ywayne and Gawin*, 278; *Sir Tristrem*, p. 161; *Rob. Glouc.* p. 390.

Belamy, he seyde, how longe
Shel thy folye y-laste?

MS. Coll. Trin. Oron. 57.

Belamye, and thou cowdyst hyt layne,
A counselle y wolde to the sayne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 63.

BELAPPED. Surrounded.

Owte of the wode they came anon,
And *belapped* us everychon.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 195.

BELAST. Bound.

The seid James Skidmore is *belast* and withholden toward the seid Sir James for an hole yeer to do him service of werre in the perties of France and of Normandle. *Arch.* xvii. 214.

BELATED. Benighted. *Milton.* Generally *retarded*. See *Miege*, in v.

BELAVE. To remain. (*A.-S.*)

For nought Beves nolde *belave*,
The beter hors a wolde have.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 70.

BELAY. (1) To fasten. A sea term.

The master shewyng us that by neglygens of some to *belay* the haylers, the mayn yerd had fawin down and lyke to have kyld three or four. *MS. Addit.* 5008.

(2) To flog. *Northampt.*

BELAYE. To surround. *Rob. Glouc.*

BELAYED. Covered. *Spenser.*

BELCH. (1) Small beer. *Yorksh.*

(2) To remove the indurated dung from sheep's tails. *Somerset.*

BEL-CHOS. Pudendum feminæ. (*A.-N.*) See a curious account in *MS. Addit.* 12195, f. 158; *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 6029, 6092.

BELCHYN. To decorate. *Prompt. Parv.*

BELCONE. A balcony.

BELDAME. A grandmother. Formerly a term of respect. *Spenser* uses it in its original French signification, fair lady. *Kennett, MS. Lansd.* 1033, "an old woman that lives to see a sixth generation descended from her."

BELDE. (1) Protection; shelter; refuge. (*A.-S.*) See *Le Bone Florence of Rome*, 1721; *Sir Perceval*, 1412, 1413, 1921; *Minot's Poems*, p. 27. Still in use in the North.

For thou myghte in thaire bale
Beste be thaire *belde*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 233.

(2) To protect; to defend. See *Ywayne and Gawin*, 1220; *Lay le Freine*, 231. Perhaps in the last instance to encourage. Sometimes spelt *bylde*, as in *Sir Eglamour*, 3.

(3) Bold. (*A.-S.*) See *Lybeaus Disconus*, 2123; *Kyng Alisaunder*, 5004.

(4) Build; natural strength. "Stronge of *belde*," strongly built, as we say of persons strongly formed by nature. Mr. *Utterson's* explanation, i. 164, is quite right, although questioned in the new edition of *Boucher*. "To *belde*," to increase in size and strength.

Bi a childe of litil *belde*

Overcomen I am in myn elde.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 76.
Thys mayde wax and bygan to *belde*
Weyl ynto womans elde.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 64.

(5) To build; hence, to inhabit.

Whenne oure saules schalle parte, and sundyre fra the body

Ewyre to *belde* and to byde in blysse wyth hymeselve.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 53.

In Sedoyne in that riche contrec,
Thare dare na mane *belde* nor be,
For dowl of a bare.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 140.

(6) Formed?

But cowardly, with royall hoste hym *beld*,
Upon hym came all sodeinly to fight.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 147.

BELDER. To roar; to bellow. *North.* *Bel-*
derer, a roarer.

BELDYNG. Building. (*A.-S.*)

BELE. (1) Fair; good. (*A.-N.*) See the *Archæologia*, xxiii. 342.

(2) Bad conduct. *Linc.*

BELEAKINS. By the Lady kin! *North.*

BELEAWD. Betrayed. *Verstegan.*

BELE-CHERE. Good company. (*A.-N.*)

BELEDDY. By our Lady! *Leic.*

BELEE. To shelter. *Shak.*

BELEF. A badge? *Gaw.*

BELEVAND. Remaining, i. e. alive. See *Torrent of Portugal*, 359. (*A.-S.*)

BELEVE. Belief. (*A.-S.*) See *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 3456; *Dodsley*, xii. 335.

BELEVED. Left. *Chaucer.*

BELEVENESSE. Faith. *Prompt. Parv.*

BELEWYNGE. The belling of the hart.

And thei syngeth in thaire langage that yn Englonde hunters calle *belewynges*, as men that loveth paramoures.

MS. Bodl. 546.

BELEYN. Besieged.

Whan nobille Troy was *beleyn*
And overcome, and home agen
The Grekis turnid fro the sege.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 96.

Aboute Thebes, where he lay,

Whanne it of sieg was *beleyn*. *Ibid.* f. 51.

BELFRY. (1) A temporary shed for a cart or waggon in the fields or by the road side, having an upright post at each of the four corners, and covered at the top with straw, goss, &c. *Linc.* This word, which is curious for its connexion with *berfrey*, was given me by the Rev. James Adcock of Lincoln.

(2) Apparently part of a woman's dress, mentioned in *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 201.

BELG. To bellow. *Somerset.*

BELGARDS. Beautiful looks. *Spenser.*

BELGRANDFATHER. A great great grandfather.

BELIER. Just now. *Somerset.*

BELIKE. Certainly; likely; perhaps. *Var. dial.*
Bishop Hall has *belikely*

BELIME. To ensnare. *Dent.*

BE-LITTER. To bring forth a child. It is translated by *enfauunter* in *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 78.

BELIVE. (1) In the evening. *North.* This ex-

planation is given by Ray, Meriton, and the writer of a letter dated March 13th, 1697, in MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Quickly; immediately; presently. A common term in early English.

BELKE. To belch. *North*. See Towneley Myst. p. 314; Dent's Pathway, p. 139; Elyot, in v. *Eructo*, "to *bealke* or *breake wynde oute* of the stomake."

BELKING. Lounging at length. *Linc*.

BELL. (1) A *roupie* at the tip of the nose. *Palsgrave*.

(2) The cry of the hart. See Hunter's Hallamshire Glossary, p. 11. It is, properly speaking, the cry made by that animal at rutting time.

(3) To swell. See a curious charm in Pettigrew on Medical Superstitions, p. 80; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 102; Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 231.

(4) Bell, book, and candle; the form of excommunication in the church of Rome, ending by closing the book against the offender, extinguishing the candle, and ringing the bell. Hence the oath. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 1; Ywaine and Gawin, 3023.

(5) "To bear the bell," a common phrase meaning to carry off the prize. See Cov. Myst. p. 189; Troilus and Creseide, iii. 199.

BELLAKIN. Bellowing. *North*.

BELLAND. This word is used in two senses, 1. applied to ore when reduced to powder; 2. its pernicious effects on men and animals by their imbibing the small particles of ore. *North*.

BELLARMIN. A burlesque word used amongst drinkers to express a stout bottle of strong drink. *Miege*.

BELLART. A bear-leader. *Chest*.

BELL-BIT. The bit of a bridle made in the form of a bell. *Miege*.

BELLE. (1) A mantle? See Wright's Seven Sages, pp. 78, 84; Anecd. Lit. p. 12; Awnturs of Arthure, xxix. 3.

(2) To roar. (*A.-S.*)

(3) A clock. *Cov. Myst.*

(4) A bonfire. *Gaw.*

BELLE-BLOME. The daffodil. (*A.-N.*) Still called the *bellflower* in some counties.

BELLE-CHERE. Good cheer. (*A.-N.*)

BELLEN. To swell. See *Bell*.

BELLE3ETER. A bell-founder. *Prompt. Parv.*

BELLIBONE. A fair maid. *Spenser*.

BELLIBORION. A kind of apple. *East*.

BELLICAL. Warlike. (*Lat.*)

BELLICH. Well. See an old glossary in Rob. Glouc. p. 647. Fairly?

BELLICON. One addicted to the pleasures of the table. *North*.

BELLICOUS. Warlike. *Smith*.

BELLIN. To roar; to bellow. *North*.

BELLITUDE. Fairness. (*Lat.*)

BELL-KITE. A protuberant body. *North*.

BELLMAN. A watchman. Part of his office was to bless the sleepers in the houses that he *passed*, which was often done in verse, and hence our bellman's verses.

BELLOCK. To bellow, when beaten or frightened. *Var. dial.*

BELLONED. Asthmatic. *North*.

BELLOSE. Warlike. (*Lat.*)

BELLOWFARMER. A person who had the care of organs, regals, &c.

BELLRAG. To scold. *Herefordsh.*

BELLRAGGES. A species of water-cresses, mentioned by Elyot, in v. *Laver*.

BELLS. "Give her the bells, and let her fly," an old proverb taken from hawking, meaning that when a hawk is good for nothing, the bells are taken off, and it is suffered to escape; applied to the dismissal of any one that the owner has no longer occasion for. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 27; Patient Grissel, p. 16.

BELL-SOLLER. The loft in a church on which ringers stand. *North*.

BELL-WEDDER. A fretful child. *North*.

BELLY. (1) The widest part of the vein of a mine. *North*.

(2) A whale. (*Dut.*)

(3) Carr gives the Craven phrase, "belly-go-lake thee," take thy fill, indulge thy appetite.

BELLYATERE. A bellfounder. *Prompt. Parv.*

BELLY-BAND. A girth to secure a cart-saddle. *North*.

BELLYCHE. Fairly. (*A.-N.*)

BELLYCHEAT. An apron. *Ash*.

BELLY-CLAPPER. A dinner bell? See Florio, in v. *Battaglio*, *Battifolle*.

BELLY-FRIEND. An insincere friend; a person who pretends friendship for purposes of his own. *Miege*.

BELLY-GOD. A glutton; an epicure.

BELLY-HARM. The cholic. Belly-holding, a crying out in labour. *Devon*.

BELLY-NAKED. Entirely naked. See the Basyn, xix.; Cotgrave, in v. *Fin*, *Tout*; Frier and the Boy, ap. Ritson, p. 49.

I am all together leste bare, or I am leste starke *bely-naked*, or leste as naked as my nayle, sory wretche that I am! Wyll ye not leave me a lyttell garment, or a sory wede, to hyde my tayle withal.

Acolastus, 1540.

BELLY-PIECE. A thin part of a carcase near the belly. *North*.

BELLYS. Bellows.

BELLY-SHOT. A term applied to cattle, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "when cattle in the winter, for want of warmth and good feeding, have their guts shrunk up."

BELLY-TIMBER. Food. *Var. dial.* Scott puts this word into the mouth of a distinguished euphuist, *Monastery*, ed. 1830, i. 222.

BELLY-VENGEANCE. Small beer. *Var. dial.*

BELLY-WANT. A belly-band. *Hants*.

BELLY-WARK. The cholic. *North*.

BELOKE. Fastened; locked. (*A.-S.*)

And how in grave he was *beloke*,

And how that he hath helle broke.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 83.

BELOKED. Beheld. Octovian, 1046.

BELONGINGS. Endowments. *Shak*.

BELOOK. To weep. *Beds*.

BELOUKE. To fasten; to lock up. See *Beloke*.

It occurs in this sense in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii., but perhaps *to perceive* in Beves of Hamtoun, p. 60.

BELOWT. To abuse roughly.

BEL-PEROPIS. Fairjewels. *Skinner.*

BELSCHYD. Decorated. *Prompt. Parv.*

BELSH. Rubbish; sad stuff. *Linc.*

BEL-SHANGLES. A cant term, used by Kemp, in his *Nine Daies Wonder*, 1600, where he mentions himself as "head-master of Morrice-dauncers, high head-borough of heighs, and onely tricker of your trill-lilles, and best *bel-shangles* betweene Sion and mount Surrey."

BELSIRK. A grandfather; an ancestor. (*A.-N.*)

BELSIZE. Bulky; large. *East.*

BEL-SWAGGER. A swaggerer; a bully. According to Ash, a whoremaster, who also gives the term *bellyswagger*, "a bully, a hectoring fellow."

BELT. (1) To beat; to castigate. *Salop.*

(2) To shear the buttocks and tails of sheep. *Midland C.*

(3) Built. *Yorksh.*

(4) An axe. *Prompt. Parv.*

(5) A course of stones projecting from a wall. *Britton.*

BELTAN. The first of May. *North. Kennett*, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the proverb, "You'l have wor bodes ere Belton." The ceremonies of the beltan were kept up in Cumberland in the last century, but are now discontinued. A full account of them will be found in Jamieson.

BELTER. A prostitute. *North.*

BELUTED. Covered with mud. *Sterne.*

BELVE. (1) To drink greedily. *North.*

(2) To roar; to bellow. *Somerset.* In old English, we have *belve*, as in *Piers Ploughman*, p. 222.

BELWORT. The name of a herb. In MS. Sloane 5, f. 3, the Latin name given is *acandus*, and in f. 8, *pullimonaria*, the word being spelt *belwort* in the latter instance.

BELWYNGE. A bellowing. (*A.-S.*)

It schulde seme as thouge it were

A *belwunge* in a mannis ere.

Golden MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 214.

BELYES. Bellows. (*A.-S.*)

And alle this undir the bynke thay thraste,

And with thayre *belyes* thay blew ful faste.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 124.

BELYKLYHOD. Probability.

Thow may her a tale full badly told,

And of a goodly man *belyklyhod* of chere

MS. Laud. 416, f. 30.

BELYMMED. Disfigured. *Skelton.*

BELYNG. Suppuration. See *Beal.*

BEM. A beam; a pillar.

In *ben* of cloude ich laddre the,

And to Pylate thou laddest me. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 226.*

BEMANGLE. To mutilate.

BEMASED. Stunned; astounded.

He rose up, as I saye nows,

And left us lyinge I wote nere hows,

As *bemased* in a soun,

As we hade bene stiked wyne.

Chaucer Plays, ii. 23.

BEME. (1) Bohemia. (*A.-S.*) See *Minot's Poema*, p. 16; *Skelton*, ii. 340; *Planché's Costume*, p. 163.

(2) A trumpet. (*A.-S.*)

BEMKENE. To mean.

Lady, they seyde, Hevyn quene,

What may all thys sorowe *bemene*?

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 100.

BEMEN. Trumpets. (*A.-S.*)

BEMENE. To lament; to pity. (*A.-S.*) See *Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 14, iii. 123.*

BE-METE. To measure. *Shak.*

BEMOIL. To dirty; to soil. *Shak.*

BEMOISTEN. To moisten. See the *Brit. Bibl. iii. ad fin. p. xxxvi.*

BEMOLE. A term in music, B molle, soft or flat. The word occurs in *Skelton*, and also in a curious poem on music, in *Reliq. Antiq. i. 292.* *Bemy*, *Reliq. Antiq. i. 83*, has apparently the same meaning.

BEMONSTER. To make monstrous. *Shak.*

BEMOOKED. Dirtied; defiled. *Palgrave.*

BEMOONYD. Pitied. (*A.-S.*)

Gye ys moche *bemoonyd* of all,

In the erlys cowrite and in the kyngys halle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 36, f. 140.

BE-MOTHERED. Concealed?

BEMUSED. Dreaming; intoxicated.

BEN. (1) Prompt; ready. *Gaw.*

(2) Oil of Ben, an ointment formerly in great repute; benzoin. See *Dodsley*, xii. 236; *Nomenclator*, p. 95; *Cotgrave* in v. *Muscellin*; *Howell*, in v. *Acorn*; *Florio*, in v. *Assa dolce*.

(3) Bees. (*A.-S.*)

So faste hil gonne aboute him acheve,

Ass don *ben* aboute the have.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 56.

(4) To be. (*A.-S.*) *Ben* is the pres. pl. and part. pa. of this verb.

(5) Goods. *Rob. Glouc.*

(6) Well; good. *Weber.*

(7) In; into. *Yorksh.*

(8) The "true ben," the utmost stretch or bend. *Ermoor.*

(9) The truth. *Decon.*

(10) A figure set on the top of the last load of the harvest immediately in front, dressed up with ribbons, &c. as a sort of Ceres. *Norf.*

BENAR. Better. An old cant term. See *Dodsley*, vi. 109; *Earle's Microcosmography*, p. 255.

BENATURE. A vessel containing the holy water. *William Bruges*, Garter King of Arms, 1449, bequeaths "a gret holy-water scoppe of silver, with a staff *benature*, the said *benature* and staff weyng xx. nobles in plate and more." *Test. Vetust.* p. 266.

BEN-BAUFE. An old cant term, occurring in the *Roaring Girl*, 1611.

BENCH. A widow's bench, a share of the husband's estate which a woman enjoys besides her jointure. *Sussex.* See *Kennett's Glossary*, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BENCHED. Furnished with benches. *Chaucer.*

BENCHER. An idler; a person who spends his time on ale-house benches.

BENCH-FLOOR. In the coal mines of Wenedesbury in Staffordshire, the sixth parting or laming in the body of the coal is called the bench-floor, 2½ ft. thick. *Kennett, MS. Lansd.*

BENCH-HOLE. The hole in a bench, ad levandum alvum. See Malone's Shakespeare, xii. 353; Webster's Works, iii. 254.

BENCH-TABLE. A low stone seat round the inside of the walls of a church. This term is found only in the contract for the Fothering-gay church, printed by Dugdale.

BENCH-WHIISTLER. A sottish rollicksome idler, who spends his time chiefly on the ale-house bench. The term occurs in Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 24, and also in Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder, 1600; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 170.

BEND. (1) A band of men. *Linc.* It occurs in Huloet, 1552; Cooper, in v. *Grege*; Arch. xxviii. 99.

(2) A "lace bend" is described as "round of eight howes" in a curious MS. quoted by Strutt, ii. 98.

(3) Strong ox leather, tanned with bark and other ingredients, which give it a blue cast. *North.*

(4) A semicircular piece of iron used as part of a horse's harness to hold up the chains when ploughing.

(5) Indurated clay. *North.*

(6) The border of a woman's cap. *North.* It is also a term for a handkerchief, and Skinner explains it, "muffler, kercher or cawl."

(7) A bond; anything which binds. (*A.-S.*)

BENDE. (1) A band or bandage; a horizontal stripe. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Bondage. See Amis and Amiloun, 1233; Lybeaus Disconus, 252.

Swete Fader, wath me is wo,

I may not bringe the out of bende.

MS. Addit. 11307, f. 100.

(3) Bent; put down. *Gaw.*

BENDED. Bound. *Maundevile.*

BENDEL. A band; a stripe. (*A.-N.*) Stevenson, a bendlet.

BENDING. Striping; making of bands, or stripes. *Chaucer.*

BEND-LEATHER. A leather thong, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Boucher says, "what is elsewhere called sole-leather." A strong infusion of malt is said to be a necessary ingredient in the tanning of bend-leather.

BENDSFULL. Bundles.

The frere he had bot barly stro,

Two thake bendesfull without no.

Brit. Bibl. iv. 86.

BENDWARE. Hardware. *Staffordsh.*

BENE. (1) To be. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Well; fair; good. *Gaw.* Not quickly, as in the additions to Boucher. See Robson's Met. Rom. pp. 3, 14, 25. It is a cant term in the same sense, as in Earle's Microc. p. 253.

(3) A bean. (*A.-S.*) In the following passage allusion is made to a game so called.

Harlottes falleth to stonde on the flore,
And pley som tyme ste spore,

At the bene and at the cat,
A foul play holde y that.

MS. Bodl. 48, f. 174.

(4) Bane; destruction. *Langtoft.*

(5) A prayer; a request. (*A.-S.*) North country nurses say to children, "clap bene," meaning, join your hands together to ask a blessing, to pray. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. i. 113; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 92; Ritson's Songs, i. 62.

BENEAPED. Left aground by the ebb of the spring tides. *South.*

BENEDAY. A prayer-day, conjectured to be synonymous with A.-S. bentiid, the rogation days.

BENEDICITE. An exclamation, answering to our *Bless us!* It was often pronounced as a trysyllable, *Bencite!* (*Lat.*) *Benste* occurs in the Towneley Mysteries, p. 85.

BENEDICTION-POSSET. The sack-posset which was eaten on the evening of the wedding day, just before the company retired. See Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 109.

BENEFICE. A benefit. *Hoccleve.* In Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 63, we have *beneficialnes*, beneficence.

BENEFIT. A living; a benefice. *North.* Ash has *beneficial* in the same sense.

BENEME. To take away; to deprive. (*A.-S.*)

For thou benemest me thilke gifte,

Whiche lyeth nougt in thy myzte to schifte.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 93.

BENEMERENT. Well deserving. (*Lat.*)

BENEMPT. Named; called. *Spenser.*

BENERTH. The service which the tenant owed the landlord by plough and cart, so called in Kent. See Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 212.

BENET. One of the orders in the Roman Catholic church, the *exorcista*, who cast out evil spirits by imposition of hands and aspersion of holy water. *Prompt. Parv.*

BENETHE. To begin. *Cov. Myst.*

BENETOIRE. A cavity or small hole in the wall of a church, generally made near the door, as a receptacle for the vessel that contained the holy water. *Boucher.* See also *Benature.*

BENEVOLENCE. A voluntary gratuity given by the subjects to the king. *Blount.*

BENEWID. Enjoyed. (*A.-S.*)

The presence every day benewid,

He was with giftis alle benewid.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 186.

BENEWITH. The woodbine. *Prompt. Parv.*

BENEYDE. Conveyed.

BENGE. To drink deeply. *Somerset.*

BENGERE. A chest for corn. *Prompt. Parv.*

BENGY. Cloudy; Overcast. *Essex.*

BENIGNE. Kind. (*A.-N.*)

BENIME. To take away. (*A.-S.*)

Kyng Edgare had fro them ther londes benome.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 123.

BENINGNELI. Kindly. (*A.-N.*)

BENISON. A blessing. (*A.-N.*) According to Thoresby, this word was current in Yorkshire

- in 1703. Cf. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 489; *Chaucer*, Cant. T. 9239; *Cov. Myst.* p. 86; *Sevyn Sages*, 3485; *Sir Tristrem*, p. 200; *Langtoft*, pp. 115, 143.
- BEN-JOLTRAM.** Brown bread soaked in skimmed milk; the ploughboy's usual breakfast. *East.*
- BENK.** A bench. Also the King's Bench, a court of justice. See *Langtoft*, pp. 58, 246; *Table Book of Traditions*, p. 230.
- BEN-KIT.** A large wooden vessel with a cover to it. *Linc.* Thoresby describes it, "a small wooden vessel with a cover that's loose, and fitted with notches to two prominent lags that have a string through them to carry it by."
- BENNET.** The bent grass. *Somerset.* According to an ancient West country distich—
 "Pigeons never know no woe
 Till they a bennetting do go."
- BENNICK.** A minnow. *Somerset.*
- BENNYS.** Beans. See an old will in *Test. Vestust.* p. 507.
- BENOME.** Taken away. See *Benime.*
- BENOTHINGED.** Diminished. *Fairfax.*
- BENOW.** By this time. *North.*
- BENSE.** A cow-stall. *North.*
- BENSIL.** To beat; to thrash. *North.*
- BENT.** (1) Ready. *Weber.*
 (2) A plain; a common; a field; a moor; so called from those places being frequently covered with the bent grass. Willan says bents are "high pastures or shelving commons." The term is very common in early English poetry.
 Appone a bent without the borghe,
 With scharpe arowes ȝe schote hym thurgh.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 128.
 (3) The declivity of a hill (*A.-S.*) Perhaps this may be the meaning in the *Squyr of Lowe Degré*, 65.
 (4) Subject. *Cov. Myst.*
 (5) A chimney. *North.*
 (6) A long coarse grass, which chiefly grows upon the moors. Also called bent-grass. A blade of coarse hay or grass is called a bent; and Gerard also calls a bundle of it a bent. See *Salop. Antiq.* p. 324; Florio, in v. *Giuncetta*; *Drayton's Poems*, p. 185; *Brit. Bibl.* i. 212; *Forby*, ii. 417.
 (7) "Brows bent," i. e. arched. See Dyce's notes to *Skelton*, p. 146; *Rom. of the Rose*, 1217.
 (8) Form; shape.
 My bents whiche that y now have
 Tille I be take into my grave.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 50.
- BENTERS.** Debentures. *Steevens.*
- BENTLES.** Dry sandy pastures near the sea covered chiefly with bent-grass. *East.*
- BENVENUE.** Half-a-crown, a fee paid by every new workman at a printing-house. *Holme.*
- BENWYTTE.** The woodbine. *Prompt. Parv.*
- BENYNGLICHE.** Kindly. *Rob. Glouc.*
- BENZAMYNE.** Benzoin, a kind of resin. Spelt *benzwine* in *Topsell's Four-footed Beasts*, p. 240.

- BEO.** By.
- BEOCE.** Boethius. *Chaucer.*
- BEODE.** (1) To offer; to proffer; to pray. Also to summon, to command. It occurs in a doubtful sense in *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3606, explained by *Weber*, to carry; rather perhaps, to balance a spear. (*A.-S.*)
 (2) A prayer. (*A.-S.*)
- BEORYNG.** (1) Burying; funeral. *Weber.*
 (2) Bearing; birth. *Kyng Alis.*
- BEOTH.** Be; are; is. (*A.-S.*)
- BEOUTEN.** Without. (*A.-S.*)
- BE-PLOTMELE.** Piecemeal. *Prompt. Parv.*
- BEQUARRE.** B sharp. An old musical term, occurring in a curious poem on the comparative difficulty of learning secular and church music, printed in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 292.
- BER.** (1) Beer. *Gaw.*
 (2) A berry. (*Isl.*)
 (3) A bier. *Ritson.*
 (4) Carried. *Rob. Glouc.*
 (5) The space a person runs in order to leap the impetus. *North.*
- BERAFRYNDE.** A curious term introduced in the tale of King Edward and the Shepherd, ap. *Hartshorne*, p. 48, &c. It is barely possible that it may have some connexion with *bellarmin*, q. v. The manner in which it occurs seems to give some ground for the conjecture.
- BERALLE.** Fine glass.
 The ȝatys were of clene crystalles,
 And as bryghte as any beralle.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 49.
- BERAND.** Rushing; roaring. *Ps. Cott.*
- BERANDE.** Bearing. *Kyng Alis.* 5109.
- BERANDYLES.** The name of a dish in ancient cookery. See the *Forme of Cury*, p. 99.
- BERASCALLED.** Abused like a rascal. *Nash.*
- BERATE.** To scold. *Cotgrave* gives this as one of the meanings of *Breteler*.
- BERATTLE.** To rattle; to make a great noise. *Shak.*
- BERAYED.** (1) Dressed.
 For as they passed along in this array, the maner was that some one, *berayed* like a devill, should offer to invade the company.
Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 834.
 (2) Dirtied.
- BERAYNE.** To wet with rain. Hence generally, to moisten. (*A.-S.*)
 But teares *beraynde* my cheekes,
 I retchlesse rent mine heare.
Turbeville's Ovid, 1567, f. 12.
- BERBER.** Barberry, a shrub. *Gaw.*
- BERBINE.** The verberna. *Kent.* This Saxon form is given by *Kennett*, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.
- BERCEL.** A mark to shoot at. It is translated by *meta*, and occurs under five different forms, *bercel*, *berseel*, *bertel*, *bysselle*, *bersell*, in the *Prompt. Parv.* pp. 32, 56. Mr. *Stevenson*, in his additions to *Boucher*, in v. *Berselet*, has clearly shown the connexion of the word with Germ. *bersen*, to shoot, and has also quoted from the *Prompt. Parv.* *MS. Harl.* 221. Its synonyme is obviously *butt*, and one is

therefore somewhat surprised to find the editor of the *Promptorium*, p. 56, confusing the term with that applied to the ridges of a ploughed field. See also *berser* and *bersault* in Roquefort.

BERCELETTUS. Hounds. This is certainly the meaning of the word in Robson's *Romances*, p. 60, and may throw a doubt on the interpretation of *barcelett*, q. v. See *Barsletys*.

BERCEN. The barton of a house. This form of the word is given in MS. Gough, Wilts, 5, as current in Wiltshire.

BERCHE. Made of iron.

BERD. A beard. (*A.-S.*) "Maugre his berd," in spite of him. "To run in one's berd," to offer opposition to. *Langtoft*.

BERDASH. A neck-cloth. The meaning of this term is doubtful. It occurs only in the *Guardian*.

BERDE. (1) Margin; brink. *Prompt. Parv.*
(2) A lady; a young person. See *Bird*.

BERDYD. Bearded. *Prompt. Parv.*

BERE. (1) A noise; a roar; a cry. (*A.-S.*) See Hartshorne's *Met. Tales*, p. 99; *Const. of Masonry*, p. 35; *Gy of Warwike*, p. 223; *Towneley Myst.* p. 109; *Kyng Alisaunder*, 550.
Tho, seyde Befyse, heryste thou that y here?
I harde nevyr a fowler deere!
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 114.
(2) To make a noise. (*A.-S.*)
To the pavylown he can hym wyne,
And brevcly can he bere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 92.
(3) A bier. (*A.-S.*) "Brought on bere," dead. *Minot's Poems*, p. 24.
(4) A pillow-case. *Chaucer*.
(5) To bear; to carry. (*A.-S.*)
(6) A beard. *Rob. Glouc.*
(7) To bear; to produce.
(8) A bear. (*A.-S.*)
(9) To bear upon; to allege; to accuse. *Weber*.
See *Gy of Warwike*, p. 354.

BERÉ. A berry.
Take the jeuse of rewe, vynesacre, and oyle of roses, and berés of lorelle, and laye thame to thi hevede. It helpes wonderfully.
MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 280.

BERE-BAG. One who bears a bag; a term of contempt applied by Minot to the Scotch.

BEREDE. To advise. *Palsgrave*.

BERE-FRANKE. A wooden cage to keep a bear or boar in. See *Wright's Monastic Letters*, p. 269.

BEREING. Birth.

BEREN. To bear. (*A.-S.*)

BERENGER. The name of a bear.

BERENT. To rent; to tare.
What wonder is it then if I berent my haire?
England's Helicon, p. 52.

BERETTA. A kind of hood worn by priests. See *Hall's Satires*, iv. 7.

BERFREY. A moveable tower employed in sieges, generally made of wood. See *Belfry*.
Alisaundre, and his folk alle,
Faste assailed beore wallis,
Myd berfreyes, with alle gyn,
Gef they myghte the cité wyne.
Kyng Alisaunder, 2777.

BERGH. A hill. *Yoksh.*

Thanne shaltow blenche at a bergh.

Piers Ploughman, p. 112.

BERGMOTE. A court upon a hill, which is held in Derbyshire for deciding pleas and controversies among the miners.

BERGOMASK. A rustic dance, framed in imitation of the people of Bergamasco, a province in the state of Venice, who are ridiculed as being more clownish in their manners and dialect than any other people in Italy. *Shak.*

BERHEGOR. Beer-aigre. In the *Manners and Household Expences of England*, p. 456, mention is made of "vij. galones *berhegor*."

BERIALLIS. Beryls; precious stones.

BERIE. A grove; a shady place. *Harrington*.
Probably from *A.-S.* bearu, and merely another form of *barrow*, q. v. In the *Prompt. Parv.* p. 33, we have *berwe* and *berowe*, a shadow.

BERIEL. A burial. Also a tomb, a grave. See the quotation under *ayere* (3); *Dial. Creat. Moral.* p. 88; *Cov. Myst.* p. 18; *Sevyn Sages*, 2598. (*A.-S.* byrgels.)

BERING. (1) Birth. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Behaviour. (*A.-S.*)

BERINGE-LEPE. A basket. *Prompt. Parv.*

BERISPE. To disturb. See the notes on *Reynard the Fox*, p. 191.

BERKAR. One who barks. *Prompt. Parv.*

BERKYN. To bark. *Prompt. Parv.*

BERLINA. A pillory. *Jonson*.

BERLY. Barry, an heraldic term. *Holme*.

BERME. Yeast. (*A.-S.*) See *Chaucer*, *Cant.* T. 16281; *Liber Niger Domus Edw. IV.* p. 70.

BERMEN. Bar-men; porters to a kitchen. (*A.-S.*) This term is found in *Havelok* and *Layamon*.

BERMOOTHES. The Bermudas. *Shak.*

BERMUDAS. A cant term for certain obscure and intricate alleys, in which persons lodged who had occasion to live cheap or concealed. They are supposed to have been the narrow passages north of the Strand, near Covent Garden. *Bermudas* also denoted a species of tobacco. *Nares*.

BERN. (1) A man; a knight; a noble. Cf. *Sir Degrevant*, 500; *Ritson's Ancient Songs*, p. 44; *Amis and Amiloun*, 837; *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 176.

O Brut that bern bald of hand,
The first conquerour of England.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 2.

(2) A bairn; a child. (*A.-S.*) Cf. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 7556.

Tho Havelok micle sei, Weillawe!

That evere was I kinges bern! *Havelok*, 571.

(3) A barn. (*A.-S.*)

BERNACLE. A gag for the mouth of a horse. In *bernaels* and brydell thou constreynne
The chekys of them that negeh the nought.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 110.

BERNAK. (1) The barnacle goose.

And as the bernak in the harde tree.

MS. Ashmole 69, f. 158.

(2) A bernacle, q. v. *Prompt. Parv.*

BERNERS. Men who stood with relays in hunting. They were properly the men who fed the hounds.

And thenne every man that is theire, saf the *berners* on foote and the *chacechyens*, and the *lymneres*, the whiche shulde be with hure houndes, and awayte upon hem yn a feyr grene there as is a cold shadewe, sholde stonden afront yn alther syde the heed with rodde, that no hound come aboute nor on the sydes. *MS. Bodl. 546.*

BERNYNDE. Burning.

Manne that seth his hows *bernynde*,
Hath grete peryll to hym commynde.

MS. Rawlinson 92, f. 3.

BEROWE. A shadow. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEROWNE. Around; round about.

His burliche berde was bloody *berowns*.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.

BERRIER. A thrasher. *North.*

BERRIN. A burial; a funeral. *Var. dial.* A person attending a funeral is called a *berriner*, and a grave a *berrinhole*.

BERRITHATCH. According to Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033*, in the court rolls of the manor of Cheriton, co. Somerset, this word is used for litter for horses.

BERRY. (1) A gooseberry. *North.*

(2) To thrash corn. *North.* Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033*, gives an Islandic derivation. *Berrying-stede*, the thrashing floor.

(3) A herd of conies. A herd of roes in the *Two Angrie Women of Abington*, p. 65, unless we suppose a misreading for *bevy*. We have, however, *berry* in the *Booke of Hunting*, *Lond. 1586*.

(4) Florio has, "*Crúscia d'acque*, a suddaine showre, a storme, a tempest, a blustering, a *berry* or flaw of many windes or stormes together, bringing violent showres of water."

(5) A borough.

BERSELET. A kind of bow?

BERST. (1) Bearest.

(2) Broke. *Rob. Glouc.*

(3) Defect. (*A.-S.*)

The levedi, sore a trad wíthalle,
Ladde Beves into the halle,
And of everiche sonde,
That him com to honde,
A dide hire ete altherferst,
That she ne dede him no *berst*;
And drinke ferst of the win,
That no polsoun was therin.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 75.

BERT. (1) To perspire. *North.*

(2) A beard.

He smat aynother al to wounder,
That hys *bert* cleve ysonder.

Gy of Warwike, Middlehill MS.

(3) Bright.

BERTHE. Beareth. *Lydgate.*

BERTHINGES. Salvation. *Ps. Cott.*

BERUFFIANISED. Abused like a ruffian. A term used by Nash, in *Have With You to Saffron Walden*, 1596.

BERUNGE. A burial. *Robson.*

BERWE. (1) A shadow. *Prompt. Parv.*

(2) To defend. (*A.-S.*)

BERWHAM. A horse-collar. *Prompt. Parv.*

BERYD. Buried.

Therfor I will that ther it *beryd* be.

Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 5.

BERYEN. To defend; to protect.

BERYLL. Apparently some rope belonging to a ship. See *Cocke Lorelles Botc*, p. 12.

BERYNE. A child; a bairn.

Alles a wafulle wedowe that wanttes hir *beryne*,
I may werye and wepe, and wrynge myne handys.

Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 96.

BERYNG. The lap. *Weber.*

BERYNG-CASE. A portable casket.

There come foure clerkes to Wyltone from ferne lond,
With a litull *berying-case* full of relekes gode.

Chron. Vilodun. p. 84.

BERYNT. To bear. *Cov. Myst.*

BERYS. Approaches.

Tryamowre to hym *berys*,

And they alle to-braste ther *sperys*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 81.

BERYSE. Berries. *Weber.*

BERY3T. Beareth.

BER3E. A mount; a hill. *Gaw.*

BES. Be. (*A.-S.*)

BESAGE. A portable bed carried by horses, called *besage horses*. (*A.-N.*) The term occurs in *Arch. iii. 157*; *Ordinances and Regulations*, pp. 200, 204.

BESAGUY. A two-edged axe. (*A.-N.*)

Wambras with wings and rere-bras therto,
And thereon sette were *besaguyes* also.

Clariodes, ap. Tristrem, p. 375.

BESANT. A golden coin, so called because first coined at Byzantium or Constantinople. Its value is differently estimated, and seems have varied from ten to twenty sols.

BESCHADE. To shadow.

The hyge tre the grounde *beschadeth*,
And every mannis herte gladeth.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 197.

But in silcnce and in covert

Desireth for to be *beschadid*. *Ibid. f. 124.*

BESCILDIGED. Accused of a crime. *Verstegan.*

BESCORNED. Despised. *Chaucer.*

BESCRATCHIN. To scratch. *Chaucer.*

BESCRO. To beshrew.

BESCUMMER. To scatter ordure. Ben Jonson spells it *bescumber*.

BE-SE. To see; to behold. (*A.-S.*) Hence to see to, to take care, as in *Const. of Masonry*, p. 16.

BESEEK. To beseech. (*A.-S.*) A common form in early English. *North.*

BESEEME. To seem; to appear. See *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 235; *Ipomydon*, 354.

BESEGIT. Besieged. *Chaucer.*

BESENE. Clad; clothed; adorned. See *Hall*, *Henry VIII. f. 3*; *Thynne's Debate*, p. 50.

Most dowtyd man, I am lyvyng upon the ground,
Goodly *besene* with many a ryche garlement.

Digby Mysteries, p. 32.

He cam into a litille playne,

Alle rounde aboute wel *beseyne*

With buschis grene and cedres hyge.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40.

And was with golde and riche stonis

Besene and bounde for the nonis. *Ibid. f. 55*

BESENYS. Business. *Arch. xxix. 133.*

BESET. Placed; employed; bestowed. (*A.-S.*)

Now me thynkyth yn my mode,
Thou haste welle *be-sett* my gode.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 88.

I holde my kyngdome welle *besett*,
Be thou worse or be thou bett. *Ibid. f. 247.*

BESETE. See *Beyete*.

His worldis joye ben so grete,
Him thenketh of heven no *besete*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 34, f. 88.

BESHEY. Beseen. (*A.-S.*)

BESHARP. To make haste. *Var. dial.*

BESHET. Shut up. (*A.-S.*)

BESHINE. To give light to. This is found among the obsolete words given at the commencement of *Batman* uppon *Bartholome*, fol. Lond. 1582.

BESHOTE. Dirtied. *Lanc.*

BESHRADE. Cut into shreds. See *Percy's Reliques*, p. 279.

BESHREWE. To curse. (*A.-S.*) Generally a milder form of imprecation. Florio derives the term from the shrew mouse, to which deadly qualities were once ascribed. Cf. *Chaucer*, *Cant. T.* 6426; *Audeley's Poems*, p. 32; *Play of Sir Thomas More*, p. 17.

BESIDE. By the side of. (*A.-S.*) Later writers *besides*, as in *Middleton*, i. 235.

BESIDERY. A kind of baking-pear. *Kersey.*

BESIEGED. A planet is besieged when between the bodies of two malevolents. An astrological term, so explained in the *Gent. Rec.* i. 101.

BESIEN. To trouble; to disturb.

BESIGHT. Scandal; offence. (*A.-S.*)

BESISCHIPE. Activity.

What hast thou done of *besischipe*?

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 110.

BESKUMMER. To daub; to besmear. *Somerset.*

BESKYFTE. Thrust off. (*A.-S.*)

And she was ever passynge wery of hym, and fayne wold have ben delyverd of hym, for she was aferd of hym bycause he was a devyls sone, and she coude not *beskyfte* hym by no meane.

Morte d'Arthur, i. 91.

BESLOBBER. To slobber; to render wet or dirty by spilling over the breast. *Beslaver*, *Brit. Bibl.* i. 498. *Beslomered*, dirtied, *Piers Ploughman*, p. 476.

BESLURRY. To smear; to defile. *Drayton.*

BESME. A besom. *Prompt. Parv.*

BESMIRCH. To soil; to daub; to smear. *Shak.* *Verstegan* has *besmit*, besmuttered, made foul; and *Chaucer*, *besmotred*, smuttered. (*A.-S.*) Florio, in v. *Caligäre*, gives the verbs, to besut, to besmoulder. The *Salopian* dialect has *besmudge*, to dirty.

BESO. So be it. *Maundevile.*

BESOFTE. Besought. *Launfal*, 766.

BESOGNIO. A beggar. (*Ital.*)

BESORE. To vex; to annoy. *Fletcher.*

BESORT. (1) To suit; to fit. *Shak.* See *Lear*, l. 4, one of the quartos reading *before*.

(2) Attendance; society. *Shak.*

BESPEAKEN. To speak to.

When folks the *bespeaken*, curtesly hem grete.

Table Book, p. 227.

BESPERPLED. Sprinkled. "All *besperpled* with blood," *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 167.

BESPET. Spit upon. (*A.-S.*)

BE-SPREDD. Overspread.

The emperour went to hys bedd.

In clothys fulle ryche he was *be-spredd*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 139.

BESPRENGYD. Besprinkled. *Skinner.*

BESPRENT. Besprinkled. See *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 91; *Brit. Bibl.* i. 25; *Percy's Reliques*, p. 100; *Collier's Old Ballads*, p. 30.

BESPUT. To sprout; to cast forth.

BESQUITE. Biscuit.

Armour thei had plenté, and god *besquite* to meten.

Langtoft's Chron. p. 171.

BESSELYCHE. Busily. This form occurs in the *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 137.

BESSOME. To swim; to sail. (*A.-S.*)

Brethly *bessomes* with byrre in berynes sailles.

Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 91.

BESSY. Female bedlamites were called *Bess* o' *Bedlams*, and the term is not quite obsolete, being still applied in some parts of the provinces to vagrants of that sex. The name is also given to one of the characters in the sword and plough dances. "Don't be a *Bessy*," said to a man who interferes with women's business. *Bessy-had*, a person who is fond of childish amusements.

BEST. A beast; an animal. (*A.-N.*) An insect would be termed a beast, as, "bee, a beste," *Prompt. Parv.* p. 27.

BESTAD. Circumstanced; situated. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes in an ill sense, distressed; and in later writers, provided. Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* p. 33; *Cov. Myst.* pp. 77, 329; *Robin Hood*, i. 26; *Chaucer*, *Cant. T.* 5069; *Rom. of the Rose*, 1227, 5796; *Hoccleve's Poems*, p. 36.

BESTARRED. Covered with stars.

Bestarred over with a few

Diamond drops of morning dew.

Musarum Deliciae, 1656.

BESTE. Deer. *Ritson.*

BESTEZ. Beasts. See *Sir Perceval*, 176. Now a common vulgarism.

BESTIAL. Cattle. Sometimes a beast, and occasionally used as an adjective. The word is variously spelt. Cf. *Maundevile's Travels*, pp. 224, 284; *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 147, 152; *Holinshed*, *Desc. Scot.* pp. 11, 14; *Anc. Code of Mil. Laws*, p. 15.

And eek of that thou herdest say,

To take a mannis herte away,

And sette ther a *bestialle*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 57.

BESTIALLICKE. Beastly. *Chaucer.*

BESTLY. Belonging to a beast. *Chaucer.*

BESTOIKE. To betray. This is given in the old dictionaries, but is perhaps an error for *beswike*, q. v.

BESTOW. To lay up; to put out of the way; to stow away. *East.* Hence; to commit suicide. *Linc.* Forby gives it the meaning, "to deliver a woman," the sense it bears in the following passage.

And Joslane, Crist here be milde!

In a wode was *bestoude* of childe.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 132.

BESTRACT. Mad. *Miege.*

BESTRAUGHT. Mad; distracted. See Percy's *Reliques*, p. 49; *Nomenclator*, pp. 423, 424.

BESTUD. To ornament with studs.

BESTYLYNESSE. Bestiality. *Prompt. Parv.*

BESWIKE. To betray; to cheat; to deceive. (*A.-S.*) Cf. *Kyng Horn*, 296; *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 114, 241; *Gower*, ed. 1532, f. 10; *Kyng Alisaunder*, 4609, 4727; *Richard Coer de Lion*, 5918; *Wright's Political Songs*, p. 158; *Leg. Cathol.* p. 79; *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 60; *Sevyn Sages*, 2500; *Langtoft*, p. 273.

Whereof the shippis they *biswike*,
That passen by the costis there.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

I fynde ensample in a cronicle

Of hem that love so *beswike*. *Ibid.* f. 43.

Of a poysoned whiche they dronke,

They hadden that they han *beswonke*. *Ibid.* f. 55.

In wommannysche vols thay synge

With nootes of so gret likynge,

Of such mesure, of such musike,

Wherof the schippes thay *byswike*.

Gower, MS. Bodl. 294, f. 11.

What have I done azeyn thi like,

That thus woldest me *biswike*.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 19.

BESY. Busy. (*A.-S.*)

BESYTTYN. To set in order. *Prompt. Parv.*

BET. (1) Better. (*A.-S.*) See *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 7533; *Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 110; *Ellis's Met. Rom.* iii. 293; *Songs and Carols*, xv.; *Piers Ploughman*, p. 389; *Thynne's Debate*, p. 20; *Rob. Glouc.* p. 107; *Assemblée of Foules*, 451; *Cartwright's Ordinary*, 1651.

Upon the morowe the day was set,
The kyng hym purveyde welle the bet.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.

(2) To abate. *Scott.*

(3) Kindled. *Weber.*

(4) Beaten. *Towneley Myst.* It occurs also in this sense in *Palsgrave's Acolastus*, 1540.

(5) Bettered; improved. *Weber.*

(6) Promised. (*A.-S.*)

Gif thou wilt holden that thou me bet,
That ich shall wed that maiden sweet.

Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 327.

(7) To pray. *Skinner.*

(8) "Go bet," an old hunting cry, often introduced in a more general sense. See *Songs and Carols*, xv.; *Shak. Soc. Pap.* i. 58; *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 12601; *Leg. of Dido*, 288; *Tyrwhitt's Notes*, p. 278; *Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet.* p. 46. The phrase is mentioned by *Berners* in the *Boke of St. Albans*, and seems nearly equivalent to *go along*.

BETAKE. To give; to recommend to. (*A.-S.*) See *Cov. Myst.* p. 72; *Chester Plays*, i. 144; *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 3748, 8037.

BETALK. To tell; to count; to give an account. *Drayton.*

BETATTERED. Dressed in ragged clothes.

BETAUGHTE. Gave up; recommended to. See *Maundevile's Travels*, p. 63; *Rom. of the Rose*, 4438; *Langtoft*, p. 126. It is apparently used in the sense of *taught* in *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 70.

BETAYNE. The herb betony. See a receipt quoted in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 232, and p. 34.

BETE. (1) To amend; to heal; to abate. (*A.-S.*)

"Bete my bale," amend my misfortune.

"Bete his need," satisfy his need. Very frequently applied to fire, to mend it; in the provincial dialects, to light, to make a fire. *Kennett, MS. Lansd.* 1033, has, "to beet the fire, i. e. in Kent, to mend the fire, or supply it with fuel; it is particularly applied to the supplying of a kill with straw for the drying of malt, where some *beater* must constantly attend to *beet*, i. e. to put fresh straw into the mouth of the kill." Cf. *Richard Coer de Lion*, 657; *Sevyn Sages*, 2123; *Piers Ploughman*, p. 131; *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 278; *Towneley Myst.* p. 49; *Minot's Poems*, p. 7; *Sir Perceval*, 439; *Isumbras*, 764.

(2) To prepare; to make ready. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To heal. (*A.N.*)

(4) Beaten. *Hoccleve.* Often, worked, embroidered, as in *Le Bone Florence of Rome*, 182; *Skelton*, ii. 302.

(5) Help; assistance. *Skinner.*

(6) To beat. (*A.-S.*)

(7) To walk up and down. See *Minot's Poems*, p. 7. It is used in a similar sense by sportsmen. See *Gent. Rec.*

(8) Bit. *Cov. Myst.*

(9) A proper name. *Prompt. Parv.* The Latin corresponding to it is *Beatrice*.

BETECHE. To deliver up; to give up. (*A.-S.*) See *Tyrwhitt's notes to Chaucer*, iv. 292; *Cov. Myst.* p. 70; *Langtoft*, p. 299.

Farewelle, he seyde, my dere sone,
The Fadur of hevyn *beteche* y the.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 49.

That yche shepard gyveth no gode kepe
That *beteche* the wulfe hys shepe.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 72.

BETEEM. To bestow, give, afford, or allow; probably from *teem*, to pour forth. Also, to deign, to endure. *Nares.*

BETEL. A hammer.

Wyht suyle a *betel* be he smyten.

Wright's Latin Stories, p. 29.

BETELLE. To deceive; to mislead. (*A.-S.*)

BETEN. Worked; embroidered. (*A.-N.*) See *Hall, Henry VI.* f. 7; *Syr Gaw.*

BETENDING. Concerning; relating to. *Yorksh.*

BETH. Be; are; be ye. (*A.-S.*)

BETHE. Both. *Weber.*

BETHEED. Prospered. *Verstegan.*

BETHEKYS. Betwixt.

BETHEN. Both.

And in his londe bishoppis tweine,
Swithe nobulle men thel weren *bethen*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 98.

BETHINK. (1) To grudge. *Somerset.*

(2) To recollect. *North.* We have *bithenche* in *Weber*, and *bithinke* in *Wright's Purgatory*, p. 149. *Palsgrave* has *bethynkyng* in the sense of *consideration*.

BETHRAL. To enthrall. *Spenser.*

BETHWINE. The wild clematis. *I. Wight.*

BETID. Happened. (*A.-S.*)

BETINED. Hedged about. *Verstegan.*

BETIT. Hath happened. *Ellis.*

- BETLE.** Soft; fitted for cultivation, a term applied to land. *North.*
- BETOATLED.** Imbecile; stupid. *Devon.*
- BETOKE.** Gave; recommended. (*A.-S.*)
- BETOSSED.** Troubled. *Shak.*
- BETOUSE.** To drag about. *Nash.*
- BETRAITOR.** To call one traitor. See the State Papers, iii. 262.
- BETRAPPE.** To entrap; to ensnare. See *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 396; *bitrappe*, Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 27.
- BETRASH.** To betray; (*A.-N.*) Spelt also *betraise*. See Tundale, p. 136; *Rom. of the Rose*, 1520; Langtoft, pp. 156, 255.
By grace only yf he may ascape,
Or deth *bitraiashe* him with his sodeyne rape.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 29.
- BETRAST.** Trust. *Weber.*
- BETRAX.** A battlement. *Prompt. Parv.*
- BETRAYNE.** Betrayed; played false.
But, syr, he sayde, for certenté,
Your quene hath you *betrayne*.
Sir Tryamour, 165.
- BETRAYSSHE.** Palsgrave has, "*I betraysshe* (*Lydgate*) I go aboute the stretes of a towne or cytie, *je tracasse*;" and he adds, "this verbe is nat yet taken in comen use."
- BETRED.** Prevailed; conquered.
- BETREINT.** Sprinkled. *Skinner.*
- BETRIM.** To adorn; to deck. *Shak.*
- BETSO.** The smallest coin current in Venice, worth about a farthing. It is alluded to in *Dodsley's Old Plays*, x. 42.
- BETT.** To pare the turf with a breast-plough. *Herefordsh.*
- BETTAXE.** A pickaxe. *Devon.*
- BETTE.** (1) Good. *Herefordsh.*
(2) Better. (*A.-S.*) See *Octovian*, 1073; *Rom. of the Rose*, 7008.
- BETTEE.** An engine used by thieves in wrenching open doors. *Blount.*
- BETTELYNGES.** Battles. *Latimer.*
- BETTER.** More. *Var. dial.* The glossaries give *bettermer*, better; and *bettermost*, the best, or very nearly the best.
- BETTER-CHEAP.** Cheaper. "I cannot afford it *better cheap*, or for a lesser price." *Howell.*
- BETTERNESS.** Superior. *North.*
- BETTRE.** Better. (*A.-S.*)
- BETTY-TIT.** The titmouse. *Suffolk.*
- BETWAN.** An open wicker bottle or strainer, put over the vent-hole in brewing to prevent the grains of malt passing through. *North.*
- BETWATTLED.** Confounded; stupified; infatuated; in a distressed and confused state of mind. *Var. dial.*
- BETWEEN.** Sometimes used elliptically, *this time* being understood. *Between whiles*, in the interval. *Betwixt and between*, somewhere between the two extremities; in some places used for exactly the middle point.
- BETWIT.** To taunt; to upbraid. *Var. dial.*
- BETWIXEN.** Between. (*A.-S.*)
- BETYD.** To betide; to happen.
- BETYN.** Bitten.
- BETYNG-CANDLE.** A candle made of resin and pitch. See old accounts quoted in *Sharp's Cov. Myst.* p. 187.
- BETYNGE.** A rod, any instrument of punishment. *Prompt. Parv.*
- BEUFE.** Buff.
- BEUK.** A book. *North.*
- BEVEL.** (1) A sloped surface in masonry. Also a verb, to cut an angle. Any slope is called a *bevel* in some dialects. "Though they themselves be *bevel*," bent in an angle, *Shak. Sonn.* 121, or rather perhaps as *Kennett* explains the word in *MS. Lansd.* 1033, "to run askew in length, or depart from a true level." *Beveling*, the sloping part of a wall, *Arch.* xi. 233.
(2) A violent push or stroke. *North.*
(3) A kind of square used by masons and carpenters, moveable on a centre, that can be set to any angle. See *Cotgrave*, in v. *Buveau*.
- BEVER.** (1) An intermediate refreshment between breakfast and dinner. The term is now applied to the afternoon snack of harvestmen and other labourers, and perhaps may be explained more correctly as any refreshment taken between the regular meals. See *Beaumont and Fletcher*, i. 20; *Ford*, i. 392; *Florio*, in v. *Merénda*; *Cooper*, in v. *Antecanium*; *Stanishurst's Descr. of Ireland*, p. 18; *Nomenclator*, p. 79; *Sir John Oldcastle*, p. 42; *Howell*, sect. 43; *Middleton's Works*, iv. 427, v. 141. Sometimes refreshments of drink, or drinkings, were called *bevers*; but potations were not *bevers*, as *Mr. Dyce* asserts.
(2) To tremble; to quiver. *North.* See *Brockett and Palmer*. *Beveren* is wrongly explained "flowing" in *Syr Gawayne*, as will appear from *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 22. It is possibly from *A.-S. bifian*.
- BEVERACHE.** Drink; liquor. It was formerly the custom to drink, says one editor, when making a bargain. Is this fashion obsolete?
Athorst I was ful sore y-swonke,
The *beverache* moste nethes ben thronke.
MS. Addit. 11307, f. 95.
- BEVERAGE.** *Hearne*, gloss. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 623, explains *beverage*, "beveridge, reward, consequence," and he adds that it is "a word now in use for a refreshment between dinner and supper, and we use the word when any one pays for wearing new cloaths." That it is synonymous with *bever* appears clearly from *Holinshed, Descr. Scot.* p. 22. As to the other meaning, "beveridge money" is still demanded on the first appearance of a new suit of clothes, and a forfeit is a button cut off from them if the wearer is so injudicious as to refuse. In *Devon*, a composition of cider, water, and spice, is called *beverage*.
- BEVETENE.** Beaver?
He toc his *bevetene* hat,
With pal that was blived.
MS. Bodl. 652, f. 10.
- BEVISE.** To consider.
But for all that, zit couthe he not
Bevise himselve whiche was the beste.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 50.

BEVISH. To fall headlong. *North.*

BEVY. Properly, a company of roebucks. A flock of quails was also called a bevy, as appears from MS. Porkington 10; and Florio, in v. *Covata*, applies the term to pheasants. In an old list of companies of animals in Junii Etym. in v. *Chirre*, "a bevey of ladies" is inserted; and Grey has fully illustrated the phrase, Notes on Shakespeare, ii. 74. The fat of the roebuck and roe was called bevy-grease. See Dryden's *Twici*, p. 21; Gent. Rec. ii. 77.

BEWAILE. To cause; to compass. *Spenser.*

BEWAND. Wrapped up. *Verstegan.* (A.-S.)

BEWANNE. Collected? (A.-S.)

Thay had welthe more wane thane thay ever bewanne.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 232.

BEWAPED. Astonished.

The porter was al bewaped:

Alas! queth he, is Beves ascaped?

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 66.

BEWARED. Spent; expended. *Skinner.*

BEWE. (1) Drink; liquor.

(2) To bow; to obey. See the Thornton Romances, p. 68.

BEWED. To wed; to unite. *Fairfax.*

BEWELD. To wield. Also, to govern, to possess.

All which doo import that he was a notable giant, and a man of great stature and strength, to weare such an armour, and beweld so heavie a lance.
— *Harrison's Description of Britaine*, p. 9.

BEWENDED. Turned about. *Verstegan.*

BEWEPE. To weep; to lament. See Rom. of the Rose, 5121; Troilus and Creseide, i. 763; Hall, Henry IV. f. 13. Shakespeare also has the word.

BEWES. Boughs.

BEWET. Wet; moist.

And sadly gan biholde upon my chere,
That so was with teres alle bewet.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 285.

BEWETE. Beauty.

BEWFRAY. See *Berfrey*.

BEWGLE. A bull. *Hants.* Also an archaism, under the form *bugle*.

BEWHISPER. To whisper. *Fairfax.*

BEWHIVERED. Bewildered; frightened. *Devon.*

BEWIELD. To manage; to sway.

BEWITS. The leathers with which the bells are fastened to the legs of a hawk. According to Blome, Gent. Rec. ii. 61, the term includes the bells and leathers.

BEWLY. Shining; having a lustre. *Warw.*

BEWME. Bohemia.

And some of gret perlis were,
The newe gise of Bewme there.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 245.

BEWOND. Imposed upon; puzzled; embarrassed. (A.-S.)

BEWORD. To report.

Wee mused all what would hereof beword.

Thynne's Debate, p. 61.

BEWPERE. A companion.

BEWRAP. To wrap up; to enfold. See Hall, Richard III. f. 3.

BEWRAY. (1) To discover; to betray, but not

necessarily for bad or treacherous purposes; to accuse. (A.-S.) In very old works it occurs under the forms *beurey*, *beurie*, *beurigh*, *beurye*, &c. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 5193, 9747; Troilus and Creseide, ii. 537; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 325; Douce's Illustrations, ii. 26; First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 160; Gy of Warwike, p. 476; Anc. Poet. Tr. p. 10.

Hardely, syr, thou mayste safely to me say,
For certys y wylle the not beurye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 141.

Here ys no dwellyng for us to wonne,

We ben beuryed to the emperowre. *Ibid.* f. 167.

Tyll at the last she was aspied,

And unto the busshop she was beuryed.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 1.

(2) To defile with ordure.

BEWRECKE. Revenged. *Skinner.*

BEWTEE. Beauty. *Maundevile.*

BEWTESE. Civilities; ceremonies. *Ritson.*

BEWUNUS. Enfolded; entwined. (A.-S.)

Sithen on that like place,

To heng Jewes thei made solace;

That catelle was wo begon,

So bewunus was never non.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 23.

BEY. (1) An ornament for the neck; any ornament. (A.-S.)

That maydene, brighte als goldene bey,

Whenne scho the gesunt heved sey,

Fulle wele scho it kende.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 104.

(2) Bowed?

The wolf bey a-doun his brest,

And gon to siken harde and stronge.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276.

(3) An ox?

And as concernyng *beys*, all flete *beys*, excepte a very fewe for the howse, be sold, and mych of the stuff of howshold is conveyd away. *Wright's Monastic Letters*, p. 151.

(4) A boy. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEYAPED. Cheated. *Skinner.*

BEYATE. To beget. (A.-S.)

BEYE. (1) To aby; to revenge; to atone for. *Ritson.*

(2) To buy. (A.-S.) See Octovian, 388, 805; Gesta Rom. p. 246.

So many schulden *beys* and selle.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 81.

(3) Both. Rob. Glouc. p. 47.

(4) A bee. *Coverdale.*

BEYETE. (1) Obtaining; gaining; accomplishment. In the following passage, MS. Bodl. 294 has *bizete*. See *Besete* and *Bezete*.

His worldes joyes ben so great,

Hym thynketh of heven no *beyete*.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 23.

(2) Begotten. (A.-S.)

BEYGHED. Bowed; bent. *Weber.*

BEYKE. To beek; to warm. *Ritson.*

BEYKYNGE. Stretching. *Prompt. Parv.*

BEYLD. To protect; to shelter.

Jhesu that es hevens kyng,

Gyff us alle his blyssyng,

And *beyld* us in his boure.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 138.

BEYNE. Quickly. See Kyng Horn, 892.

Beynesse occurs in the *Prompt. Parv.* p. 113,

- translated by *Vieas*; and *deyn*, p. 29, pliant, flexible.
- BEYNSTEYLLYS.** See a curious burlesque printed in the *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 86.
- BEYRE.** Bare. So explained by Hearn, but it seems to be a misreading in *Rob. Glouc.* p. 197.
- BEYS.** Art. (*A.-S.*)
 Thou *beys* never trayed for me,
 For with me I rede the wende.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48.
- BEYSCHATT.** A bishop. This unusual form occurs in *Wright's Monastic Letters*, p. 133.
- BEYTE.** (1) A sharper. *North.*
 (2) A bait; a snare.
 Thys worlde ys but the fendys *beyte*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.
- BEYTH.** Were. (*A.-S.*)
 Alle that in the felde *beyth*
 That thys grete marvellie *seythe*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 247.
- BEYTON.** (1) Beat. *Tundale*, p. 17.
 (2) To bait. *Prompt. Parv.*
- BEZ.** Be; is. (*A.-S.*)
 The quarters wer sent to henge at four ctes,
 So is he worth be ahent, who so traytour *bez*.
Langtoft's Chron. p. 244.
- BEZONIAN.** A beggar; a scoundrel, a term of reproach frequently used by the old dramatists. (*Ital.*) See *Cotgrave*, in v. *Bisongne*; *Middleton's Works*, i. 240; *Malone's Shakespeare*, xvii. 224.
- BEZZLE.** (1) To drink hard; to tipple. *Bezzled*, besotted. Hence, to squander riotously, properly in drinking; to waste; to embezzle. See *Webster's Works*, iv. 55; *Middleton*, iii. 152; *Beaumont and Fletcher*, ii. 149.
 (2) A drunkard.
 Oh me! what odds there seemeth 'twixt their cheer
 And the swoln *bezzle* at an alehouse fire.
Hall's Satires, v. 2.
- BEZZLED.** Turned, blunted, applied to the edge of a tool. *Suffolk.*
- BEJETE.** Obtaining; accomplishment.
 So that they loste the *bejete*
 Of worships and of worldis peas.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 38.
- BI.** *Bi-* or *be-* is a very common prefix to verbs derived from the Anglo-Saxon, and has chiefly an intensative power, although it modifies the meaning in various degrees. Many verbs are no longer known except in this compound form. *Wright's gloss. to Piers Ploughman.*
- BI.** Town; village. (*Dan.*)
 Balder betn was non in *bi*,
 His name was hoten *slr Gili*.
Gy of Warwick, p. 267.
- BIACON-WEED.** The plant goosefoot. *Dorset.*
- BIALACOil.** Courteous reception. (*A.-N.*)
- BIAT.** A leather strap worn over the shoulders, a sort of drag-harness used by miners to draw the produce of the mine to the shaft. *Cotgrave* describes it "a kind of British course garment or jacket worne loose over other apparrell."
- BIAZ.** In a sloping manner. *Biace*, a slope, a bias. *Hollyband.* *Palsgrave* has, "*byas* of an hose, bias."
- BIB.** (1) To drink. *North.* A common term.

- Cf. Thynne's Debate*, p. 58; *Chester Plays*, i. 124. *Bibactis*, drunkenness, occurs in the *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 418; and *Florio* says, *bibbe* is a child's term for drink, in v. *Bombo*
- (2) A fish, *gadus barbatus*.
- BIBBED.** Drunk. *Chaucer.*
- BIBBER.** (1) A drinker. *Nares.*
 (2) To tremble. *Kent.* This seems to be merely another form of *bever*, q. v.
- BIBBLE.** To drink; to tipple. *West.* *Skelton* uses the term, i. 112, spelt *bybyll*. Hence *bibbler*, a tippler. *Forby* explains *bibble*, "to eat like a duck, gathering its food from water, and taking up both together." Hence *bibble-babble*, inconsistent chatter or nonsense, a term which occurs in *Shakespeare*, and several other writers. See *Billingaly's Brachy-Martyrologia*, 1657, p. 203; *Brit. Bibl.* iv. 272.
- BIBLE.** A great book. (*A.-N.*) The term was constantly used without any reference to the Scriptures. There are several superstitions that have reference to the Bible; perhaps the most remarkable is the method of divination by Bible and key, a curious instance of which has occurred very recently, and is described in the *Times*, March 2d, 1844. An account of the ceremony is given by *Forby*, ii. 398.
- BIBLE-CLERKSHIP.** A very ancient scholarship in the Universities, so called because the student who was promoted to that office was enjoined to read the Bible at meal-times.
- BICACHE.** To deceive. *Bicaught*, deceived. See *Kyng Alisaunder*, 258, 4815; *Sevyn Sages*, 266, 2188; *Kyng of Tars*, 489; *Wright's Anecd. Lit.* p. 90; *Arthur and Merlin*, p. 12, *bicaught*.
 What man that the wedde schalle,
 Than is he nought *bicaught*.
The Goode Wif, p. 13.
- BICANE.** A kind of grape. *Skinner.*
- BI-CAS.** By chance.
- BICCHE.** A bitch. (*A.-N.*)
- BICH.** Pitch.
 Ase-tit he let felle a led
 Ful of *bich* and of *beematon*,
 And hot led let felle thereon.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 126.
- BI-CHARRID.** Overturned; deceived. (*A.-S.*)
 See the example under *Amarrid*, and *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 278.
- BICHAUNTE.** To enchant?
 And the heldest to *bichauante*
 Yong mannes love for to haunte.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 28.
- BICHE.** A kind of fur, the skin of the female deer.
- BICHED-BONES.** Dica. The term occurs in *Chaucer*, *Cant. T.* 12590, the MSS. reading differently. See *Tyrwhitt's notes*, p. 277; *Towneley Myst.* p. 241.
- BICHE-SONE.** A term of reproach, still used in the transposed form. See some curious Latin lines, in which *bicheson* occurs, in *Lelandi ltn.* vi. 130.
Biche-son / thou drawest smik,
 Thou schalt abigge it y-wis!
Arthur and Merlin, p. 313

BICIS. Vices. *Apol. Loll.*

BICK. A wooden bottle or cask in which beer is carried into the harvest fields. *Norf.*

BICKER. (1) To fight; to quarrel; to act with hostility. See *Bikere*.

(2) To clatter; to hasten. *North.*

(3) A short race. *North.*

(4) A small wooden dish, made of staves and hoops like a tub. *North.* Also a tumbler glass, in which sense it is merely another form of *beaker*, q. v.

BICKERMENT. Conflict.

BICKORN. An anvil with a bickern, or beak-iron. See *Arch.* xvii. 292; *Howell*, sect. 51.

BI-CLEPT. Embraced. (*A.-S.*)

Everich other with scheld *biclept*,
And fro other dentes kept.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 292.

And sodeynely, er sche it wiste,

Biclepts in armis he hire kiste.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.

BICLOSED. Enclosed.

The knyght in the mede hadde o maner,
Al *biclosed* with o river. *Sevyn Sages*, 722.

BICLUPPES. Translated by *eolc* in the Cambridge MS. of Walter de Bibblesworth, *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 83. Embraces?

BICOLLEDE. Blackened.

He made foule chere,
And *bicollede* is swere. *Kyng Horn*, 1072.

BICOMEN. Became. (*A.-S.*)

BICORNED. Double-horned. See *Richardson*, and *Brome's Songs*, ed. 1661, p. 194.

BID. (1) To invite. Still used in the North, especially with reference to an invitation to a funeral, which is termed a *bidding*. Two or four people, called *bidders*, are sent about to invite the friends, and distribute the mourning. To "bid the base," to challenge an encounter, originally at the game of prisoner's base, but applied in various ways.

(2) To pray. *North.* To bid the beads, to say prayers. Also, to entreat, as in *Ellis's Met.* *Rom.* iii. 165.

(3) Both. *Skinner*.

BID-ALE. The invitation of friends to drink ale at the house of some poor man, who thereby hopes a charitable distribution for his relief; still in use in the west of England. *Blount*, ed. 1691. The custom is still in vogue in some parts of the country at weddings, when a collection is frequently made for a portionless bride.

BIDAWETH. Dawns; breaks.

Ther is no day whiche hem *bidaweth*,
No more the sunne than the mone.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 139.

BIDCOCK. The water-rail. *Drayton*.

BIDDABLE. Obedient; tractable. *North.*

BIDDE. See *Bede*. (*A.-S.*)

BIDDER. A petitioner. (*A.-S.*)

BIDDING-PRAYER. The prayer for the souls of benefactors in Popish times, said before the sermon. The form may be seen in *Rob. Glouc.* *Chron.* p. 624.

BIDDY. (1) A louse. *North.*

(2) A chicken. *Var. dial.*

BIDDY-BASE. Prisoner's base. *Linc. Kennet*, MS. Lansd. 1033, gives the term *bitty-base* for this game; and *billy-base* is sometimes heard.

BIDDY'S-EYES. The pansy. *Somerset.*

BIDE. (1) To dwell; to remain; to abide. *Var. dial.* "In the fyld *byddythe* he," *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 22.

(2) To wait; to bear; to endure. *Var. dial.* "Bydene," borne, obeyed, *Plumpton Correspondence*, p. 108.

(3) To require. *North.*

BIDELVE. To bury. (*A.-S.*) See the *Sevyn Sages*, 1374; *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 116.

No schal ther never no justise
The *bidelve* on ony wise.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 39.

BIDENE. See *Bedene*. Cf. *Langtoft*, p. 45; *Minot's Poems*, p. 15.

BIDE-OWE. Explained by *Kennett*, MS. Lansd. 1033, "to be punished, or suffer punishment." Ray says, *pœnas dare*, and it is given by Browne as current in his time in Norfolk. It may possibly have some connexion with *bidowe*, q. v.

BIDET. A small horse. (*Fr.*)

BID-HOOK. A kind of hook belonging to a boat. See *Dekker's Knights Conjuring*, p. 43.

BIDOWE. A kind of lance. (*A.-N.*)

A *bidows* or a baselard
He berith be his side.

Piers Ploughman, p. 540.

BI-DRAVELEN. To slobber; to slaver. (*A.-S.*)

BID-STAND. A highwayman. *Jonson*.

BIE. (1) To suffer; to abide. (*A.-S.*)

(2) With.

(3) A collar for the neck; a bracelet.

Beisautes, bies of goolde, broches and rynges.

MS. Cott. Vespas. E. xvi. f. 82.

BIEL. Shelter. *North.*

BIELDE. To dwell; to inhabit.

Brynnex in Burgoyne thy burghes so ryche,

And brittenes thi baronage that *bieldes* tharein.

Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 66.

BIENDES. Bonds.

Thare he was in *biendes* strongue,
Fram that was Eastur dal.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 157.

BIENFAIT. A benefit. (*A.-N.*) Spelt also *bienfete*, and *byenfaytte*. Cf. *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 103, 114; *Brit. Bibl.* iv. 352.

BIEN-venu. A welcome. (*A.-N.*)

With that Constaunce anone prayende,
Spake to her lorde that he abide,
So that sche may to-fore ride
To ben upone hys *bien venu*.

Gower, Cantao. MS. f. 29.

BIER. The Redeemer. *Ps. Cott.*

BIERDEZ. Ladies.

Thane the balefulle *bierdez* bownes to the erthe,
Kneland and cryande, and clappide theire handez.

Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 65.

BIERNE. A man; a noble.

Than the Emperour Irus was angerde at his herte
For oure valyant *biernes* siche prowessche had
wonnene.

Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 74.

BIEST. A small protuberance, more particularly applied to that on the stem of trees. *Suffolk.*

BI-FALLEN. To befall; to happen. (*A.-S.*)
And whanne this tokenis ben *bisfalle*,
Alle sodeyneliche the stone schalle falle.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 37.

BIFOLD. Folded. *Weber.* See *byfold* in Ellis's Met. Rom. iii. 289.

BIFOLE. To make a fool of.
That they ne schulde not *bifole*
Here wit upon none erthely werkis.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 31.

BIFOREN. Before. (*A.-S.*)

BIFORMED. Double formed. (*Lat.*) See Topsell's History of Serpents, p. 25.

BIG. (1) To build. (*A.-S.*) The same variation takes place in the meaning of this word as in *bielde*, which properly signifies the same. To remain, to continue, is the explanation of it in Minot's Poems, pp. 29, 33; Langtoft, pp. 330, 339. "Edificare, to *byggen*," MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 71.

(2) A particular kind of barley. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says "poor lean barley."

(3) In Somersetshire obtains the phrase *big-and-big*, very large, full big.

BIGATE. Birth. (*A.-S.*)
So that on an even late,
The devel sche taught hir *bigate*.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 27.

And al he held ther the king
Of his *bigate*, of his bereing. *Ibid. p. 53.*

BIGEGED. Besieged. It occurs in Langtoft, p. 119, but may be a misreading.

BIG-END. The greater part.

BI-GERNYN. To ensnare. (*A.-S.*)

BI-GETEN. Begot. (*A.-S.*)

BIG-FRESH. Very tipsy. *North.*

BIGGAYNE. A nun. *Palsgrave.*

BIGGE. (1) A bridge. *Havelok.*

(2) To buy. *Weber.*

(3) A pap; a teat. *Essex.* Gifford, a native of Essex, introduces the word in his Dialogue on Witches, 1603. The *bigge* is one of the names of the hare in a curious poem in Reliq. Antiq. i. 133.

BIGGED. Built.

Whenne erthe appone erthe hase *bigged* up his bowtris,
Thane schalle erthe for erthe suffire scharpe stowrrys.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 279.

BIGGEN. (1) To enlarge. *Fairfax.*

(2) To begin. *Hearne.*

(3) To recover and get up after an accouchement. *North.*

(4) A kind of close cap, which bound the forehead strongly, used for young children to assist nature in closing the sutures of the skull. The term is now used only for a child's cap. Shakespeare seems to have meant by it any coarse kind of night-cap. It appears also to have been part of the appropriated dress of barristers at law; or it might be the scientific undress, like the velvet nightcap of our grandfathers. *Nares.* Kennett, in his Glossary, p. 29, says, "a cap with two long ears worn by young children and girls is now called a

biggin." Cotgrave seems to attach a different meaning to the word, in v. *Agneliere.* Cf. Nash's Pierce Penniless, p. 11; Florio, in v. *Beghino*, who spells it *bighin.*

BIGGER. A builder. (*A.-S.*)
Stone that *biggers* forsooke
Is made in heved on the nooke.
MS. Bodl. 921, f. 1.

BIGHES. Jewels; female ornaments. It is sometimes used in a figurative sense; "she is all in her *bighes* to-day," i. e. best humour, best graces, &c. *East.* The term is also an archaism. See *Be, bie*, &c.

BIGHT. Any corner; anything folded or doubled. *Chesh.*

BIGINE. A nun. *Chaucer.*

BIGING. A building. *Minot.*

BI-GINNEN. To begin. (*A.-S.*)

BIGIRDLE. A girdle worn round the loins, sometimes used for carrying money, whence the term is also applied to a purse. (*A.-S.*)

BIGIRT. Girded. (*A.-S.*)
Gil cam on a day fram hunting,
Therl Amis and Tirri the ying,
And mo than an hundred knight,
With swerd *bigirt*, y you plight.
Gy of Warwike, p. 240.

BIGLY. (1) Loudly; deeply; severely; boldly; strongly. Cf. Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 68.
Mene lepen to anone and lokkedn the gates,
Barredde hem *bygly* with barres of Iren.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 115.

(2) Pleasant; delightful. Cf. Le Bone Florence of Rome, 220, 1486, 1681.
A *biglye* blesse heare will I bulde.
Chester Plays, l. 9.

BIGNING. Enlarging. *Fairfax.*

BIGOLD. Chrysanthemum. *Gerard.*

BIGONNE. Went. *Hearne.*

BIGRADDEN. Bewept; lamented. (*A.-S.*)
See Kyng Alisaunder, 5175; Sevyng Sages, 1518, *bigrad.*

BIGRAVE. Engraved.
Of werkman schipe it was *bigrave*,
Of suche werke as it schulde have.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 55.

BIGRAVEN. Buried.
At Winchester, withouten les,
Ther that king *bigraven* wes.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 5.

BIGRYPETH. Seizes; includes.
The whiche undir the heven cope,
As fer as strecceth any grounde,
Bigrypeth alle this erthe rounde.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 196.

BIHALVE. To divide into two parts or companies. (*A.-S.*) *Biheleve*, behalf, Sevyng Sages, 325.

BIHEDDE. Beheaded. (*A.-S.*)

BI-HELOD. Beheld.

BI-HEST. To promise. (*A.-S.*)

BIHEVEDED. Beheaded. *Weber.* See also Legendæ Catholicæ, p. 201.

BIHEWE. To hew stones. (*A.-S.*)

BIHIGHT. Promised. (*A.-S.*)

BI-HOLDEN. To behold. (*A.-S.*)

BI-HOTEN. To promise. (*A.-S.*)

BI-HYNDE. Behind. (*A.-S.*)

BIJEN. Truly. *Yorksh.*

BIKE. A nest. Still in use for a bees' nest in a wild state.

A byke of waspes bredde in his nose.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 109.

BIKECHE. To deceive. (*A.-S.*) This form occurs in the *Sevyn Sages*, 1121.

BIKED. Fought. *Weber.*

BI-KENNEN. To commit to. (*A.-S.*) We have already had *be-kenne*, q. v. Cf. *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 31, 154; *Langtoft*, pp. 123, 274; *Havelok*, 1268, explained *betoken*.

*And whil he slepte, kut his here
With hir sheres worthe her hende,
And to his foos him bikende.*

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 45.

BIKERE. To skirmish; to fight; to quarrel. Also a substantive, a quarrel. (*A.-S.*) Cf. *Leg. Wom.* 2650; *Piers Ploughman*, p. 429; *Minot's Poems*, p. 51; *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 206.

*And for she loveth me out of biker,
Of my love she may be siker.*

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 87.

BI-KNOWEN. To know; to recognize; to acknowledge. (*A.-S.*) Cf. *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 13, 45, 370, 404; *Sevyn Sages*, 2689. *Pret. s. bi-knewe. Part. pa. bi-knowe.*

*Of his covenant he was biknawe,
And made Angys half felawe.*

Arthour and Merlin, p. 17.

*She moste there by-know the dede,
Or fynde a man for hyr to fight.*

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 99.

BIL. A fish of the cod kind. *Ash.*

BILAD. Brought. (*A.-S.*)

*Withouten mete or driuke that day
In sorwe he was bilad.*

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 104.

BILANDER. A small ship.

BILAPPED. Wrapped up; surrounded. Cf. *Amis and Amiloun*, 1014; *Sevyn Sages*, 2210.

*And soo I hangyd on the crosse, and on all sides
I was bylapped wyth the moost bytter sorowes of
dethe.—Carton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.*

BILASH. To flog.

BILAVE. To remain. (*A.-S.*) Cf. *Sevyn Sages*, 161; *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 75. *Bylaft*, *Ywayne and Gawin*, 35.

BILAYE. To besiege. Cf. *Sevyn Sages*, 2752; *Rob. Glouc.* p. 519; *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 14.

*And sax monethes he it bilay aplight,
That nothing winne he it no might.*

Rouland and Vernagu, p. 7.

BILBERRIES. Whortleberries. *Var. dial.*

BILBO. A Spanish word, so called from Bilboa, the place of manufacture. A swordsman was sometimes termed a bilbo-man, as in *Beaumont and Fletcher*, ii. 331. *Drayton*, in a marginal note to his *Battaile of Agin-Court*, p. 10, says that bilbo-blades are "accounted of the best temper;" and *Shakespeare* compares Master Slender to one on account of his thinness. They were often made of latén metal.

BILBOCATCH. A bilboquet. *East.* This is the children's toy generally known as *cup and ball*.

BILBOES. A kind of stocks used at sea for the purpose of punishing offenders. See *Howell*, sect. 6; *Malone's Shakespeare*, vii. 485. A wooden piece of machinery, used for confining the head of sheep, is also so called.

The pore feloe was put into the bilboes, he being the first upon whom any punyshment was shewd.

MS. Addit 5008

BILCOCK. The water-rail. *North.*

BILD. A building. (*A.-S.*)

*Y se som men purchas and make gret byld,
Areyse high towris and gret wallis.*

MS. Laud. 416, f. 45.

BILDER. (1) A mallet with a long handle used for breaking clods. *North.*

(2) A builder. (*A.-S.*) "The bilder oak," the oak used in building.

BILDERS. A kind of water-cresses, mentioned by *Elyot*, in v. *Laver*.

BILE. (1) A boil. (*A.-S.*) The genuine word, and still used in the provincial dialects. It is found in the early editions of *Shakespeare*, and in most early writers.

(2) Guile? *Byle*, to beguile, *Audelay's Poems*, p. 28.

For no man of his counselle knoweth,

It is alle bile undir the wynges.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 108.

BI-LEDE. To lead about. (*A.-S.*)

BILEF. Quickly; suddenly. *Weber.*

BILEIGHE. To bely. So explained in gloss. to *Sir Tristrem*, p. 239.

BILET. A willow plantation. *Salop.*

BILEVE. (1) To leave; to quit. See *Kyng Alisaunder*, 5311; *Warton's Hist. Poet.* ii. 5; *Legendæ Catholicæ*, p. 164; *Rob. Glouc.* 470; *Langtoft*, p. 153; *Black's Cat. of Arundel MSS.* p. 108; *Sir Degrevant*, 1885.

And many a malde in grene and tender age

Bilefte were sool in that grete rage. MS. Digby 230.

(2) To remain; to stay. See *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 10897; *Troilus and Creseide*, iii. 624; *Sevyn Sages*, 568; *Minot's Poems*, p. 10; *Rob. Glouc.* p. 17; *Kyng Alisaunder*, 4468.

God late us never byleve in synne,

With hert that es so strange.

MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 140.

BILGE. To indent. *Somerset.*

BILIBRE. Two pounds. *Wickliffe.*

BILID. Mad; distracted. *Somerset.*

BI-LIEN. To calumniate. (*A.-S.*)

BILIMEDEN. Deprived of limbs. *Bilemed* occurs in *Rob. Glouc.* p. 471; *bylyme*, p. 301.

The knyghtes of the table rounde

Mani ther slough in litel stounde,

And bilimeden and feld of hors

Mani hethen orped cors.

Arthour and Merlin, p. 214.

BILINE. Quickly. Perhaps *bilive*; but it rhymes with *chine* in *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 236.

BILIORS. Billiards. *Arch.* xiv. 253.

BILITHE. An image. *Verstegan.*

BILIVE. Belief. (*A.-S.*)

And that is sothe that I seye;

In that bilive I wol bothe lyve and dye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 18.

BILK. Nothing. A cant term, ridiculed by Ben Jonson, vi. 136. Blount says, "bilk is said to be an Arabick word, and signifies *nothing*: cribbage-players understand it best." Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 85.

BILL. (1) A kind of pike or halbert, formerly carried by the English infantry, and afterwards the usual weapon of watchmen. Soldiers armed with bills were sometimes called *bills*. A bill-hook is still called a *bill* in some parts of the country.

(2) A letter. *Chaucer*. A petition was formerly called a *bill*, as also an advertisement set up against a wall, post, or any public place. The placards of public challengers were so called, whence came the phrase of *setting up bills*, Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

(3) A promontory.

BILLABLE. Liable to having a bill preferred by law? See the Egerton Papers, p. 234.

BILLAMENTS. Ornaments. Explained by Baret, Alvearie, 1580, "the attire or ornaments of a woman's head or necke." It is generally glossed *habiliments*, which is hardly correct. See Dodsley's Old Plays, ii. 224; Heywood's Rape of Lucrece, p. 58; Planché's Costume, p. 249; Cotgrave, in v. *Doreure*, *Dorlot*; Burnet's Ref. Records, p. 171.

BILLARD. A bastard capon. *Sussex*.

BILLERE. Bursula, *bot*.

BILLET. (1) The coal-fish.

(2) The game of tip-cat. *Derbysh*.

(3) A stick; a cudgel. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

(4) A small quantity of half-threshed corn, bound up into sheaves or bundles. *West*.

BILLETINGS. The ordure of the fox.

BILLING. Working. *Yorksh*. This term is found in Meriton's Yorkshire Ale, p. 91; Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BILLINGSGATE. A fish-market in London, the sellers at which have long been proverbial for coarse language, so that low abuse is often termed *talking Billingsgate*.

BILLMAN. A man who cuts faggots. See Hollyband and Cotgrave, in v. *Bouscheron*. Formerly a soldier who was armed with a *bill*, as in Hall's Union, Henry IV. f. 13.

BILLY. (1) A bull. *I. Wight*.

(2) A bundle of wheat-straw. *Somerset*.

(3) A brother; a young fellow, a term of endearment. *North*.

(4) A removal, or flying off. This term is used by boys when playing at marbles, and refers to shifting the place of a marble.

BILLY-BITER. The black-cap. *North*. The long-tailed tit is called a *billy-featherpoke*.

BILLY-WIX. An owl. *East*.

BILOKE. Fastened; locked. (*A.-S.*) The MS. Ashmole 39, f. 39, more correctly reads *whom* for *whanne* in the following passage.

Thorow the fulfyllinge of the Holy Gost,
Thereinne *biloke*, whanne sche lovid most.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4.

BI-LOWEN. To bend; to bow. (*A.-S.*)

BILTER. The water-rail. *North*.

BILYVE. Food. (*A.-S.*)

BIM-BOM. The sound of bells. *Var. dial.* Hence anything hanging in the manner of a bell-clapper is so called.

Here I, great Tom,

Sing loudly *bim-bom*. *Mother Hubbard, a burlesque.*

BIMEBY. By and by. *Somerset*.

BI-MELDE. To inform against. (*A.-S.*)

Dame, God the for-ȝelde,

Bote on that thou me nout *bi-melde*.

Wright's Anecd. Lit. p. 3.

BI-MENE. To lament; to pity; to bemoan.

Biment, bemoaned. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Reliq. An-

tiq. ii. 121; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 86;

Gy of Warwike, pp. 5, 18; Layle Freine, 298;

Kyng of Tars, 1088; Rom. of the Rose, 2667.

Bymenyng, moaning, Kyng Alisaunder, 534.

Occasionally, to mean, as in Havelok, 1259;

Gesta Rom. p. 5; Piers Ploughman, p. 13.

And sche bigan him to *bimene*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 48.

BIMINDE. Mourned; lamented. *Wickliffe*.

Baber has *bimorniden*.

BIN. (1) Been; are; were; is. *Var. dial.* It also occurs in several of our old dramatists.

(2) Because. *Somerset*.

BIND. (1) A name given by miners to any indurated argillaceous substance.

(2) A lot of eels. *Skinner*. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, two hundred and fifty.

(3) A hop-stalk. *South*.

(4) Anything that binds. *East*.

BIND-CORN. Buck-wheat.

BIND-DAYS. The days on which tenants were obliged to reap their lord's corn at harvest-time. Apparently the same as *bedrepes*, q. v.

BINDEN. To bind. (*A.-S.*)

BINDING. (1) A hazel rod or thorn, two or three yards long, so called because used for binding the hedge-tops. *North*.

(2) The tiring of a hawk. *Blome*.

BINDING-COURSE. The top course of hay which is put on before it is bound on the cart with a rope. *North*.

BINDING-DAY. The second Tuesday after Easter, called also Binding-Tuesday.

BIND-WEED. The wild convolvulus.

BINEBY. By and by. *North*. Moor gives *bine-bine* in the same sense.

BINETHEN. Beneath. (*A.-S.*)

BING. (1) To begin to turn sour, said of milk. *Chesh*.

(2) Away. *Decker*. A cant term, explained by Grose *to go*. See also Earle's Microcosmography, p. 255.

(3) A superior kind of lead. *Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.*

(4) A bin. *Var. dial.* "Bynge" occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 36.

BINGE. To soak a vessel in water so as to prevent its leaking. *Linc*.

BINGER. Tipsy. *Linc*.

BING-STEAD. The place where ore is deposited. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says "the hole or mouth of the furnace in which the fuel is put is call'd the *bing* of the furnace."

It is termed *bing-place* in some verses quoted by Blount, in v. *Bergmuth*; and also *bing-hole*.
BI-NIME. To take away. (*A.-S.*) Cf. Gy of Warwike, p. 136. *Synonymynge*, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 52.

Than alle his ten brethren therfore hateden hime,
 That our Loverd wold habben I-do mai no man binime.
MS. Bodl. 662, f. 2.

BINK. A bench. *North.* According to Kennett, the *bink* of a coal-pit is "the subterraneous vault in a mine." See his glossary, *MS. Lansd. 1033*, and *dynke*, in the first sense. Towneley *Myst.* p. 317.

Ane ityne dynke thay made with strenghe,
 Fyftene cubetes it was one lenghe.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 128.

BINNE. Within. (*A.-S.*)

BINNICK. A minnow. *Somerset.*

BINT. Bound. *Skinner.*

BIPARTED. Parted in two.

BI-QU'ASSHEN. To crush to pieces. (*A.-S.*)

BIQUATH. Bequeathed. *Hearne.*

BIRAFTE. Bereft. (*A.-S.*)

That verily his discrecion
 Was him birafte to conclusoun.

MS. Digby 230.

BIRAU3TE. Taken away. (*A.-S.*)

Only for lak that his beinis brytte

Weren me birauzte thorow the cloudy mone.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6.

BIRCHING-LANE. To send a person to Birch-ing-lane, a proverbial phrase for ordering him to be whipped or otherwise punished. It was formerly a place for buying second-hand or ready-made clothes. *Nares.* See *Hawkins' Engl. Dram.* iii. 267.

BIRD. (1) A lady. (*A.-S.*) The term is very common in early English poetry, and is occasionally applied to the other sex, as in *Amis and Amiloun*, 15.

His ost spae and gaf answere,
 And jede forth with the bird so bold.

Leg. Cathol. p. 36.

(2) Buried. *Leg. Cath.* p. 121.

(3) The pupil of the eye, or perhaps the little reflected image on the retina, or that of a very near spectator reflected from the cornea. *East.*

(4) An egg is said to be "dead of bird," when the chicken dies very shortly before the period of hatching. *East.*

(5) Any pet animal. *Kent.*

(6) Bread. *Exmoor.*

BIRD-BATTING. A method of catching birds at night with a net and light, described in *Strutt's Sports*, p. 38. See also *Aubrey's Wilts*, *Royal Soc. MS.* p. 30.

BIRD-BOLT. (1) A short thick arrow with a broad flat end, used to kill birds without piercing, by the mere force of the blow. *Nares.*

(2) The burbot.

BIRD-BOY. A boy who frightens birds from the corn. *Var. dial.*

BIRD-CALL. A small whistle used to imitate the call of birds. See *Blome's Gent. Rec.* ii. 122.

BIRDER. A bird-catcher. *South.*

BIRD-EYED. Near-sighted. *Jonson.*

BIRDING. Bird-catching. *Var. dial.*

BIRD'S-EYE. Germander speedwell.

BIRDS'-MEAT. Haws. *Somerset.*

BIRE. A stall; a cowhouse. See *Arch.* xvii. 203; *Bullein's Dialogue*, 1573, p. 4.

BI-REDE. To counsel. (*A.-S.*) See Gy of Warwike, p. 118; *Hartshorne's Met. Tales*, p. 98. *Byradden*, *Chronicle of England*, 40.

BIREDE. Buried. *Arch.* xxix. 130.

BIRELAY. A virelay. (*A.-N.*)

And eek he can carollis make,
 Rondealle, balade, and birelay.

Gower, MS. Cantab. f. 56.

BI-REPE. To bind. (*A.-S.*)

BI-REVE. To hereave. (*A.-S.*)

BI-REWE. To rue. (*A.-S.*)

BIRFUL. Roaring. *Ritson.*

BIRGAND. A wild goose. *Cocker.*

BIRGEN. A grave. *Verategan.*

BIRIEL. Burial. See *Leg. Cath.* p. 203. The more usual meaning is *grave*, as *beriel*, q. v.

BIRK. A birch-tree. *North.* See *Davies' York Records*, p. 274 (?); *Perceval*, 773.

BIRL. A rattling noise. *North.*

BIRLADY. By our Lady. *North.* A very common elliptical form in our old writers.

BIRLE. To pour out; to draw wine. (*A.-S.*) See *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 13; *Skelton*, ii. 167; *Robson's Met. Rom.* p. 80.

BIRLED. Powdered; spangled. *Huloet.*

BIRLER. The master of the revels at a bidding-wedding in Cumberland, perhaps from *birle*, one of his duties being to superintend the refreshments.

BIRNY. A cuirass, coat of mail.

BIRR. Force; violence; impetus; any rapid whirling motion. *North.* It is applied to the whizzing of any missile violently thrown, as in *Wicliffe*, *Apoc.* xviii. The noise of partridges when they spring is called *birring*.

Alle is borne at a byrre to Burdewe haven.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. 5. f. 100.

And whenne the brigg was alle redy, he hadde his knyghtes wende over apon it, bot whenne thay saw the grete tever ryne so swiftly, and with so grete a byrre, thay drow thame that the brygge schulde falle.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 15.

BIRRET. A hood. *Skinner.*

BIRSE. A bristle. *North.*

BIRSEL. To roast; to broil. *North.*

BIRT. A kind of turbot. See *Ordinances and Regulations*, pp. 175, 181, 182; *Harrison's Description of England*, p. 224. *Huloet* has "*byrte fyshe, rhombus*."

BIRTH. A place; a station. *Var. dial.*

BIRTHDOM. Birthright. *Shak.*

BIRTHE-MEN. Men of birth or condition. (*A.-S.*)

BIRTHENE. A burden. (*A.-S.*)

BIRTLE. (1) Brittle. *East.*

(2) A summer apple. *Yorksh.*

BIRYE. A city, a town. *Ps. Cott.*

BIRYNG. Burial. *Nug. Poet.* p. 3.

BIS. A delicate blue colour; but the term is frequently applied to a silk of fine texture, and to other colours, black or dark grey. *Roqueforte* explains *byse*, "sorte d'étoffe de soie," which is clearly the meaning of the term in

Chron. Vilodun. p. 34, "under a curtull of purpur *byse*;" Launfal, 284, "i-heled with purpur *bys*," Lybeaus Disconus, 2071; Wright's Lyric Poetry, pp. 30, 35, Ballad of Patient Griseldi, "instead of *bis* and purest pall;" Gesta Rom. pp. 33, 207, 210; Middleton's Works, v. 558; Peck's Works, ii. 228. "Purple and *biss*" are mentioned together by Mapes, MS. Bodl. 851, f. 35. See also Florio, in v. *Azur-rino*.

The kynges of erthe that han don laccherie with her, and han lyvid in delites, whanne thei schullyn as the smoke of her breunyng, stonoyng afer wepyng and weylyng and seying, *alas! alas!* that grete cite that was clothd with *biss* and porpur, and brasil, and overgyld with gold and precious stouys!

Wimbetun's Sermon, 1388, MS. Hatton 57, p. 18.

BI-SAL. Saw fit, thought fit. *Hearne*. See *Bysay*, Rob. Glouc. p. 192, and *by-sayen*, Kyng Alisaunder, 4605. In the latter instance, the Bodl. MS. reads *beseighen*.

BISCAN. A finger-glove. *Devon*.

BISCHEDITH. Overfloweth. *Baber*.

BISCHET. Shut up. (*A.-S.*) See Octovian, 1280; Arthur and Merlin, p. 23; Piers Ploughman, p. 405.

BI-SCHYNETIL. Shines upon. (*A.-S.*)

BISCORE. Immediately.

BI-SCOT. A fine, the nature of which is described by Blount, in v. It was imposed on the owners of marsh lands for not keeping them in proper repair.

BISCUIT. A plain cake as distinguished from a richer one. A seed-biscuit is a plain cake made either with seeds or plums. *Sussex*.

BI-SE. To look about; to behold. (*A.-S.*)

BI-SEGGEN. To reproach; to insult. (*A.-S.*)

BI-SEKEN. To beseech. (*A.-S.*) Also *bi-sechen*. See Piers Ploughman, p. 18; Langtoft, p. 73; Havelok, 2994.

BISELET. A carpenter's tool.

BI-SEMEN. To appear. (*A.-S.*)

BISEN. Blind. (*A.-S.*)

Thai met a *bisen* mon tho,
And him thei duden bede
To take that on ende of that tre
To go the better spede.

Cureur Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 102.

BI-SENDE. Sent to. (*A.-S.*) See Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 524. *Bisent*, Langtoft, p. 309, explained by Hearne, *beseeched*.

BI-SETTEN. To place; to set. (*A.-S.*)

BISEXT. Leap-year. (*Lat.*)

BISGEE. A kind of mattock, with a short handle, calculated so as to serve both for a pick-axe and a common axe. *West*.

BISH. A bishop. *Hearne*.

BI-SHEREWEN. To curse. (*A.-S.*)

He semeth to be ryȝte welȝe thewid,
And ȝit his herte is alle *bi-screwid*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

BI-SHETTEN. To shut up. (*A.-S.*)

BISHOP. (1) Milk that is burnt in the pan is said in the northern counties to be *bishopped*, or sometimes that "the bishop has set his foot in it." Perhaps the best explanation is

that given by Tyndale, quoted in Jamieson, suppl. i. 92.

(2) A pinafore or bib. *Warro*.

(3) To produce artificial marks on a horse's tooth, for the purpose of deceiving as to its age. *Var. dial*.

(4) A lady-bird, which also goes by the name of *bishop-barnabee*, *bishop-benebee*, and *bishop-benetre*. Florio, in v. *Farfalla*, "a fie that hovering about a candle burnes it selfe, of some called a *bishop*," which is probably a smaller insect.

(5) Florio gives one of the meanings of *Fungo*, "that fry round in a burning candle called the *bishop*."

(6) To water the balls, a term used by printers.

(7) To confirm. *North*. See Stanhurst's Description of Ireland, p. 27.

And also withln the fyfte jere,
Do that thei *bischoped* were.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 2.

BISHOPPING. Confirmation. *East*. See early instances in Arch. xxv. 498; Pilkington's Works, p. 553; Cotgrave, in v. *Confirmation*.

BISHOP'S-FINGER. A guide-post, so called, according to Pegge, because it shows the right way but does not go.

BISIE. Busy. (*A.-S.*)

BISIED. Agitated. *Gaw*.

BISILKE. See the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, "*bailke* the groce conteynng xii. dosen peces, x. s."

BI-SITTEN. To beset. (*A.-S.*)

BISK. (1) A term at tennis, a stroke allowed to the weaker party to equalize the players. See Howell, sect. 28.

(2) To rub over with an inky brush. See the new edition of Boucher, in v.

(3) Broth made by boiling several kinds of flesh together.

I had scarce pronounced them, but I found the odor of the most admirable *bisk* that ever turn'd into Dives his nostrils. *A Comical History of the World in the Moon*, 1659.

BISKY. A biscuit. *West*.

BISMARE. Infamy; reproach; disgrace. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 82, 413; Chaucer, Cant. T. 3963; Launfal, 923; Kyng Alisaunder, 648; Gy of Warwike, pp. 126, 215; Rob. Glouc. pp. 12, 145; Walter Mapes, p. 342. Also a substantive, a shameless person, *bysmare*, Cov. Myst. pp. 140, 217, in which sense it occurs in Douglas, quoted by Jamieson.

Thai seyð he schuld nought have
Bot strokes and *bismare*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 73.

And he that broughȝe here to that *bysmare*,
For here foly he shal answere.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 49.

BISME. An abyss; a pit.

BISNE. (1) A blind person. (*A.-S.*)

Thou, as a litille *bime*, a dwerghc, a halfe manne, and orter of alle menne, deyrand to over-passe thi litte ilnesse, ryste as a mouse crepes out of hir hole. *Life of Alexander*, Lincoln MS. f. 7.

(2) An example. (*A.-S.*)

Tharefore the es better amend the of thi mys-
dedis, than we take swilke wreke appone the that
other mene take *bisne* therby. *MS. Lincoln A. i.*
17, f. 9.

BI-SNEWID. Covered with snow. (*A.-S.*)

And as a busche whiche is *bi-snewid*,
Here berdis weren hore and white.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.

BISOKNE. Delay; sloth. *Hearne.*

BISON. A bull.

BI-SOWED. Sowed; stitched. (*A.-S.*)

The ded body was *bi-sowed*

In cloth of golde, and leyde therinne.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 236.

BI-SPAT. Spat upon. *Wickliffe.*

BI-SPEKE. To counsel. *Weber.* It also occurs
in the sense of, to speak, to accuse.

BISPEL. A term of reproach. *Cumb. Kennett,*
MS. Lansd. 1033, says "a notorious knave or
rascall." In some counties a natural child is
so called.

BI-SPEREN. To lock up. (*A.-S.*)

BI-SPRENGDE. Sprinkled. (*A.-S.*) *Bysprent,*
scattered, *Skelton, ii. 403.*

The childe clothes that were gode,

Al a *bi-sprengde* with that blode.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 16.

BISS. A hind. (*A.-N.*) See a list of beasts in
Reliq. Antiq. i. 154.

BISSCHADEWETH. Shades. (*A.-S.*)

The grete bough that over him is,

So him *bischedeweth*, i-wis,

That hit mai have no thedom.

Sevyn Sages, 586.

BISSSEN. Art not. *West.*

BISSON. See *Beesen.*

BISSYN. To lull children to sleep. *Prompt.*
Parv. See the several entries, p. 37, *bysyne,*
bysynge, &c.

BIST. (1) Thou art; art thou? *West.*

(2) Abyest. *Scott.*

BISTARD. A bustard. *Florio.*

BISTERE. To bestir.

Fond we ous to *bistere,*

And our lond sumdel to were.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 159.

BISTOCKTE. A stock of provisions?

Also ye most ordeyne your *bistockte* to have wyth
yow, for thow ye schal be at the tabyl wyth yowre
patrone, notwythstondyng ye schal oft tyme have
nede to yowre vytelys bred, chese, eggys, frute and
bakyn, wyne and other, to make yowre collasyun.

Archæologia, xxi. 410.

BISTODE. Stood by or near. (*A.-S.*) *Scott* ex-
plains it *withstood*, but see *Sir Tristrem, p. 154.*

BI-STRETE. Scattered. *Hearne.*

BISWIKE. See *Beswike.*

BI-SWINKEN. To labour hard. (*A.-S.*)

BISYHED. Business.

Blayhed, care, and sorowe,

Is with mony uche a-morowe.

Kyng Alisunder, 3.

BIT. (1) Biddeth. *Chaucer.*

(2) The lower end of a poker. Also, to put a new
end to a poker. *West.*

(3) The nick of time. *North.* "Bit" is often used
without the preposition; "a wee bit bairn," a
very small child.

BITAISTE. Gave. (*A.-S.*)

BITAKE. To commit. (*A.-S.*)

And men and passand for her *bitakens* it haly
kirke fra ye. *MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 22.*

BITCH. (1) The female companion of a vagrant.

A general term of reproach. "As drunk as
a fidler's bitch," a phrase still in use, and
found in another form in *Piers Ploughman,*
p. 98. "Byche-clowte," a worthless woman,
Cov. Myst. p. 218.

(2) A miner's tool used in boring. *North.*

BITCH-DAUGHTER. The night-mare. *Yorksh.*

BITE. (1) To "bite the ear" was once an ex-
pression of endearment, and *Jonson* has *biting*
the nose in a similar sense, ii. 184. We still
say to children, "I am so fond of you I could
eat you up." To "bite the thumb" at a
person, an insult. See *Rom. and Jul. i. 1.*

(2) To abide; to alight. *Hearne.*

(3) To drink. (*A.-S.*)

Was therinne no page so lite,

That evere wolde ale *bite.* *Havelok, 1731.*

(4) The hold which the short end of a lever has
upon the thing to be lifted. A short bite or
a long bite means a greater or lesser degree
of length from the fulcrum.

(5) To smart. *Chaucer.*

BITEN. (1) To bite. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Between. *Langtoft, p. 10.*

BITHOUGHT. Contrived. (*A.-S.*)

Seven barbianes ther beth i-wrouht,

With gret ginne al *bithought.*

Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 76.

BI-TIDEN. To happen; to betide. (*A.-S.*)

BI-TIME. Betimes. (*A.-S.*)

BITLEHEAD. A blockhead. *Somerset.*

BITORE. A bittern. (*A.-N.*)

BITRENT. Twisted; carried round. *Chaucer.*

BITTE. (1) The steel part of an axe.

(2) Bad; commanded.

We may to the say ryzte as hee *bitts,*

With devoute herte knelynge on oure kne.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 19

BITTERBUMP. The bittern. *Lanc.* Also
called the *bitter*, as in *Middleton's Works, v.*
289; *bittor*, *Chester Plays, i. 51*; *bittour*,
Florio, in v. Astéria. See also *Skelton's*
Works, ii. 130, 266.

BITTER-SWEET, The wood nightshade, ac-
cording to *Gerard, p. 278.* A kind of apple
is also called by this name, or a *bitter-sweet-*
ing, as in *Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.* *Nares* has
noticed other instances.

For all suche tyme of love is lore,

And like unto the *bitter-swete*;

For though it thinke a man fyrst swete,

He shall well felen, at laste,

That it is sower, and male not laste.

Gower, ed. 1554, f. 174.

BITTIRFULL. Sorrowful. *Chaucer.*

BITTLE. A beetle. *Wills.*

BITTLIN. A milk-bowl. *Grose* gives a Der-
byshire proverb, "I am very wheamow, quoth
the old woman, when she stept into the mid-
dle of the *bittlin.*"

BITTRE. Bitterly. (*A.-S.*)

BITTS. Instruments used in blasting in mines.
North.

BITTYWELP. Headlong. *Beds.*

BIVEL. Befell. *Rob. Glouc.*

BIWAKE. To watch; to guard. *Weber.*

BI-WAN. Won; obtained; got. See *Rob. Glouc.* p. 21; *Langtoft*, p. 323.

BIWARED. Warned.

Who that hath his wit *biwared*,
Upon a flatoure to bileve.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 209.

BI-WENTE. Turned about. (*A.-S.*)

Wan the gost it scholde go, yt *bi-wente* and with-stod.
Walter Mapes, App. p. 334.

BIWEVED. Covered. (*A.-S.*) Also, woven, wrought. See *Kyng Alisaunder*, 1085.

A man he semed of michel might,
Ac poverliche he was *biweved*.

Gy of Warwike, p. 303.

BI-WICCHEN. To bewitch. (*A.S.*)

BI-WILLE. To beguile. The Trinity College MS. reads *bigyle*.

Sorful bicom that fals file,
And thought how he mought man *bi-willa*.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. III. f. 5.

BI-WINE. To win. (*A.-S.*)

BI-WITE. To know. (*A.-S.*)

BIWOPE. Full of tears; bewept. See the *Sevyn Sages*, 1186; *Troilus and Creseide*, iv. 916, *biwopin*.

BI-WORPE. To cast. (*A.-S.*)

BIWREYE. To betray.

I hadde lever utturly to dye,
Than thorow my worde this mayde for to spille,
As y mot nede, yf y hire *biwreye*.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4.

BIWYMLID. Covered with a wimple.

And souzte aboute with his honde
That other bed, tille that he fonde
Where lay *biwymplid* a visage.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 170.

BIYETE. To beget. (*A.-S.*) See *Sevyn Sages*, 230, 1057.

BI-YONDE. Beyond. (*A.-S.*) When used indefinitely it signifies *beyond sea*.

BIZON. A term of reproach. *North.*

BIZZ. To buzz. *North. (Teut.)*

BIJE. To buy.

BIJETE. Gain. (*A.-S.*) See *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 200; *Gy of Warwike*, p. 339.

BI-3UNDE. Beyond. See *Life of St. Brandan*, p. 3; *bizende*, *Wright's Anec. Lit.* p. 5.

BLAA. Blue. *Yorksh.* Applied more particularly to the appearance of the flesh after a heavy blow.

And bett hym tille his rybbis braste,
And made his flesche fulle *blaa*.

Str Isumbras, 311.

BLAANED. Half-dried. *Yorksh.*

BLABBER. (1) To talk idly.

Whi presumyst thou so proudli to prophecie these things,

And wost no more what thou *blaberest* than *Balamas asse*.

MS. Digby 41, f. 3.

(2) To put out the tongue loosely.

To mocke anybody by *blabbering* out the tongue is the part of waghalters and lewd boyes, not of well mannered children.

Schools of Good Manners, 1629.

(3) To whistle to a horse.

BLABBER-LIPPED. Having thick lips. *Huloet* translates it by *Achilles*. Cf. *Florio*, in v. *Chilone*.

BLACEBERGAN. The blackberry. (*A.-S.*) This term occurs in an early list of plants in MS. Hunter 100.

BLACK. Mischievous; malignant; unpropitious. The Latin *niger* is used in *Horace* in a like sense. See *Ben Jonson*, ii. 39. This may be the meaning of the term in the common phrase "black's his eye," implying either a personal or moral blemish, or any misconduct. The pupil was formerly called the *black* of the eye. See *Boucher*. A "black day," an unfortunate, unpropitious day. "Black and white," writing or printing, a phrase still in use. "Black burning shame," a very great shame. "Black heart," a very unfeeling heart. A black-mouthed Presbyterian, one who condemns everything and accuses everybody, denying the right of the most innocent indulgences. A black witch, a witch that works evil and mischief to men or beasts.

The riche and myzty man, thouze he trespase,
No man sayeth onis that *blak* is his yze.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 267.

Why, yow have named yt a fooles, madam. A foole may doe all things, and no man say *black's his eye*.

The Tell Tale, Dulwich College MS.

BLACK-ALMAIN. A dance, the figures of which are given in the *Shak. Soc. Papers*, i. 26.

BLACKAMoor. The bull-rush when in full bloom. *I. Wight*. In Somersetshire, the sweet scabious is called *blackamoor's beauty*.

BLACK-AND-BLUE. The result of violent beating. *Huloet* has, "beaten blacke and bloo, *suggillatus*."

Disembyr hym nocht, that on a tre
For the was made bothe *blak* and *blo*.

MS. Coll. Jes. Cantab. Q. γ. 3.

BLACK-ART. Necromancy.

BLACK-A-VIZED. Dark in complexion. *North.*

BLACK-BASS. A measure of coal lying upon the *flatstone*, q. v. *Salop.*

BLACKBERRY. When *Falstaff* says, "if reasons were as plenty as blackberries," he of course alludes to the extreme commonness of that fruit; but it does not appear to have been observed that the term was applied at a much earlier period in a very similar manner.

The lorde not deigneth undirstonde his peyne,
He setteth not therby a *blak-berrye*.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 278.

BLACKBERRIES. Black-currants. *Cumb.*

BLACKBERRY-SUMMER. The fine weather which is generally experienced at the latter end of September and the beginning of October, when the blackberries ripen. *Hants.*

BLACK-BESS. A beetle. *Salop.* In Berkshire, a blackbeetle is called a *black-bob*; in Yorkshire, a *black-clock*; and in Cornwall, a *black-worm*.

BLACK-BITCH. A gun. *North.*

BLACK-BOOK. An imaginary record of offences and sins. *North.*

BLACKBOWWOWERS. Blackberries. *North.*
BLACKBROWN. Brunette. *Florio.*
BLACK-BUG. A hobgoblin. *Florio* has, "*Le-mûri*, the ghostes or spirits of such as dye before their time, hobgoblins, *black-bugs*, or night-walking spirits."
BLACK-BURIED. In infernum missus. *Skinner.* A phrase that has puzzled all the editors of Chaucer to explain satisfactorily. See Urry's edition, p. 133; Tyrwhitt, iv. 274.
BLACK-CAP. The bullfinch. *Lanc.*
BLACK-COAT. A clergyman. *Boucher.*
BLACK-CROSS-DAY. St. Mark's day, April 25.
BLACKEYED-SUSAN. A well pudding, with plums or raisins in it. *Sussex.*
BLACK-FASTING. Rigid, severe fasting. *North.*
BLACK-FOOT. The person who attends the principal on a courting expedition, to bribe the servant, ingratiate himself with the sister, put any friend off his guard, or in certain cases to introduce his friend formally. *North.*
BLACK-FROST. Frost without rime. *Var. dial.*
BLACK-GRASS. The fox-tail grass. *East.*
BLACK-GUARD. A nickname given to the lowest drudges of the court, the carriers of coal and wood, the labourers in the scullery, &c. Hence the modern term, and its application. See Ben Jonson, ii. 169; Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 21; Middleton, ii. 546; Webster, i. 20.
BLACKHEAD. A boil. *West.*
BLACKING. A kind of pudding, perhaps the same as *blood-pudding*, mentioned by Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 1674, p. 159, as then made in Derbyshire.
BLACK-JACK. (1) A large leather can, formerly in great use for small beer. See Unton Inventories, p. 1; Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 206; Ord. and Reg. p. 392; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 97.
 Nor of *blackes jacks* at gentle buttry bars,
 Whose liquor oftentimes breeds household wars.
 Taylor's Works, 1630, l. 113.
 (2) Sulphuret of zinc, as found in the mines. *Derbysh.*
BLACK-LAD-MONDAY. Easter Monday, so called from a curious custom on that day at Ashton-under-Lyne, termed *Riding the Black Lad*, described in Hone's Every-day Book, ii. 467. It is said to have arisen from there having been formerly a black knight who resided in these parts, holding the people in vassalage, and using them with great severity.
BLACK-MACK. A blackbird. *Florio* has, "*Merlo*, an owsell, a *blackmacke*, a merle or *blacke-bird*." It is sometimes called the *black-ousel*.
BLACK-MEN. Fictitious men, enumerated in mustering an army, or in demanding coin and livery. See the State Papers, ii. 110.
BLACK-MONDAY. Easter Monday, so called from the severity of that day in 1360, which was so unusual, that many of Edward III.'s soldiers, then before Paris, died from the cold. This is Stowe's explanation, Annales, p. 264,

but another account is given by Fordun. The term is found in Shakespeare. See also Stanishurst's Description of Ireland, p. 21; Sharp's Chron. Mirab. p. 9. It is also the schoolboy's term for the first Monday after the holidays, when they are to return to their studies.
BLACK-MONEY. Money taken by the harbingers or servants, with their master's knowledge, for abstaining from enforcing coin and livery in certain places, to the prejudice of others. See the State Papers, ii. 510.
BLACK-NEB. The carrion-crow. *North.*
BLACK-OX. The black ox has trod on his foot, a proverbial phrase, meaning either to be worn with age or care. See Nares, p. 44; Martin Mar-Prelate's Epitome, p. 10. Toone says it signifies that a misfortune has happened to the party to which it is applied.
BLACK-POLES. Poles in a copse which have stood over one or two falls of underwood. *Herefordsh.*
BLACK-POT. Blackpudding. *Somerset.* Called in some places *black-pig-pudding*.
BLACKS. Mourning. An appropriate word, found in writers of the 16th and 17th centuries. See Nares, in v.
BLACK-SANCTUS. A kind of burlesque hymn, performed with all kinds of discordant and strange noises. A specimen of one is given in Harrington's Nugæ Ant. i. 14. Hence it came to be used generally for any confused and violent noise. See Dodsley, vi. 177; Ben Jonson, viii. 12; Tarlton, p. 61; Cotgrave, in v. *Tintamarre*, "a *blacke santus*, the lowd wrangling, or jangling outcrys of scoulds, or scoulding fellowes; any extreame or horrible dinne."
BLACKSAP. The jaundice in a very advanced state. *East.*
BLACK-SATURDAY. The first Saturday after the old Twelfth Day, when a fair is annually held at Skipton. *Yorksh.*
BLACK-SCULLS. *Florio* has, "*Cappelétti*, souldiers serving on horsebacke with skuls or steele caps, skulmen, *black-skuls*."
BLACK-SPICE. Blackberries. *Yorksh.*
BLACK-SUNDAY. Passion Sunday.
BLACK-TAN. Spoken of gipsies, dogs, &c. "Dat dere pikey is a reglar black-tan." *Kent.*
BLACKTHORN-CHATS. The young shoots of blackthorn, when they have been cut down to the root. *East.* The cold weather which is often experienced at the latter end of April and the beginning of May, when the blackthorn is in blossom, is called blackthorn-winter.
BLACK-TIN. Tin ore ready for smelting.
BLACK-WAD. Manganese in its natural state. *Derbysh.*
BLACK-WATER. Phlegm or black bile on the stomach, a disease in sheep. *Yorksh.* It is an expression always applied by way of contrast to denote the absence of nutritive qualities in water merely. *North.* A receipt for *black-water*, a kind of ink, is given in MS. Sloane 117, f. 115.

BLADDER-HEADED. Stupid. *South.*

BLADDERS. The kernels of wheat affected by the smut. *Fast.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has, "bladders of the skin, little wheels or rising blisters." The last from A. S. *blædra.*

BLADDYRTH. Grows? (*A.-S.*)

Avaryssa ys a soukyng sore,

He bladdyrtþ and byldeth alle in my boure.

MS. Cantab. Pp. i. 6, l. 46.

BLADE. To trim plants or hedges. *Salop.* See the Prompt. Parv. p. 37, "bladyne herbys, or take away the bladys, *detraso*;" *Salop. Antiq.* p. 328.

BLADES. (1) The principal rafters or backs of a roof. *Orf. Gloss. Arch.*

(2) Shafts of a cart. *South.*

(3) Bravoes; bulhes.

(4) Hulot has, "*bladen* or *yarne wyndles*, an instrumente of huswifery, *gurgilus*."

BLADGE. A low vulgar woman. *Linc.*

BLADIER. An engrosser of corn.

BLAE. A blow. *North.*

BLAE-BERRY. The bilberry. *North.*

BLÆC. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "the greas taken off the cart-wheels or ends of the axle-tree, and kept till it is dry, made up in balls, with which the taylors rub and blacken their thread, is calld in Yorkshire *blæc*." (*A.-S.*)

BLAFFOORDE. A person who stammers, or has any defect in his speech. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLAIN. (1) To blanch; to whiten. *North.*

(2) A boil. A kind of eruption on the tongues of animals is so called.

BLAKE. (1) Bleak; cold; bare; naked. *North.* The word occurs in the *Mirr. for Mag.* p. 207, quoted by Nares.

(2) To cry till out of breath; to burst with laughter; to faint. *Deron.*

(3) Yellow. Willan says, "dark yellow, or hvid;" and Upton, in his MS. additions to Junius, "*blake, flavus*; proverbium apud Anglos Boreales, as blake as a paigle, i. e. as yellow as a cowshp." This proverb is also found in the *Yorkshire Ale*, 1697, p. 83.

(4) To bleach; to fade. (*A.-S.*) "His browes to blake," to vanquish him, *Perceval*, 1056. Other examples of this phrase occur in the same romance, 688, and in *Robson's Metrical Romances*, p. 64.

BLAKELING. The yellow bunting. *North.*

BLAKES. Cow-dung dried for fuel. *Coles.*

BLAKID. Blackened. *Chaucer.*

BLAKNE. To blacken in the face; to grow angry. (*A.-S.*)

BLALC. Black; dark. (*A.-S.*)

The water was blalc and brade.

Sir Tristrem, p. 279.

BLAME. Blameworthy. *Shak.* It is also a common imprecation. "Blame me!"

BLAMEPLUM. White-lead.

BLAN. Ceased. (*A.-S.*) See *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 64; *Gy of Warwike*, p. 255.

For I blan, mine lances elded al,

Whilse I cried alle the dai.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 20.

But dauned furthe as they bygan,

For alle the messe they ne blan

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 60.

He ne stynt, na he ne blanne,

To Clementes howe tyllis that he came.

MS. Cantab. Ff. d. 38, f. 92.

BLANCH. (1) Ore when not in masses, but intimately mixed with other minerals, is called a *blanch* of ore.

(2) To whiten. Also, according to Baret, to "pull of the rinde or pille." See his *Alvearie*, 1580, B. 779. Rider has *Blanch*, the name of a dog. *Blanchard* was a name anciently given to a white horse.

(3) To evade; to shift off.

BLANCHE-FEVERE. According to Cotgrave, "the agues wherwith maidens that have the greene-sickness are troubled; and hence, *Fla les fievres blanches*, either he is in love, or sick of wantonnesse." See *Troilus and Creseide*, i. 917, *Urry's Chaucer*, p. 543.

BLANCHER. Anything set round a wood to keep the deer in it. Various articles were employed for the purpose, and sometimes men on this service were so called. Nares has given an entirely wrong explanation of the word; and Latimer, whom he quotes, merely uses it metaphorically. As a chemical term, it is found in *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* p. 39. The form *blencher* also occurs, apparently connecting our first meaning with *blench*, to start or fly off. See also *Blunks*.

BLANCH-FARM. An annual rent paid to the Lord of the Manor. *Yorksh.*

BLANCMANGER. A made dish for the table, very different from the modern one of the same name. The manner of making it is described in the *Forme of Cury*, pp. 25, 87. See *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 369; *Piers Ploughman*, p. 252, *Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 455.

BLANC-PLUMB. White-lead.

BLANDAMENT. A dish in ancient cookery. See the *Feest*, st. ix.

BLANDE. Mixed. (*A.-S.*)

Us bus have a blode blande, or thl ble change.

Morte Arthure, Lincoln MS. f. 80.

BLANDISE. To flatter (*A.-N.*)

In this psalme first he spekes of Crist and of his folowers *blandesando*. - *MS. Coll. Eton* 10, f. 2

BLANDISING. Flattery (*A.-N.*) *Blandymentes*, blandishments, Hall, Henry VII. f. 13.

Despice we thaire blandesynge and thaire manaces, and kaste we fra us thaire yhoke. - *MS. Coll. Eton* 10, f. 4.

BLANDRELL. A kind of apple. (*Fr.*) Sometimes spelt *blauderelle*. See *Davies' York Records*, p. 42; *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 15; *Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 82; *Cotgrave*, in v. *Blaudureau*.

BLANK. The white mark in the centre of a butt, at which the arrow was aimed. Also, the mark, the aim, a term in gunnery. A small coin, struck by Henry V. in France, worth about four pence, was so called, but was forbidden by statute from being circulated in this country. See *Ben Jonson*, v. 80; *Florio*, in v. *Bianchi, Bianco*. There was a game

- at dice formerly so called, mentioned in Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 315. *Blanks*, blank-verses, Beaumont and Fletcher.
- BLANKER.** A spark of fire. *West.*
- BLANKERS.** White garments. *Skinner.*
- BLANKET-PUDDING.** A long round pudding made of flour and jam, which is spread over the paste, and then rolled into the proper shape. *Sussex.*
- BLANKETT.** A kind of bird, the species of which does not appear now to be known. Also spelt *blankett*. See the *Archæologia*, xiii. 341, 352.
- BLANK-MATINS.** Matins sung over night. See *Liber Niger Domus Edw. IV.* p. 50.
- BLANKNESS.** Paleness.
- BLANKS.** A mode of extortion, by which blank papers were given to the agents of the crown, which they were to fill up as they pleased to authorize the demands they chose to make. *Nares.*
- BLANKS-AND-PRIZES.** Beans with boiled bacon chopped up and mixed together; the vegetable being termed a *blank*, and the meat a *prize*. *Salop.*
- BLANK-SURRY.** A dish in cookery. See the *Forme of Cury*, p. 100.
- BLANPEYN.** Oxford white-loaves. (*A.-N.*)
- BLANSCUE.** A misfortune; an unexpected accident. *Somerset.*
- BLARE.** (1) To put out the tongue. *Yorksh.* Palsgrave has "I bleare with the tonge, je tire la langue."
(2) To roar; to bellow; to bleat; to cry. *Var. dial.*
(3) To emblazon; to display. *Percy.*
- BLASE.** To blazon arms. *Chaucer.*
- BLASEFLEMYS.** Blasphemies.
- BLASH.** (1) To splash. Also, to paint. *North.* Anything wet or dirty is said to be *blashy*.
(2) Nonsense; rubbish. *Linc.* Weak liquor is called *blashment*, and is said to be *blashy*.
- BLASON.** The dress over the armour, on which the armorial bearings were blazoned.
Blasons blode and blankes they hewene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.
- BLASOUR.** A flatterer. *Skinner.*
- BLASS.** The motion of the stars.
- BLASSEN.** To illumine. *Rider.*
- BLAST.** (1) Skinner gives a curious phrase, "blast of my meat," as current in Durham, meaning *modest, abstemious*.
(2) To miss fire. *Devon.*
(3) An inflammation or wound, an ailment often attributed to the action of witchcraft. *Somerset.*
(4) To cast the eyes up in astonishment. *Devon.*
(5) To boast. (*A.-S.*)
Thei thought in their hartes, and *blasted* emongest themselves that the Calicians would leave the toun desolate, and file for their savegard.—*Hall, Henry VI.* f. 49.
- BLASTED.** Hay beaten down by the wind is said to be *blasted*. *North.*
- BLASTEN.** Blowed; breathed. *Weber.*
- BLASY.** To blaze; set forth. *Stelton.*
- BLATANT.** Bellowing. See Hawkins' *Engl. Dram.* iii. 283; *Brit. Bibl.* i. 520. It would appear from Miede that it was also used in the softer sense of *prattling*.
- BLATE.** (1) To bellow. *North.*
(2) Shy; bashful; timid. *North.*
(3) Bleak; cold.
And Eve, without her loving mate,
Had thought the garden wondrous *blate*.
Collins' Miscellany, 1762, p. 113.
- BLATHER.** To talk a great deal of nonsense. A person who says much to little purpose is called a *blathering hash*. A bladder is sometimes pronounced *blather*, as in Akerman's *Wiltshire Glossary*, p. 6. *Blattering*, chattering, occurs in *A Comical History of the World in the Moon*, 1659.
There's nothing gain'd by being witty; fame
Gathers but wind to *blather* up a name.
Beaumont and Fletcher, 1. ii.
- BLATTER.** A puddle. *North.*
- BLAUN.** White. (*A.-N.*)
- BLAUNCH.** A blain. *East.*
- BLAUNCHETTE.** Fine wheaten flour. (*A.-N.*)
With *blaunchette* and other flour,
To make thaim qwyttter of colour.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 20.
- BLAUNCHMER.** A kind of fur.
He ware a cyrcote that was grene;
With *blaunchmer* it was furred, I wene.
Syr Degoré, 701.
- BLAUNCH-PERREYE.** An ancient dish in cookery, the receipt for which is given in *MS. Rawl.* 89, and also in a *MS.* quoted in the *Prompt. Parv.* p. 242.
- BLAUNDESORE.** A dish in ancient cookery; sometimes, pottage. See the *Feest*, st. vi.; *Warner's Antiq. Culin.* p. 55; *Pegge's Forme of Cury*, p. 26; *MS. Sloane* 1201, f. 50.
- BLAUNER.** A kind of fur, very likely the same with *blaunchmer*, q. v. This term occurs several times in *Syr Gawayne*, and also in *Lybeaus Disconus*, 117.
- BLAUTCH.** A great noise. *North.*
- BLAUTHY.** Bloated. *East.*
- BLAVER.** The corn blue-bottle. *North.* Also called the *blawort*.
- BLAWE.** To blow. *Blawand*, Ywayne and Gawin, 340. Brockett says, "to breathe thick and quick after violent exertion." *Bost to blawe*, to proclaim or make boast. See *Amis and Amiloun*, 1203.
For they were spente my boost to *blawe*,
My name to bere on londe and see.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 16.
- BLAWING.** A swelling. *North.*
- BLAWNYNG.** White-lead.
- BLAWUN.** Censured. See the *Apology for the Lollards*, p. 24. We still have the phrase *blown up* in the same sense.
- BLAWZE.** A blossom. *Yorksh.*
- BLAY.** A blaze. *Essex.*
- BLAYING.** Soft speaking?
Tell her in your piteous *blaying*,
Her poor slave's unjust decaying.
Brit. Bibl. i. 104.
- BLAZE.** (1) According to Blount, "blaze is

a certain fire which the inhabitants of Staffordshire, and some other counties, were wont, and still do make, on Twelf-eve, 5 Jan. at night, in memory of the blazing-star that conducted the three Magi to the manger at Bethlem." *Glossographia*, ed. 1681, p. 88. Yule-logs were sometimes called *blares*. See Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* i. 256.

(2) To take salmon by striking them with a three pronged and barbed dart. *North.*

(3) A horse is said to be *blazed* when it has a white mark; and a tree, when marked for sale. In America the term is applied to a tree partially or entirely stripped of its bark. See the *Last of the Mohicans*, ed. 1831, p. 363.

(4) A pimple. *Yorksh.*

BLAZING-STAR. A comet.

BLEA. Yellow. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, refers this to the Icelandic.

BLEACHY. Brackish. *Somerset.*

BLEAD. Fruit. *Versteegen.*

BLEAK. (1) To bleach. *South.* Bleaking-house, Middleton, v. 106.

(2) Pale with cold, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. "To waxe pale or *bleake*," is the translation of *blæmir* in Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593. See *Bleike*.

(3) Sheepish. *East.*

BLEART. To scold; to make a noise. *Var. MS.*

BLEAT. Cold; bleak. *Kent.* This form is given by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLEATER. Mutton. A cant term occurring in Brome's *Joviall Crew*, or the *Merry Beggars*, 1652. See Dodaley's *Old Plays*, x. 372.

BLEAUNT. A kind of rich cloth; also, a robe or mantle. The term occurs in *Syr Gawayne*. The *bliaut* was a garment something similar to the smock-frock of the present day. Strutt, ii. 42. *Blihand* and *blehand* occur in *Sir Tristrem*, pp. 156, 157, in the first sense. A cloak is still called a *bliaut* in the North of England. [*Bleaut?*]

In ay riche *bleaut* was he clad,
Lang berd to the brest he had.

Guy of Warwick, Middlemich MS.

The strok of the spere it gan glide
Bituen the arcean and his side;
His *bliaut* he carf, his schert also.

Guy of Warwick, p. 208.

BLEB. A drop of water; a bubble. Also, to drink. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "a blister, a blain." *North.*

BLECH. Water in which hides have been tanned. Cooper, in his ed. of Elyot, 1559, translates *neutes*, "currious blech," i.e. curriers' bleach.

BLECHE. White. (*A.-N.*)

Som on for sohe is pale and blake,
Som on for sohe is softe of speche.

Gower, MS. Sec. Antiq. 134, f. 142.

BLECHIS. Blotches. See the *Archæologia*, xxx. 356.

BLECKEN. To make black. Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLEDDER. To cry. *North.*

BLEDE. Blood.

BLEDEN. To bleed. (*A.-S.*)

My sonys handys ar so *bledende*,

To loke on them me lystis not to laghe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.

He fonde his ded wyf *bledende*.

Gower, MS. Sec. Antiq. 134, f. 86.

BLEDEWORT. The wild poppy. See an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

BLED SAND. Bloody. Perhaps an error for *bledand* in Croft's *Excerpta Antiqua*, p. 110.

BLEE. Colour; complexion. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes contenance, feature. In *Arthur and Merlin*, p. 74, the great magician is represented as appearing "in thre ble" on the same day.

A cloth of silk sche wond him inne,

That was of swithe feir *ble*. *Legend. Cathol. p. 9.*

BLEECH. The bleaching-ground. *East.*

BLEED. To yield, applied to corn, which is said to *bleed* well when it is productive on being thrashed. *Var. dial.*

BLEEDING-BOIST. A cupping-glass.

BLEEDING-HEART. The wall-flower. *West.*

BLEEF. Remained. *Carton.* *Blefede* occurs in *Octovian*, 507, and *bleft*, 1540.

BLEFF. Turbulent; noisy. *East.*

BLEFFIN. A block; a wedge. *Lanc.* *Bleffin-head*, a blockhead.

BLEIKE. To turn pale. (*A.-S.*)

And thanne gan *bleiken* here *ble*, that erst lowen so
loude. *Wright's Fol. Songs, p. 311.*

BLEINE. A pustule. (*A.-S.*) See *Rom. of the Rose*, 553; *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 301.

BLEKE. Black. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLEKYT. Blacked.

BLELYCHE. Blithely.

The thryd commaundment yu oore lay,
Ye holde weyl thyn *halyday*.

And come *blelyche* to the serveyce.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 6.

BLEMESTE. Most powerful.

For he that as *blemeests* with ys brade brande blyne
schelle he never. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.*

BLEMISH. A term in hunting, when the hounds or beagles, finding where the chase has been, make a proffer to enter, but return.

BLEMERE. A plumber. "Masones and carpenters and *blemmers*" are mentioned in the *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 102.

BLEMME. To mix anything with a fluid by motion, as the mixing of flour with water. *North.*

BLENC. (1) To start, or fly off; to flinch; to draw back. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive, a start or deviation.

(2) A glimpse. *Warrs.* This is from Sharp's MS. Glossary. Shakespeare seems to use *blench* in the sense of, to wink, to glance. *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

And thus thinkende I stonde still
Without *blenchings* of mine eye.

Gower, ed. 1854, f. 128.

(3) To impeach; to betray. *Staff.*

(4) A fault. *North.*

BLINCORN. Wheat mixed with rye. *Yorksh.* Peas and beans mixed together are called *blendings*.

BLEND. To pollute. *Spenser.*

LENDE. (1) One of the ores of zinc, composed of iron, zinc, sulphur, silex, and water; on being scratched, it emits a phosphoric light. Called *blend-metal* by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) To blind. (*A.-S.*) Blind, Rob. Glouc. p. 407. Blinded, p. 300.

BLENDIGO. Cloudy.

BLEND-WATER. An inflammatory disease liable to black cattle. *North.*

BLERGE. To hinder. Apparently a variation of *blenka*. It occurs in Tusser's Husbandry, p. 287.

BLINKARD. A person near-sighted, or almost blind. *North.* A fighting-cock with only one eye is called a *blinker*.

BLENKE. To glance at. Also, to shine. *Blenket*, appeared, looked. *Blenk*, wince, Langtoft, p. 115.

That thou wakyng thenken,

Before thy yye hyt *blenke*. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 3.

The beryne *blenkes* for bale, and alle his ble chaunges.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

Though shee bee a vixen, shee will *blenke* blithly on you for my cause.

Two Lancashire Levers, 1846, p. 19.

BLINKS. Ashea. *West.*

BLINKY. To snow a little. *Devon.*

BLENS. A fish, *gadus barbatus*.

BLENSCHYNE. To darken; to blemish. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLENT. (1) Blinded. (*A.-S.*)

Woordes faire whans favel fedeth the,

Be thu not *blent* for his fave satary.

MS. Cantab. Fl. 1. 6, f. 155.

(2) Mixed. *Shak.*

(3) Started aside; shrunk. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Ceased. *Percy.*

(5) Destroyed; polluted.

My Hesperus by cloudy death is *blent*.

Greene's Works, l. 77.

(6) Glanced.

But eare me mentie,

One me hyt *blente*

Wyth launhyng chere. MS. Cantab. Fl. 1. 6, f. 122.

BLENYNG. Blistering. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 468. *Blenny*, to arise, to bubble up, Arch. xxx. 394.

BLENYTE. Blenched; winked.

Nuste heo byrsulf wanne yt was, ne *blenye* boyt ens.

Rob. Glouc. p. 338.

BLEREN. To blear; to make a person's sight dim, impose upon him. (*A.-S.*) To "blear his eye," to impose upon him, a very common phrase. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211; Wright's Seven Sages, pp. 48, 77, 100; Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, iv. 202; Skelton, ii. 98; Richard Coer de Lion, 3708; Ipomydon, 1420; Rom. of the Rose, 3912; Urry's Chaucer, p. 534. *Bleryed*, blear-eyed, Depos. Ric. II. p. 13.

BLESCHYNE. To extinguish a fire. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLESE. A blaze. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLESS. To wave or brandish a sword. *Spenser.* In the example from Ascham, quoted by Nares, it probably means *to wound*, from the French *blessar*.

BLESSEDLOCURRE. Blessedly.

Blessedlocurre jyt he myyt he ladde hurre lyff.

Chron. Filodun. p. 76.

BLESSING-FIRES. Midsummer Fires. *West.* See Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 176. *Blessing the fire out* is an operation still in vogue in Suffolk for a burn or scald, consisting chiefly in revolving a wetted finger in magic circles round the afflicted part, the movement being accompanied with suitable incantations.

BLETCH. Black, viscous, greasy matter; the grease of wheel-axles. *Staff.*

BLETHELICHE. Freely; blithely; joyfully. See the Sevyng Sages, 503; Leg. Cathol. p. 33. *Blethly* occurs in Prompt. Parv. p. 40, wrongly printed *bleyly*.

By ensample of Octovian the Emperour, and so forth aftir of other princes that suche doctrine and techinges *blethelike* underfongede.—MS. Douce 291, f. 4.

BLETHER. A bladder. *Var. Dial.* Also, to make a great noise. *Lincol.*

BLETINGE. Flaming. (*A.-S.*)

Througe my breste bone *bletings* he burned.

Chaucer Plays, l. 134.

BLEVE. To stay. (*A.-S.*)

BLEVYNGE. Remnant. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLEW-BLOW. The corn-flower. See Gerard, p. 594; Cotgrave in v. *Aubifoin*, *Blaveoles*; Florio, in v. *Crano*.

BLEWING. Blue paint. See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 132.

BLEWIT. A kind of fungus. *North.*

BLEW-OUT. Breathed hard; puffed. *Ritson.*

BLEWYN. To remain. (*A.-S.*)

Thanne late it be wronge thoru a cloute,

And pore in the eve at ewyn,

And of the ewyll xal nothyng *blewyn*.

Arch. xxx. 302.

BLEXTERE. A person who blacks. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLEYE. Blue. See Cod. Man. Eccl. Cath. Dunelm. Catal. p. 34.

BLEYKE. To bleach.

BLEYNASSE. Blindness.

God sende suche *bleynasse* thus jaylardus to,

That with hurr ynon they sey no syt.

Chron. Filodun. p. 63.

BLEYSTARE. A bleacher. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLIAKE. A bar of wood fixed horizontally on the ground with holes to take the soles of a hurdle while the maker wreaths it. *Dorset.*

BLICE. Lice. *North.*

BLICKENT. Bright; shining. *West.*

BLID. An interjection. *Lincol.*

BLIDS. Wretches. *Devon.*

BLIGH. Lonely; dull. *Kent.*

BLIGHTED. (1) Blasted, applied to corn. *Var. dial.*

(2) Stified. *Oxon.*

BLIKEN. (1) To quiver. (*A.-S.*)

And his lippes shulle *bliken*,

And his hondes shulle quaken. Reliq. Antiq. i. 63.

(2) To shine. (*A.-S.*)

Hire *blec* *blipgeth* so bryht,

So feyr heo is ant fyn.

Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 37.

BLIM. To gladden. *Prompt. Parv.*
Who so him feyneth hem to nime,
Forth with hem men schal him *blim*.
Gy of Warwike, p. 205.

BLIN. See *Blinne*.

BLINCH. To keep off.

BLIND. (1) "The blind eat many a fly," an old proverb; and Heywood wrote a play under this title. The elder Heywood introduces it in his collection, and it also occurs in Northbrooke's Treatise, ed. Collier, pp. 60, 117.

(2) Florio translates *blinda*, "a certaine fence made for skouts and sentinells, of bundels of reeds, canes, or osiers, to hide them from being scene of the enemy, called of our soldiers a *blind*." He also mentions a Christmas game, called *Blind is the cat*, in v. *Gátta órba*, perhaps blind-man's buff.

(3) Abortive, applied to flowers and herba. *Var. dial.*

(4) Obscure. Gosson, in his Schoole of Abuse, 1579, mentions Chenas, "a *blind* village in comparison of Athens." See also Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 24; Cotgrave, in v. *Destour*. "A blind ditch," Holinshed, Hist. England, p. 200. "A blind letter that wil in short time be worne out," Nomenclator, p. 9.

BLIND-BALL. A fungus. *Var. dial.*

BLIND-BUCK-AND-DAVY. Blind-man's buff. *Somerset.*

BLIND-BUZZART. A cockchafer. *Salop.*

BLINDERS. Blinkers. *North.* A blinding-bridle, a bridle with blinkers.

BLINDFELLENE. To blindfold. *Pr. Parv.*

BLIND-HOB. Blind-man's buff. See the Nomenclator, p. 298. The term is still in use, according to Forby.

BLIND-HOOKY. A game at cards.

BLINDING-BOARD. Florio has, "*Blinda*, a blinding bord for a curst cow."

BLIND-MAN'S-BUFF. A well-known children's game, traced by Strutt to an early period. A kind of puff-ball is so called.

BLIND-MAN'S-HOLYDAY. Darkness. *Var. dial.* Florio has, "*Feridato*, vacancy from labour, rest from worke, *blindman's holyday*."

BLIND-MARES. Nonsense. *Devon.*

BLIND-NETTLE. Wild hemp. *Devon.*

BLINDS. A term given to a black fluor about the vein in a mine. See Ray's English Words, ed. 1674, p. 118; Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLIND-SIM. Blind-man's buff. *East.*

BLIND-THARM. The bowel-gut. *Durham.* This term is given by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. (*A.-S.*)

BLIND-WORM. A slow-worm. Formerly considered venomous, and still dreaded in some parts of the country for its supposed noxious qualities.

BLINE. A kind of wood. *Skinner.*

BLINK. (1) A spark of fire, glimmering or intermittent light. *West.*

(2) To evade. *Yorksh.*

(3) To smile; to look kindly, generally applied to females. *North.* A substantive, Test. of Creseide, 226.

(4) According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "a term in setting, when the dog is afraid to make his point, but being over-aw'd, comes back from the sent."

BLINKED. Sharp, stale, applied to beer. Kennett and Skinner have the word as belonging to Cheshire and Lincolnshire respectively. Forby gives the term a different meaning; "the beer which we call *blinked* has no acidity, but an ill flavour peculiar to itself."

BLINKER. A term of contempt. *North.*

BLINKS. Cotgrave has, "*Brisées*, boughes rent by hunters from trees, and left in the view of a deere, or cast overthwart the way wherein he is likely to passe, thereby to hinder his running, and to recover him the better; our wood-men call them *blinkes*."

BLINNE. To cease. (*A.-S.*) Also, to stop, to delay. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 16639; Ritson's Songs, i. 28, 49; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 212; Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 93; Chron. Vilodun. p. 60; Romeus and Juliet, p. 17; Sir Cleges, 133. Ben Jonson, vi. 289, has it as a substantive.

BLIRT. To cry. *North.*

BLISCED. Blessed.

He *blisced* Gawaynet,
And Gueheres, and Gaheriet.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 174.

BLISFUL. Joyful; blessed. (*A.-S.*)

BLISH-BLASH. Sloppy dirt. *North.*

BLISSE. (1) To bless. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To wound. (*Fr.*)

BLISSENE. Of joys, gen. pl. (*A.-S.*)

Love is *blissene* meest, love is bot *sare*.

Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 96.

BLISSEY. A blaze. *Wilts.*

BLISSOM. Blithesome. *Var. dial.* The term is applied to the ewe when *maris appetens*, and occasionally to the male.

BLIST. (1) Blessed. See Percy's Reliques, p. 80. *Blisteing*, blessing, Amis and Amiloun, 127; *blisted*, blessed, ib. 344.

(2) Rejoiced? (*A.-S.*)

The lion bremlly on tham *blist*.

Ywaine and Gawain, 3163.

BLIT. Blighty. *Dorset.*

BLITH. Face; visage. See Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLIVE. Quickly; immediately. See *Belive*. Cf. Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 334; Robin Hood, i. 125; Launfal, 702; Erle of Tolous, 1060; Chron. Vil. p. 70; Troilus and Crescide, i. 596.

BLO. Blue; livid. More particularly the appearance of flesh after a good beating. It is the gloss of *fulvus* in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8.

Clerkes ben to him y-go;

Guy they find blacke and blo.

Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 13.

BLOA. Cold; raw. *Linc.*

BLOACH. A tumour. *Skinner.*

BLOACHER. Any large animal. *North.*

BLOAT. To dry by smoke. More latterly applied exclusively to bloat-herrings or bloaters, which are dried herrings.

BLOAZE. A blaze. *North.*

BLOB. (1) A blunt termination to a thing that is usually more pointed. A blob nose, one with a small bump on it at the end. Huloet has, "blobbe cheked, *buccones, buculentus*." Water-blobs are water-lilies. Also a small lump of anything thick, viscid, or dirty.

(2) The lower lip.

Wit hung her *blob*, ev'n Humour seem'd to mourn.

Collins' Miscellanies, 1762, p. 122.

(3) A bubble; a blister. *North.*

BLOBER. A bubble. *Palsgrave.*

BLOB-MILK. Milk with its cream mingled. *Yorksh.*

BLOB-SCOTCH. A bubble. *Yorksh.*

BLOCK. (1) The wooden mould on which the crown of a hat is formed. Hence it was also used to signify the form or fashion of a hat.

Yes, in truth, we have *blocks* for all heads; we have good store of wild oats here. *Middleton*, iii. 107.

(2) The Jack at the game of bowls. See Florio, in v. *Buttiro*, *Lécco*.

BLOCKER. A broadaxe. *North.* Sometimes called a *blocking-axe*.

BLOCK-HORSE. A strong wooden frame with four handles, usually called a hand-barrow, for the purpose of carrying blocks. *East.*

BLOCKSTICK. A club; a cudgel. *North.* The term occurs in Reliq. Antiq. i. 84.

BLOCK-WHEAT. Buck-wheat. See Cotgrave, in v. *Dragée*.

BLODY. By blood; of, or in, blood. (*A.-S.*)

BLOGGY. To sulk; to be sullen. *Earnoor.*

BLOMAN. A trumpeter.

BLOME. (1) To flourish. *Ps. Cott.*

(2) A blossom.

BLOME-DOWN. Clumsy; clownish. *Dorset.*

BLOMMER. Noise; uproar. *Skelton.*

BLONC. White. In Reliq. Antiq. i. 37, we have, "*elleborum album, alebre blonc*."

BLONCKET. Grey. *Spenser.*

BLONDRIN. To toil; to bluster; to blunder. *Chaucer.*

BLONK. Sullen. Also, to disappoint. *North.*

BLONKE. A steed; a war-horse.

Myghte no *blonkes* theme here, thos bustous churles.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

BLONT. Dull; heavy. *Chaucer.*

BLOO. To blow.

Thare thay sawe stormes *bloo*. *Isoubras*, 215.

BLOOC. The block or trunk of a tree. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLOOD. A kind of generic title, as "poor little *blood*," applied to a child. *Somerset.* The term is used by Shakespeare in the sense of *disposition*.

BLOOD-ALLEY. A marble law.

BLOOD-BOLTERED. Matted with blood. So much has been written on this Shakespearian phrase that a few observations on it may reasonably be expected here. It means more than

*smear*ed, and refers to the clotted, matted blood of Banquo, who had "twenty trenched gashes on his head." In the two early instances of the word, Malone's Shakespeare, xi. 206, Collier, vii. 157, it clearly means matted or clotted; although the term may have a slight variation of meaning in its provincial sense. See *Balter*. According to Sharp's MS. Warwickshire Glossary, snow is said to *balter* together, and Batchelor says, "hasty pudding is said to be *boltered* when much of the flower remains in lumps." *Orthoepical Analysis*, 1809, p. 126.

BLOOD-FALLEN. Chill-blained. *East.* Also blood-shot, as in Arch. xxx. 404.

BLOODING. A black pudding. See Towneley Myst. p. 89; Elyot, in v. *Aperabo*; Nomenclator, p. 87; Topsell's Beasts, p. 248.

BLOOD-OLPH. A bullfinch. *East.*

BLOOD-STICK. A short heavy stick used by farriers to strike their lancet when bleeding a horse.

BLOOD-SUCKER. A leech. *Var. dial.*

BLOODY-BONE. The name of an hobgoblin, formerly a fiend much feared by children. The "Wyll of the Devyll" is said to be "written by our faithful secretaries, hobgoblin, rawhed, and *bloodybone*, in the spitefull audience of all the court of hell." See Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 73, 297.

BLOODY-THURSDAY. The Thursday of the first week in Lent.

BLOODY-WARRIOR. The wall-flower. *West.* Sometimes called bloody-wallier.

BLOOM. (1) A mass of iron which has gone a second time through the furnace. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, mentions a rent for ovens and furnaces called bloom-smithy-rent.

(2) To shine; to throw out heat. *Bloomy*, very hot. The hot stages of a fever are called *blooms*.

BLOOTH. Blossom. *Devon.*

BLORE. (1) To bellow. *North.*

(2) A blast.

BLORYYNE. To weep. *Prompt. Parv.*

BLOSCHER. A blossom.

In schomer, when the leves spryng,

The *bloschers* on every bowe.

Robin Hood, i. 82.

BLOSLE. A blossom.

That oon held yn hys barme

A mayde y-clepte yn hys arme,

As bryght as *blosle* on brere.

Lybeaus Diaconus, 579.

BLOSME. To blossom, Piers Ploughman, p. 85; Chaucer, Cant. T. 9336. A blossom, Chaucer, Cant. T. 3324. *Blosmen*, blossoms, Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 31. *Blosmy*, full of blossoms, Chaucer, Cant. T. 9337. (*A.-S.*)

BLOSS. A ruffled head of hair. *Linc.*

BLOSSOMED. The state of cream in the operation of churning, when it becomes full of air, which makes a long and tedious time to get it to butter. *Norff.*

BLOT. A term at the game at backgammon, a

man in danger of being taken up being called a blot. The word has been long in use, and is found in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 73.

BLOTCH-PAPER. Blotting paper. *Var. dial.*

BLOTE. Dried.

BLOTEN. Excessively fond. *North.*

BLOTHER. To chatter idly. *North.* Superfluous verbiage is called *blotherment*, and a stupid person is said to be *blothered*.
I blunder, I bluster, I blowe, and I bluther;
I make on the one day, and I marre on the other.
Skelton's Works, l. 259.

BLOTS. The eggs of moths. *Kennett's Glossary, MS. Lansd. 1033.*

BLOUDSUPPER. A murderer; a blood-sucker. See Bale's *Kynge Johan*, p. 43; Hall, *Richard III. f. 9.*

BLOUGHTY. Swelled; puffed. *Hall.*

BLOUNCHET. Blanched; whitened.
Take almondes, and grynde hom when thal byn
blounchet, and tempur hom on fyashe day wyth wyn,
and on flesheday with broth of flesh.
Ordinances and Regulations, p. 429.

BLOUSE. A bonnet; a woman with hair or head-dress loose and disordered, or decorated with vulgar finery. *East.* Thoresby has, "a blowse or blawze, proper to women, a blossom, a wild rinish girl, proud light skirts;" and Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033*, "a girl or wench whose face looks red by running abroad in the wind and weather, is calld a *blouz*, and said to have a blouzing colour." The word occurs in this last sense in *Tusser*, p. 24; Heywood's *Edward IV.* p. 62; Clarke's *Phraseologia Puerilis*, 1655, p. 380; Kennett's *Glossary*, p. 30. *Blowesse*, Hall's *Satires*, p. 4. To be in a blouse, to look red from heat, a phrase that is used by Goldsmith in the *Vicar of Wakefield*. In some glossaries, *blousy*, wild, disordered, confused.

BLOUTE. Bloody. (*A.-S.*)

BLOU3MAN. A ploughman.
And swarttore than evere ani *blouzman*,
With foule farinde chere. *MS. Laud. 108, f. 159.*

BLOW. (1) A blossom. Also a verb, to blossom. *Var. dial.*
(2) A bladder. *Devon.*
(3) A word used by the head of a body of reapers. He cries "blow!" when, after a fatiguing exertion, it is time to take breath.

BLOW-BALL. The corn-flower. *Bloweth, blaverole*, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80.
Her treading would not bend a blade of grass,
Or shake the downy *blow-ball* from his stalk!
Sad Shepherd, p. 8.

BLOWBELLOWS. A pair of bellows. *Salop.*

BLOWBOLL. A drunkard.
Thou blynerd *blowboll*, thou wakyst to late.
Skelton's Works, l. 23.

BLOWE. To blow; to breathe. (*A.-S.*) "His browys began to blowe," to perspire? *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 11.

BLOWER. A fissure in the broken strata of coal, from which a feeder or current of inflammable air discharges. *North.*

BLOWING. (1) A blossom. *Wilts.*

(2) Apparently the egg of a bee, Harrison's *Description of England*, p. 229.

BLOW-MAUNGER. A full fat-faced person; one whose cheeks seem puffed out. *Ermoor.*

BLOW-MILK. Skimmed milk. *North.*

BLOWN. Swelled; inflated. Hence, proud, insolent. Also, stale, worthless. A cow or beast is said to be blown, when in pain from the fermentation of green food. Meat impregnated with the eggs of flies is called *blown*, and bloated herrings are frequently termed *blown-herrings*.

BLOW-POINT. A children's game, conjectured by Strutt to consist in blowing an arrow through a trunk at certain numbers by way of lottery. Nares thinks it was blowing small pins or points against each other. See *Apollo Shroving*, 1627, p. 49; Hawkins' *Engl. Dram.* iii. 243; Strutt's *Sports*, p. 403; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 506.

BLOWRE. A pustule. (*Teut.*)

BLOWRY. Disordered; untidy. *Warw.*

BLOWS. Trouble; exertion. *Salop.*

BLOWT. To make a loud complaining noise. *North.*

BLOWTH. A blossom. *West.* The term is used by Sir Walter Raleigh. See *Diversions of Purley*, p. 622.

BLOXFORD. A jocular and satirical corruption of the name of Oxford, quasi Block's-ford, or the ford of Blockheads. *Nares.*

BLOYSH. Blueish.
Smale *bloysh* flouris owt of hym lawnychis.
Arch. xxx. 373.

BLU. Blew.

BLUB. To swell.

BLUBBER. (1) A bubble. *East.* The verb occurs in *Syr Gawayne*.
(2) To cry. *Var. dial.* "By these blubber'd cheeks," *Dido, Queen of Carthage*, p. 56.

BLUBBER-GRASS. Different species of *brumus*, from their soft inflated glumes; in particular *mollis*, which infests barren pastures. *East.*

BLUE. (1) Bloom. *Devon.*
(2) Ale. *Somerset.*
(3) To "look blue," to look disconcerted, a common phrase. "True blue will never stain," another phrase mentioned by Strutt, ii. 215. A blue-apron statesman is a tradesman who meddles with politics.

BLUE-BOTTLE. A term of reproach for a servant or beadle, their dresses having formerly been blue.

BLUE-BOTTLES. The blue flowers which grow among wheat. *Oxon.*

BLUE-CAPS. Meadow scabious. *Yorksh.* Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033*, mentions a kind of stone so called.

BLUE-ISAAC. The hedge-sparrow. *Glouc.*

BLUE-JOHN. Fluor spar. *Derbysh.*

BLUE-MILK. Old skimmed milk. *Yorksh.* In London milk is often called *sky-blue*.

BLUE-VINNIED. Covered with blue mould. *South.*

BLUFF. (1) Surly; churlish. *South.*

(2) A tin tube through which boys blow peas. *Suffolk.*

(3) To blindfold. *North.* Blufted, hoodwinked. Bluffs, blinkers. *Linc.*

BLUFFER. A landlord of an inn.

BLUFFIN. To bluster; to swagger. *Staff.*

BLUFTERS. Blinkers. *Linc.*

BLUNDER. (1) Confusion; trouble. Also a verb, to disturb, as in Palsgrave.

Thus hold thay us hunder,

Thus thay bryng us in blunder.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 98.

(2) To blunder water, to stir or puddle, to make it thick and muddy. This is given as a Yorkshire word by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BLUNDERBUSS. A stupid fellow. *North.*

BLUNGE. To blend, or break whilst in a state of maceration; a term used by potters. A *blunger* is a long flat wooden instrument, with a cross handle at the top, used for mixing or dissolving clay in water.

BLUNK. (1) A steed. *Gaw.*

(2) Squally; tempestuous. *East.* Also, to snow, to emit sparks. Any light flaky body is called a blunk. A blunk of weather is a fit of stormy weather.

BLUNKET. A white stuff, probably woollen. *Gaw.* A light blue colour is so called. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 461; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 478; Cotgrave, in v. *Indé.*

BLUNT. At tops, when the top flies away out of the hand without spinning, "that's a *blunt*." Cotgrave has, "*batre le fer*, to play at *blunt*, or at foyles." It is also a well-known slang term for money.

BLUR. A blot. *North.* Blurry, a mistake, a blunder. "Brought on blure," deceived, ridiculed, Towneley Myst. p. 310. Some copies of Pericles, iv. 4, read *blurred* instead of *blurted*.

BLURT. An interjection of contempt. "Blurt, master constable," a fig for the constable, seems to have been a proverbial phrase. To blurt at, to hold in contempt. *Nares.* Florio translates *boccheggidre*, "to make mouthes or *blurt* with ones lips;" and *chicchere*, "a flurt with ones fingers, or *blurt* with ones mouth in scorne or derision." See Howell's English Proverbs, p. 14; Middleton, iii. 30; Malone's Shakespeare, xxi. 162.

Yes, that I am for fault of a better, quoth he. Why then, *blurt*! malster constable, sales the other, and clapping spurres to his horse, gallop'd away amaine. *Jests to make you Merie*, 1607, p. 6.

BLUSH. Resemblance; look. *Blushe*, to look; and *blusschande*, blushing, glittering, occur in Syr Gawayne. To blush up, to clear up, to be fine, spoken of the weather.

BLUSHET. One who blushes.

BLUST. Erysipelatous inflammation. *Yorksh.*

BLUSTERATION. Blustering. *North.*

BLUSTER-WOOD. The shoots of fruit trees or shrubs that require to be pruned out. *East.*

BLUSTREN. To wander or stray along without any particular aim.

But *blustreden* forth as beestes

Over bankes and hilles. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 108.

BLUSTROUS. Blustering. *Var. dial.*

BLUTER. Dirty. See Robin Hood, i. 105. Also a verb, to blot, to dirty, to blubber. *North.* Jamieson has, "*blutter*, a term of reproach, Dumfr."

BLUTTER. To speak nonsensically.

BLUV. To believe. *East.*

BLW. (1) Blew. *Gaw.*

(2) Blue.

Gryndylstons in grwell with tho *blu* brothes.

Reliq. Antiq. i. 8

BLY. Likeness; resemblance. *East.* It is a provincial form of *blee*, q. v.

BYCANDE. Shining; glittering. (*A.-S.*)

BYLDE. Blithe; glad. (*A.-S.*)

BYLFE. Quickly. See *Blive*.

The world bedyth me batayll *blyfb*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 16.

Florent told her also *blyf*. *Octavian*, 725.

BYKKED. Shone; glistened. (*A.-S.*)

BYLK. Splendour? (*A.-S.*) See Cat. Douce MSS. p. 36. Perhaps an error for *blyss*.

BYNK. To blind?

We Englysmen theron shulde thynke,

That envye us nat *blynk*. *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 28.

BYSCHEDE. Started.

The lady *byschede* up in the bedde,

Scho saw the clothes alle by-blede.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 99.

The kyng *blyschit* one the beryne with his brode eghne.

Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 54.

BYSSYD. Wounded. (*A.-N.*)

Whenne I hym had a strok i-fet,

And wolde have *blyssyd* hym bet,

No moo strokes wolde he abyde.

Richard Coer de Lion, 546.

BYSTE. Actively?

To be thaire beschope blethely thay bedde the so *blyste*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 233.

BYTHE. Appearance.

Loke thy naylys ben clene in *blythe*,

Lest thy felaghe lothe therwyth.

Boke of Curtasye, p. 3.

BO. (1) A hobgoblin. *North.*

(2) Both.

(3) But. *Hearne.*

BOALLING. Drinking. See Stanihurst's Description of Ireland, p. 16.

And I would to God that in our time also wee had not just cause to complaine of this vicious plant of unmeasurable *boalling*. *Lambard's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 356.

BOAR. A clown. See Howell, sect. xxii; and its synonymes.

BOAR-CAT. A Tom-cat. *Kent.*

BOARD. (1) To address; to accost.

(2) An old cant term for a shilling. See Middleton's Works, ii. 542; Earle's Microcosmography, p. 254; Brit. Bibl. ii. 521.

(3) A kind of excavation. *North.*

BOARD. See *Borde*.

BOARDER. Made of board. *West.*

BOARDING-BRIDGE. A plank laid across a running stream as a substitute for a bridge. *West.*

BOAR-SEG. A pig kept as a *brawn* for three or four years. *Salop.* A gelded boar is called a *hour-stag*.

BOAR-THISTLE. The *carduus lanceolatus*, Lin.

BOB. (1) To cheat. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 261; Sevyng Sages, 2246; Sir Thomas More, p. 19; Shak. Soc. Pap. i. 22; Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 484.

(2) A taunt or scoff. To "give the bob," a phrase equivalent to that of giving the door, or imposing upon a person.

(3) A blow. See Cotgrave, in v. *Blanc*; 2 Promos and Cassandra, iii. 2; Rillingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 168; Tusser, p. 315; Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1608, p. 229.

(4) A louse; any small insect. *Hants.* "Spiders, *bobbs*, and lice," are mentioned in MS. Addit. 11812, f. 16.

(5) To fish. *North.* A particular method of taking eels, called *bobbing*, is described in Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 185.

(6) A ball. *Yorksh.*

(7) The engine beam. *North.*

(8) Pleasant, agreeable. *Dyche.*

(9) A bunch. *North.*

They saw also there vines growe with wondere grete *bobbis* of grapes, for a mane myght unethes here any of thame. MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 42.

(10) To disappoint. *North.*

(11) The pear-shaped piece of lead at the end of the line of a carpenter's or mason's level. *East.*

(12) "Bear a bob," be brisk. *East.*

(13) A joke; a trick.

BOBAN. Pride; vanity. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 6151; Tyrwhitt, iv. 224; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 25; Octovian, 1550.

So prout he is, and of so gret *boban*.

Gy of Warwick, p. 66.

And am y-come wyth the to fist

For al thy grete *bobbanes*. MS. Ashmole 33, f. 5

BOB-AND-HIT Blind-man's-buff. This name of the game is given by Cotgrave, in v. *Savate*.

BOBBANT. Romping. *Wills.*

BOBBEROUS. Sancy; forward. *West.* Mr. Hartshorne says *bobber* is a familiar term applied good-naturedly to any one.

BOBBERY. A squabble; a tumult. *Var. dial.*

BOBBIDEN. Buffeted; struck. See the Reliq. Antiq. ii. 45, 47.

Take hede whan that oure Saveoure
Was *bobbid*, and his visage alle be-spert.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 271.

Ye thought ye had a full gode game,
When ye my some with buffettes *bobbydd*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 47.

They dampned hym, despysed hym, and spytte
in his faire face: they hild his enghe, and *bobbyd*
hym, and withe many dyspysynges and reprevynges
they travelde hym hougely.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 180.

BOBBIN. A small fagot. *Kent.*

BOBBING-BLOCK. A block that persons can strike, an unresisting fool.

Became a foole, yes more then that, an asse,
A *bobbing-blocke*, a beating stocke, an owte.

Gascoigne's Devices, p. 337.

BOBBISH. Pretty well in health; not quite sober; somewhat clever. *Var. dial.*

BOBBLE-COCK. A turkey-cock. *North.*

BOBBS. According to Kennett, MS. Lanad. 1033, "the potters put their leuded hollow wares into shragers, i. e. coarse metallid pots made of marle, wherein they put commonly three pieces of clay calld *bobbs* for the ware to stand on, and to keep it from sticking to the shrager." *Staff.*

BOBBY. (1) To strike; to hit.

The clooth byfore thi eyen to,
To bobby the thay knyht hit so.

MS. Addit. 11748, f. 145

(2) Smart; neat. *North.*

BOBBY-WREN. The common wren. *East.*

BOB-CHERRY. A children's game, consisting in jumping at cherries above their heads, and trying to catch them with their mouths.

BOBET. A buffet or stroke. *Prompt Para.*

BOBETTE. Buffeted. The Oxford MS. reads *bolled*, as quoted in Warton, ii. 106.

Whyche man here abowte *bobette* the laste.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. 9. f. 109.

BOBETTS. Thick pieces. "Bobetts of grete elys" are mentioned in the Reliq. Antiq. i. 306.

BOBOLYNE. A stupid person?

Be we not *bobolynes*,

Sutch lesinges to beleve. *Skelton*, ii. 445.

BOBTAIL. (1) To cut off the tail. See Stanishurst's Description of Ireland, p. 24.

(2) In archery, the steel of a shaft or arrow that is small-breasted, and big towards the head. *Kersey.*

BOBY. Cheese. *West.*

BOC A book. *Rob. Glouc.*

BOCARDO. The old north gate at Oxford, taken down in the last century. It was formerly used as a prison for the lower sort of criminals, drunkards, bad women, and poor debtors. It was also a term for a particular kind of syllogism; but there does not appear to be any connexion between the two words. See Ridley's Works, p. 359; Middleton, ii. 120.

BOCASIN. A kind of buckram. See Florio, ed. 1611, p. 63; Howell, sect. xxv.

BOCCONE. A morael.

BOCE. To emboss. *Palsgrave.*

BOCELERIS. Bucklers; shields. *Weber.*

BOCHANT. A forward girl. *Wills.*

BOCHE. A swelling; a boil. (*A.-N.*)

BOCHER. A butcher. *Weber.* "Bochery," butchery, butchers' meat, Table Book, p. 147. Cf. Piers Ploughman, p. 14; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 92. A fish called a *bocher* is mentioned in Brit. Bibl. ii. 490.

BOCHIS. Bushes.

Or upon *bochis* grown alone or hawes,
So ofte and ofter I sygh for yowre sake.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 12.

BOCHOUSE. A library. See *Ayenbyte*.

BOCHT. Bought. *Kennett.*

BOCK. Fear. *Devon.*

BOCKE. Palsgrave has, "I bocke, I belche, je *rouete*. I bocke upon one, I loke upon hym disdaynfully to provoke hym to anger, je *aposte*."

I bocke as a tode dothe, I make a noyse, *je groulle*." See his Table of Verbes, f. 169.
Bocking, flowing out, Robin Hood, i. 103.

BOCKEREL. A long-winged hawk.

BOCKNE. To teach; to press upon.

BOCLE. A buckle.

BOCRAME. Buckram.

BOCSUMNESSE. Obedience. See Rob. Glouc. pp. 234, 318.

BOCTAIL. A bad woman. *Coles*.

BOCULT. Buckled.

BOCUR. A kind of bird.
 He brogt a heron with a poplere,
 Curlews, *bocurs*, bothe in fere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

BOD. To take the husks off walnuts. *Wilts.*

BODDLE. A small iron instrument which woodmen use for peeling oaks and other trees. *North.*

BODDUM. Principle. *North.*

BODE. (1) Remained. (*A.-S.*)
 (2) A stay or delay. (*A.-S.*) Also a verb, as in Skelton, i. 8.
 (3) An omen. Also, to forbode. Still in use. *Boder*, a messenger, MS. Lansd. 1033.
 (4) Commanded. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive, as in Amadas, 682.
 (5) A message; an offer. See Richard Coer de Lion, 1359; Arthour and Merlin, p. 76; Leg. Cathol. p. 28; Langtoft, p. 61.
 (6) Addressed; prayed. Also, bidden, invited, as in Robin Hood, i. 40.
 (7) Board, as "*board* and lodging." (*A.-S.* *beod*.) The term occurs in Piers Ploughman, p. 493, and the verb is still in use according to Forby, i. 31. *Bode-cloth*, a table-cloth.

BODED. Overlooked; infatuated. *Devon.*

BODELOUCE. A body-louse.

BODERING. The lining of the skirt of a woman's petticoat. *Holme.*

BODGE. (1) A patch. Also, to patch clumsily. Hence, to boggle, to fail, as in 3 Henry VI. i. 4. It is also explained, "to begin a task and not complete it."
 (2) A kind of measure, probably half a peck. See Songs of the London Prentices, p. 76; Jonson's New Inn, i. 5. Hence, perhaps, *bodger*, Harrison's Description of England, p. 202, which we have already had under *badger*.

BODILY. Excessively; entirely. *North.*

BODIN. Commanded. *Chaucer.*

BODISE. Bodies.
 Alle men schul then uprise
 In the same stature and the same *bodies*.
MS. Ashmole 41, f. 64.

BODKIN. (1) A dagger. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3958; Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 24; Dodaley, ix. 167; Two Angrie Women of Abington, p. 80; Malone's Shakespeare, vii. 326; Lilly's Sapho and Phao.
 (2) A species of rich cloth, a corruption of *baudkin*, q. v. See Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 295; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 132. *Bodkin-work*, a kind of trimming formerly worn on the gown.

BODLE. A small coin, worth about the third part of a halfpenny, not "imaginary," as stated in the Hallamshire Glossary. *North.*

BODRAGE. A border excursion. Spenser has the term, and it also occurs in Holinshed, Chron. of Ireland, p. 172. *Bodrakes*, State Papers, ii. 480.

BODWORD. A message; a commandment. (*A.-S.*) See Sir Amadas, 70, 604; Langtoft, p. 47; Illustrations of Fairy Mythology, p. 75; Ps. Met. Cott. ii.
Bodeword cam him fro heven.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 8.

BODY. (1) The middle aisle of the nave of a church, or the nave itself. A corner buttress is sometimes called a *body-boterasse* in old accounts.
 (2) A person. See Perceval, 1166, &c. According to Kennett, p. 30, the term is applied in some parts of Lincolnshire "only for the belly or lower part." It is still in general use, but often applied in a light or commiserating manner, or to a simpleton, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BODY-CLOUT. A piece of iron which adjoins the body of a tumbrel, and its wheels.

BODY-HORSE. The second horse of a team of four.

BODY-STAFF. Stakes or rods of withy, &c., used in making the body of a waggon. *Warw.*

BOE. "He cannot say *boe* to a goose," said of a bashful or timid person. The phrase is given in Howell's English Proverbs, p. 17. *Boes*, boughs, Privy Purse Expenses of Mary, p. 32; Robson's Met. Rom. p. 2. *Bue*, a bean, Love's Leprosie, p. 76.

BOECE. Boethius. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 6750, 15248; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 11.

BOF. Quick lime. *Howell.*

BOFFLE. To change; to vary; to prevent any one from doing a thing; to stammer from anger. *East.*

BOFFYING. Swelling; puffing. *Hearne.*

BOG. Sturdy; self-sufficient; petulant. Also a verb, to boast. *East.*

BOG-BEAN. Marsh trefoil. *Yorksh.*

BOGETT. A budget.

BOGGARD. A jakes. *Huloet.*

BOGGART. A ghost; a goblin. *North.* Sometimes spelt *boggle*. From this perhaps is derived *boggarty*, apt to start aside, applied to a horse.

BOGGE. A bug-bear.

BOGGING. Botching up. *Philpot.*

BOGGLE. "Boggle about the stacks" is a favourite game amongst children in the North, in which one hunts several others.

BOGGLER. A vicious woman. *Nares.*

BOGGY-BO. A goblin. *North.* Sometimes pronounced *bugabo*.

BOGGYSCHIE. Swelling. *Pr. Parv.*

BOGHED. Obeyed.

BOGHSOME. Buxom; obedient.

BOGHT. Expiated.

BOGING. Sneaking. *Beds.*

BOGTROTTER. An Irish robber. *Miege.*

BO-GUEST. A ghost. *Yorksh.*

BOG-VIOLET. The butterwort. *Yorksh.*

BOGY. Budge fur. See Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV. p. 129; Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. i. 69; Test. Vetust. p. 569; Strutt, ii. 102, 247.

BOH. But. *Lanc.*

BO-HACKY. A donkey. *Yorksh.*

BOHEMIAN-TARTAR. Perhaps a gipsy; or a mere wild appellation designed to ridicule the appearance of Simple in the Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 5. *Nares.*

BOHEYNGE. Bowing.

The *boheyngs* or the *leynynge* of Cristes heved betokens his mekenes, the wiche had no place in that falles feynar. *MS. Egerton 842, f. 67.*

BOIDER. A basket. *North.*

BOIE. An executioner. (*A.-N.*)

He het mani a wikke *boié*

His sone lede toward the hanging.

Sevyn Sages, 960.

BOIER. A collation; a bever, q. v. See Baret's Alvearie, 1580, B. 893. *Boire*, Nomenclator, p. 81, wrongly paged.

BOILARY. A place where salt is deposited. *North.*

BOILING. (1) A quantity or number of things or persons. *Var. dial.*

(2) A discovery. An old cant term, mentioned by Dekker.

BOILOUNS. Bubbles in boiling water. *Weber.* In the provincial dialects, any projecting knobs are so called.

BOINARD. A low person, a term of reproach. See Depos. Ric. II. pp. 8, 13; Wright's Anecd. Lit. p. 9.

BOINE. A swelling. *Essex.*

BOIS. Wood. (*A.-N.*)

BOIST. (1) A threat.

(2) A box. (*A.-N.*) See Ywaine and Gawin, 1835, 1841; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12241; Reliq. Antiq. i. 51; Maundevile, p. 85; Chester Plays, i. 121, 125, ii. 95; MS. Linc. Med. f. 281; MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45.

(3) A swelling. *East.*

BOISTER. A boisterous fellow.

BOISTNESS. Churlishness.

BOISTOUS. Rough; boisterous; churlish; stubborn. Costly, rich, applied to clothing. See Prompt. Parv. p. 42, and Ducange, in v. *Birrus*. Cf. Gesta Rom. p. 250; Chaucer, Cant. T. 17160; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 91; Prompt. Parv. pp. 84, 191; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 124; Batman upon Bartholome, 1582.

Beholde now wele how he es led forthe of the wykked Jewes towarde Jerusalem agayne the hille hastyly with grett payne, and his handes boune behynd hyme, *boystously* gyrdide in his kirtlle.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 180.

BOKE. (1) To nauseate; to vomit; to belch. *North.*

(2) Bulk. *East.* "Boke and bane," lusty and strong. Boke-load, a large, bulky load.

(3) A break or separation in a vein of ore.

(4) To point, or thrust at. *North.*

(5) Baked. *North.*

(6) To write; to enter in a book.

Sum newe thyng y schulde *boks*,
That hee himselfe it mygte loke.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 30.

(7) To swell out. *East.*

BOKELER. A buckler. (*A.-N.*) A *bokeler-maker*, a buckle-maker. *Bokeling*, buckling.

BOKEN. To strike. *Skinner.*

BOKERAM. Buckram. A description of making it is in MS. Sloane 73, f. 214. Cf. Arch. ix. 245.

BOKET. A bucket. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1535; Reliq. Antiq. i. 9.

BOKEYNGE. See *Emele*.

BOKEYS. Books.

Ye schall be sworne on *bokeys* gode,
That ye schall wende to the wode.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 153.

BOKID. Learned.

Sche was wel kepte, sche was wel lokid,
Sche was wel tauhte, sche was wel bokid.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 237.

BOKY. Soft. *Northumb.* "Boky-bottomed," broad in the beam. *Linc.*

BOKYLYD. Buckled.

BOL. A bull. *Weber.*

BOLACE. Bone-lace.

BOLAS. A bullace. See Rom. of the Rose, 1377; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82.

BOLCH. To poach eggs. *Yorksh.*

BOLDE. (1) To encourage; to embolden; to get bold. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 55; Kyng Alisaunder, 2468; Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 98.

When he Clementes speche harde,
Hys harte beganne to *bolde*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.

(2) A bold person; a brave man. See Sir Perceval, 1164; App. W. Mapes, p. 340.

(3) A building. *Hearne.*

(4) Magnificent; famous; grand. Byggynge *bolde*, borowes *bolde*, &c. Isumbras, 78, 691.

(5) Smooth.

In choosenge barley for his use the malster looks that it be *bold*, dry, sweet, of a fair colour, thin skin, clean faltered from hames, and dressed from foulness, seeds and oats.

Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 304.

BOLDER. (1) A loud report. A cloudy, thundering day is called a *boldering* day. *North.*

(2) The rush used for bottoming chairs. *Norf.*

BOLDERS. Round stones. *Var. dial.*

BOLDHEDE. Boldness; courage. See Langtoft's Chronicle, pp. 281, 340.

BOLDLOKER. More boldly.

They ben more hardy and *bolde* to fyte and to werre, and *boldloker* dore abide woundes and strokes.

Vegocius, MS. Douce 291, f. 6.

BOLDRUMPTIOUS. Presumptuous. *Kent.*

BOLDYCHE. A bowl. In an early inventory of the fifteenth century in MS. Harl. 1735, f. 46, occurs the entry, "Item a *boldyche*." Palsgrave has, "*boledysse* or a *bole*, *jatte*;" and Hartshorne, Salop. Antiq. p. 334, "*bowl-dish*, a large round dish, chiefly used for lavatory purposes."

BOLE. (1) The body or trunk of a tree. *North.*
See *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 181.

It es noȝte levefulle, quod he, in this haly place,
nowther to offre encense, ne to slaa na bestez, bot to
knele doune to the boles of thir trees, and kysse
thame. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 39.*

(2) A bull. (*A.-S.*)

(3) A bowl.

(4) A measure, two bushels. *North.*

(5) A small boat able to endure a rough sea.
"Let go the bole." *Taylor.*

BOLEARMIN. Sinople.

BOLE-AX. Explained *pole-axe* by Weber, Octovian, 1023, 1039; but see *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 176, "hail be ȝe, potters, with ȝur *bole-ax*."

BOLE-HILLS. A provincial term for heaps of metallic scoria, which are often met with in the lead mine districts.

BOLE-HOLES. The openings in a barn for light and air. *North.*

BOLES. Places on hills where the miners smelted or run their ore, before the invention of mills and furnaces.

BOLE-WEED. Knopweed. *Bole-wort*, bishop's-weed, *Topsell's Hist. Beasts*, p. 77.

BOLEYN-DE-GRACE. Bologna in Italy. See *Nugæ Poet.* p. 2; *Kyng Alisaunder*, 1444.

BOLGED. Displeased; angry. *North.*

BOLGIT. Large; bulky?

And after they com with gret navi,

With *bolgit* schipis ful craftly,

The havyn for to han schent. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 24.

BOLINE. A *boline* is translated by Wase, Dictionary, 1662, *clavus in navi*. Howell has *boling*, sect. 6, apparently the bow-line.

BOLISME. Immoderate appetite. See a list of old words prefixed to *Batman* upon *Bartholome*, 1582.

BOLKE. (1) To belch. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive, as in *Piers Ploughman*, p. 100. Cf. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 84.

Thai blaw and *bolkeys* at thaire mouthe,

And perchaunce ellysquare.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 84.

(2) A heap. *Pr. Parv.*

BOLL. (1) An apparition. *Lanc.*

(2) A man who manages power-looms. *North.*

BOLLE. (1) A bud; a pod for seed. See *Nares*, p. 48, a verb.

Take the *bolle* of the poppy while it is grene, and stampe it, and temper it with oyle roset, and make a plastur, and ley to the temples, and that schal staunche heede-ache. *MS. Med. Cath. Hereford. f. 8.*

(2) A bowl, cup, or tankard, with a cover to it. See *Arch.* xxiii. 26; *Lydgate*, p. 52; *Piers Ploughman*. pp. 83, 99.

Do now, and ful the *bolle*,

And ȝe schal here of pypmurnolle.

MS. Sloane 2457, f. 6.

BOLLED. Struck; buffeted.

Ȝif thou be prophete of pris, prophecie, they sayde,
Whiche man here aboute *bolled* the laste.

MS. Laud. 656, f. 1.

BOLLEN. To swell. (*A.-S.*)

BOLLER. A drunkard. Cf. *Towneley Myst.* p. 242.

The prestes and prynces gun hem araye,
Bothe *bolles* of wyne and eche a gadlyng.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 87.

BOLLEWED. Ball-weed.

BOLLEYNE. Bullion. *Arch.* xviii. 137.

BOLLING. A pollard. *Var. dial.*

BOLLS. The ornamental knobs on a bedstead.
See Howell, sect. 12.

BOLLYNE. To peck. *Pr. Parv.*

BOLLYNGE. Swelling. (*A.-S.*)

Bile and blister *bollynge* sore

On alle his folke lasse and more.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 38.

BOLNED. Emboldened.

BOLNEDE. Swelled. (*A.-S.*)

Wyndis wexe bothe wilde and wode,

Wawes *bolnede* in the flode.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 125.

The kyng say this and wepte sore,

How mennes bodies *bolned* wore.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 30.

It blewe on the brode see, and *bolnede* up harde.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 109.

BOLNING. Swelling. (*A.-S.*)

The fyre it quencheth also of envye,

And represeth the *bolnyng* eke of pryde.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 21.

BOLSTER. The bed of a timber carriage. Pads used by doctors were formerly called *bolsters*. See *Middleton's Works*, iv. 452. A long round jam pudding is called a *bolster-pudding*, no doubt from its shape.

BOLT. (1) According to Holme, an arrow with a round knob at the end of it, and a sharp pointed arrow-head proceeding therefrom. *Bold-upright*, *bolt on end*, straight as an arrow. To bolt food, to throw it down the throat without chewing. "Wide, quoth Bolton, when his *bolt* flew backward," a proverb recorded by Howell, p. 20.

To a quequer Roben went,

A god *bolt* owthe he toke. *Robin Hood*, i. 90.

(2) To sift. *North.* Bolted-bread, a loaf of sifted wheat-meal, mixed with rye.

(3) A narrow piece of stuff. "Boltes of single worstede," Strutt, ii. 83. Perhaps a measure of cloth, as in Florio, ed. 1611, p. 453; but see Kennett's Glossary, p. 34.

(4) To dislodge a rabbit. See Twici, p. 27; Howell, sect. 3; *Gent. Rec.* ii. 76.

(5) To run away.

(6) Straw of pease. *East.* A bolt of straw is a quantity tied up fast.

BOLTELL. A round moulding.

BOLTING-HUTCH. The wooden receptacle into which the meal is sifted.

BOLTINGS. Meetings for disputations, or private arguing of cases, in the inns of court. Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033, says, "An exercise performd in the inns of Court inferiour to mootng."

BOLTS. The herb crowfoot; the *ranunculus globosus*, according to Gerard, who inserts it in his list of obsolete plants. It is perhaps the same with, "*bolte*, *petilium*, *tributum*," *Prompt. Parv.* p. 43.

BOLT'S-HEAD. A long, straight-necked glass

vessel or receiver, gradually rising to a conical figure.

BOLYE. Huloet has, "*bolye* or plummet whyche mariners use, *bolis*."

BOLYON. A small kind of button, used as fastenings of hooks, &c. but sometimes a merely ornamental stud or boss, and employed in various ways, as on the covers of books and other articles. See *Bullions*.

BOLYS. Bowls.

BOMAN. A hobgoblin or kidnapper.

BOMBARD. (1) A large drinking can, made of leather. Heywood mentions, "the great black-jacks, and *bombards* at the court, which when the Frenchmen first saw, they reported, at their return into their country, that the Englishmen used to drink out of their boots." Hall, in his *Satires*, vi. 1, talks of charging "whole *boots-full* to their friends welfare." See *Boots*. Hence *bombard-man*, a man who carried out liquor. *Bombort*, a person who serves liquor, Peele's *Jests*, p. 27.

(2) A kind of cannon. See Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 100, 112, 127. *Bombardille*, a smaller sort of bombard, Arch. xi. 436; Meyrick, ii. 291. Bombard words, high-sounding words, Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 50.

(3) A musical instrument. (*A.-N.*) See Ritson's *Met. Rom.* iii. 190.

In suche acorde and suche a soun,
Of bombards and of clarion.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 245.

BOMBARDS. Padded breeches.

BOMBASE. Cotton.

Here shrubs of Malta, for my meaner use,
The fine white bals of bombace do produce.

Du Bartas, p. 27.

BOMBAST. Originally cotton, and hence applied to the stuffing out of dress, because usually done with that material, and often employed metaphorically. It is also a verb. Cf. Florio, in v. *Gnafalio*, *Imbottire*; Dekker's *Knight's Conjuring*, p. 45.

To flourish o're, or *bumbast* out my stile,
To make such as not understand me smile.

Taylor's Motto, 1622.

BOMBAZE. To confound; to bewilder; to perplex. *East*.

BOMBONE. To hum; as bees. Palsgrave has, "I bomme as a bombyll bee dothe, or any flye, *je bruyt*."

BOMESWISH. Helter-skelter. *I. Wight*.

BOMING. Hanging down. *Somerset*.

BON. (1) A band. "To work in the *bon*," signifies the employment of a collier when he labours an entire day in stocking coals down.

(2) Prepared. Richard Coer de Lion, 1625.

(3) Good. (*A.-N.*)

(4) Bound.

(5) Bane; destruction.

Who that may his *bon* be. *Perceval*, 1338.

BONABLE. Strong; able. Howell has, "*bonage*, or all the bones," *Lex. Tet. Sect.* 1.

BONAIR. Civil; courtly; gentle. (*A.-N.*) Spelt also *bonere*. See Sevyng Sages, 307; Kyng Alisaunder, 6732; Sir Tristrem, p. 152;

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 28; Chester Plays, i. 75; Apol. Loll. p. 94.

Housewifly loke thin house, and alle thin meyné,
To bitter ne to boner withe hem ne schalt thou be.

The Goode Wif, p. 11.

BONA-ROBA. A courtesan. (*Ital.*) See Cotgrave, in v. *Robbe*; Tarlton's *Jests*, p. 63.

Once a *bona-roba*, trust me,
Though now buttock-shrunk and rusty.

Barnaby's Journal.

BONA-SOCIAS. Good companions.

BONCE. A kind of marble.

BONCHEF. Prosperity; opposed to *mischief*, misfortune. See Prompt Parv. p. 144; Syr Gawayne, p. 65.

That in thi *mischief* forsakit the noȝth,
That in thi *bonchef* axit the noȝth.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 18.

BONCHEN. To beat. Qu. *bonched*, Piers Ploughman, p. 5, beat, conquered.

And right forthewith of hertely repentaunce,

They *bonchen* theire brestis with fistes wondre soore,
Lydgate, MS. Ashm. 39, f. 47.

BOND. Bondage. "*Bondes, bendeaus*," *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 83, bands, a common form.

BONDAGER. A cottager, or servant in husbandry, who has a house for the year at an under rent, and is entitled to the produce of a certain quantity of potatoes. For these advantages he is bound to work, or find a substitute, when called on, at a fixed rate of wages, lower than is usual in the country. *Brockett*.

BONDEMEN. Husbandmen. (*A.-S.*)

BONDENE. Bound. See Langtoft, p. 238. *Bonden*, subjection, Towneley Myst. p. 51.

A birde brighteste of ble

Stode faste *bondene* tille a tre.

Sir Perceval, 1830.

BONDERS. Binding stones.

BONDY. A simpleton. *Yorksh.*

BONE. (1) Good. (*A.-N.*) See Torrent of Portugal, p. 86; Bale's *Kynge Johan*, p. 41; Hall, Edward IV. f. 19.

(2) Ready.

Whan he sauh that Roberd for wroth turned so sone,
And nothing ansuerd, bot to wend was alle bone.

Peter Langtoft, p. 99.

(3) A petition; a request; command. (*A.-S.*) See Audelay's *Poems*, p. 15; Minot's *Poems*, p. 15; Cov. Myst. p. 28; Warton, i. 89; Chester Plays, i. 42.

(4) A ship is said to carry a bone in her mouth, and cut a feather, when she makes the water foam before her. *Howell*.

(5) To seize; to arrest.

BONE-ACE. A game at cards. Florio, in v. *Trentuno*, mentions "a game at cards called one and thirtie, or *bone-ace*."

But what shall bee our game? Primero? Gleeke?
Or one and thirty, *bone-ace*, or new-cut?

Machiavelli's Dogge, 1617.

BONE-ACHE. Lues venerea. Likewise called the bone-ague.

Which they so dearly pay for, that oft times
They a *bone-ague* get to plague their crimes.

Clobery's Divine Glimpses, 1639, p. 35.

BONE-CART. The body. Moor gives it as a

verb, to carry on the shoulder articles more fitted from their weight to be moved in a cart.

BONE-CLEANER. A servant. *I. Wight.*

BONE-DRY. Perfectly dry.

BONE-FLOWER. A daisy. *North.*

BONE-GRACE. A border attached to a bonnet or projecting hat to defend the complexion. Sometimes a mere shade for the face, a kind of veil attached to a hood. Cotgrave says, in v. *Cornette*, "a fashion of shadow, or *boonegrace*, used in old time, and at this day by some old women." See Florio, ed. 1611, p. 340; Baret's *Alvearie*, B. 922; Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 246; Collier's *Hist. Dram. Poet.* ii. 387. In Scotland the term is still in use, applied to a large bonnet or straw-hat.

Her *bongrace*, which she ware with her French hode
Whan she wente oute alwayes for sonne bornynge.

The Pardoner and the Frere, 1533.

BONE-HOSTEL. Lodging. *Gaw.*

BONE-LACE. Lace worked on bobbins, or *bones*, q. v. And hence the term, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. See Strutt, ii. 99; Unton Inventories, p. 30; Arch. xi. 96.

BONE-LAZY. Excessively indolent.

BONELESS. A kind of ghost. See Scot's *Discoverie of Witchcraft*, 1584, quoted in Ritson's *Essay on Fairies*, p. 45.

BONENE. Of bones, gen. pl.

Thah thou muche thenche,

Ne spek thou nout al;

Bynd thine tonge

With *bonene* wal. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 112.

BONERYTE. Gentleness. (*A.-N.*)

There beth twey wymmen yn a cyté

Of so moche *boneryté*,

That alle the penaunce that thou mayst do,

Ne may nat reche here godenes to.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 13.

BONES. (1) Dice. *Rowley.*

And on the borde he whyrled a payre of *bones*,

Quater treys dewes he clatered as he wente.

Skelton's Works, i. 43.

(2) To make no bones of a thing, to make no difficulty about it. See Cotgrave, in v. *Difficultur*. In Holinshed, *Chron. Ireland*, p. 72, mention is made of the proverb, "better a castell of bones than of stones."

(3) The carcase of a hog is divided into two parts, 1. the flick, the outer fat, which is cured for bacon; 2. the *bones*, consisting of the other part of it.

(4) Bobbins for making lace. *North.*

BONESETTER. A rough trotting horse. *South.* A doctor is occasionally so called.

BONE-SHAVE. The sciatica. *Devon.* The following is a noted charm for this complaint.

"Bone-shave right;

Bone-shave straight;

As the water runs by the stave,

Good for bone-shave."

BONE-SORE. Very idle. *West.* Sometimes *bone-tired* is used in the same sense.

BONET. A kind of small cap worn close to the head. See *Planché's British Costume*, p. 213.

Huloet has, "*bonnet* or undercappe, *galericulum*;" which Elyot translates, "an under *bonet* or rydyng cappe."

BONEY. A cart-mare. *Suffolk.*

BONGAIT. To fasten. *Cumb.*

BONHOMME. A priest. *Skinner.*

BONIE. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has, "a *bonie* on the head, a blow or wound on the head. *Ess.*"

BONITO. A kind of tunny-fish, mentioned in Beaumont and Fletcher, vi. 331.

BONKE. A bank; a height. (*A.-S.*)

BONKER. Large; strapping. *East.* Also to outdo another in feats of agility.

BONKET. A huckle-bone. See Cotgrave, in v. *Astragale*. Howell, sect. 28, mentions a game, "to play at *bonket*, or huckle-bone."

BONNAGHT. A tax paid to the lord of the manor, a custom formerly in vogue in Ireland. See Holinshed, *Chron. Ireland*, p. 78.

BONNE. To bend? See *Chester Plays*, i. 136. May we read *boune*?

BONNETS. Small sails.

BONNILY. Pretty well. *North.*

BONNY. (1) Brisk; cheerful; in good health. *Var. dial.*

(2) Good; valuable; fair. *North.*

He bad his folk fyghte harde,

With spere mace, and sweord;

And he wolde, after fyght,

Bonie londis to heom dyght.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3903.

BONNY-CLABBER. Usually explained, sour buttermilk; but Randal Holme, p. 173, has, "*boniclatte*, cream gone thick;" and in another place, "*boni thlobber* is good milk gone thick."

BONNY-GO. Spirited; frisky. *I. Wight.*

BONOMABLY. Abominably, excessively. See *Peele's Works*, iii. 88.

BONSOUR. A vault. (*A.-N.*)

The butras com out of the diche,

Of rede gold y-arched riche;

The *bonsour* was avowed al

Of ich maner divers animal.

Sir Orpheo, ed. Laing, 325.

BONTEVOUS. Bounteous.

BONTING. A binding; curved bars of iron connected together by hooks and links, and put round the outside of ovens and furnaces to prevent their swelling outwards.

BONUS-NOCHES. Good night. (*Span.*)

BONWORT. The less daisy. See Arch. xxx. 404; *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 37.

BONX. To beat up batter for puddings. *Essex.*

BONY. A swelling on the body arising from bruises or pressure. *Pr. Parv.*

BOO. Both. (*A.-S.*)

Into the diche they fallen boo,

For they ne seen howe they go.

Cat. of Douce MSS. p. 15.

BOOBY-HUTCH. A clumsy and ill-contrived covered carriage or seat. *East.*

BOOD. Abode; tarried. *Chaucer.*

BOODGE. To stuff bushes into a hedge. *Herefordsh.*

BOODIES. Broken pieces of earthenware or

- glass used by girls for decorating a play-house, called a boody-house, made in imitation of an ornamental cabinet. *North*.
- BOODLE.** Corn margold.
The brake and the cockle be noisome too much,
Yet like unto boodle no weed there is such.
Tumer, p. 152.
- BOOF.** Stupid. *Linc.*
- BOOGTH.** Size. *Yorksh.*
- BOOING.** Roaring; bleating; making a noise like cattle. *North.*
- BOOK.** This word was formerly used for any composition from a volume to a single sheet, particularly where a list is spoken of. See the State Papers, i. 402. To be in a person's books, to be in his favour. To say off book, to repeat.
- BOOKHOLDER.** A prompter. See Ben Jonson, iv. 366; Nomenclator, p. 501, "he that telleth the players their part when they are out and have forgotten, the prompter or *bookeholder*." Palsgrave has, "boke bearer in a playe, *prothocolle*."
- BOOKING.** A scolding; a flogging. *South.*
- BOOKSMAN.** A clerk or secretary.
- BOOL.** To hawl. *Becon.*
- BOOLD.** Bold. (*A-S.*)
- BOOLK.** To abuse; to bully. *Suffolk.*
- BOOLY.** Beloved.
- BOOM.** Sticks placed at the margin of deep channels along the coast or in harbours, to warn boats from the mud. *South.*
- BOOMER.** Smuggled gin. *Brockett.*
- BOON.** (1) Good; fair. (*A-N.*)
(2) A bone. *Weber.*
(3) Going. *North.*
(4) To mend the highways. *Linc.*
- BOON-DAYS.** The days on which tenants are bound to work for their lord gratis. *North.*
- BOONS.** (1) Fowls. *Yorksh.*
(2) Highway rates, or rates for repairing the roads. *Linc.* The surveyor is called a *boonmaster*. In Arch. x. 84, mention is made of a *boon-wain*, a kind of waggon.
- BOOR.** A parlour. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, says, "the parlor, bed-chamber, or any inner room."
- BOORD.** To board.
- BOORSIAPS.** A coarse kind of linen, mentioned by Kennett.
- BOOSE.** A stall for cattle. *Boosy-pasture*, the pasture which lies contiguous to the house. *Boosy*, the trough out of which cattle feed. *Boosing-stake*, the post to which they are fastened. *North.* Cf. Prompt. Parv. pp. 41, 103.
- BOOSENING.** A method of curing mad people by immersion, described in Brand's Pop. Antiq. iii. 149.
- BOOSH.** To gore as a bull. *West.*
- BOOST.** Boast; noise. *Weber.*
- BOOSTER.** To perspire. *Deron.*
- BOOSY.** Intoxicated.
- BOOT** (1) A kind of rack for the leg, a species of torture described in Douce's Illustrations, i. 32. Cf. Florio, in v. *Bolgecchino*.
(2) Bd. Cf. Cov. Myst. p. 29; Octovian, 329.
Bothe thei boor mon and boer,
To fleashe Beza were thei likest.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 37.
(3) A boat. (*A-S.*)
(4) Help; reparation; amendment; restoration; remedy. (*A-S.*)
- BOOTCATCHER.** A person at an inn who pulls off the boots of passengers.
- BOOTED-CORN.** Corn imperfectly grown, as barley, when part of the ear remains enclosed in the sheath. *South.*
- BOOTHALING.** Robbery; freebooting. *Boothaler*, a robber or freebooter. *Boothake*, to rob, to steal, which Mæge gives as a North-country word. See Florio, in v. *Abattino*; Cotgrave, in v. *Destroussier*; Middleton, ii. 332; Nash's Pierce Penlesse, 1592.
- BOOTHER.** A hard flinty stone, rounded like a bowl. *North.*
- BOOTHYR.** A small river vessel. *Pr. Parv.*
- BOOTING.** A robbery.
- BOOTING-CORN.** A kind of rent-corn, mentioned by Blount and Kennett.
- BOOTNE.** To restore, remedy. (*A-S.*)
Blynde and bed-reden
Were bootned a thousand le. Piers Ploughman, p. 128.
- BOOTS.** A person who is very tipsy is said to be in his boots. See Kennett's Glossary, p. 32, who calls it "a country proverb." To give the boots, to make a laughing-stock of one, as in Two Gent. of Verona, i. 1.
- BOOTY.** To play booty, to allow one's adversary to win at first in order to induce him to continue playing afterwards. See Howell, sect. 28.
- BOP.** To dip; to duck. *East.*
- BO-PEEP.** An infantile game, played by nurses, according to Sherwood, *se cachans le visage et puis se monstrent*. See Douce's Illustrations, ii. 146, Florio, ed. 1611, p. 123; Goodwin's Six Ballads, p. 6; Hudibras, II. iii. 633.
- BOR.** A boar. (*A-S.*)
- BORACHIO.** Minsheu mentions "the Spanish *borachoe*, or bottle commonly of a pigges skinned, with the hure inward, dressed inwardly with razes and pitch to keepe wine or liquor sweet." See Ben Jonson, v. 44. Florio, ed. 1611, p. 65, says it was made of goat's skin. Hence the term is figuratively applied to a drunkard, as in Middleton, iv. 103.
- BORAS.** Borax. (*A-N.*)
- BORASCOES.** Storms of thunder and lightning. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
- BORATOE.** Bombasin. See the Book of Rates, 1675, p. 27.
- BORD.** A border, the side of a ship. (*A-N.*) Hence, *over bord*, or over-board, as we now have it. "Stood to bord," stood on the board or side of the vessel. Cf. Richard Coeur de Lion, 2531, 2543; Sir Eglamour, 902. The bord, or border of a shield, Kyng Alisaunder, 1270. Some of the dramatists seem to use it in the sense of *sire*. See Middleton's Works, iv. 5.
- BORDAGE.** A bord-halfpenny. *Skinner.*
- BORDE.** A table. (*A-S.*) Hence the modern

expression, *board* and lodging. To begin the borde, to take the principal places at the high table, which was generally the upper end, and called the *board-end*. The table-cloth was called the *borde-clothe*, as in MS. Arund. 249, f. 89; Boke of Curtasye, p. 5, and it still retains that name in East Anglia, according to Forby, i. 31.

Than seyde thei all at a word,
That rokwooldes schuld begynne the bord,
And sytt hycat in the halle.

Cokwoldes Daunce, 200.

BORDEL. A brothel. (*A.-N.*) See Prompt. Parv. p. 44; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 61. Later writers have the term *bordello*.

He laddre hie to the bordel thoo,
No wonder is thouge sche be wo.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 238.

BORDELL. A border? See MS. Bib. Reg. 7 C. xvi.—"item, a great *bordell* enameled with redde and white."

BORDELLER. The keeper of a brothel.

BORDERED. Restrained. *Shak.*

BORD-HALFPENNY. Money paid in fairs and markets for setting up tables, *bords*, and stalls, for sale of wares. *Blount.*

BORDJOUR. A jester.

And a blynde man for a *bordjour*.

Piers Ploughman, p. 524.

BORLANDS. The lands appropriated by the lord of a manor for the support of his board or table.

BORDOUR. Apparently a piece of armour attached to the cuirass. *Gaw.*

BORDRAGING. Ravaging on the borders.

BORD-YOU. A term used by a harvest man to another who is drinking from the bottle or small cask, meaning that he may have the next turn of drinking. *Norfolk.*

BORDYS. Tournaments.

So longe he hath hawntyd *bordys*,
That of armes he bare the pry.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 185.

BORE. (1) Born. Ellis, iii. 137.

(2) A pore. *Weber.*

(3) A kind of cabbage. *Tusser.*

(4) An iron mould in which nails are manufactured. *Salop.*

(5) That peculiar head or first flowing of the water from one to two or more feet in height at spring tides, seen in the river Parret, for a few miles below and also at Bridgewater, and which is seen also in some other rivers. [*Boreas*?] "*Borall streynys*," Reliq. Antiq. i. 206.

BOREE. A kind of dance.

BOREL. A kind of coarse woollen cloth. According to Ducange, *pannis episcopalis ac vltoris species*; and Roquefort says, "*grosse étoffe en laine de couleur rousse ou grisâtre, dont s'habillent ordinairement les ramoneurs*." In MS. Graves 42, f. 73, "*a borrell, a pleye-fellow*," and the term is constantly applied to laymen, as *borel folk* and *borel men*. See Wright's Glossary to *Piers Ploughman*, p. 583. It seems to mean *unlearned*, in contradistinction to the priests, or clerkes.

But welc I wot as nice, fresche, and gay,
Som of hem ben, as *borel folk* ben,
And that unsittynge is to here degré.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 124, f. 238.

Thus I, whiche am a *borell* clerke,
Purpose for to write a booke,
After the worlde that whilom toke
Longe tyme in olde daies passed.

Gower, ed. 1534, f. 1.

And we see by experience in travell the rudeness and simplicity of the people that are seated far North, which no doubt is intimated by a vulgar speech, when we say such a man hath a *borrell* wit, as if we said *boreale ingenium*.

The Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 99.

BORELY. Large; strong.

BORESON. A badger. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 90.

BORFREIE. Same as *berfrey*, q. v.

Sows to myne men made sleie,
And *borfreies* to ryse an heie.

MS. Addit. 10036, f. 24.

BORGH. A pledge; a surety. (*A.-S.*) See *Piers Ploughman*, p. 346; *Towneley Myst.* p. 333.

BORGHEGANG. Surety. (*A.-S.*) Or, perhaps, some duty paid for leave to pass through a borough town. The term occurs in Robert de Brunne's translation of the *Manuel des Peches*, MS. Harl. 1701, and MS. Bodl. 415.

BORGHE. A borough.

BORH. A boy. *East.*

BORNAME. A flounder. *North.*

BORITH. A herb used by fullers to take out stains. *Skinner.*

BORJAES. Burgesses.

BORJONE. A bud. See *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 65. Also a verb, as in Prompt. Parv. p. 276, erroneously spelt *borionne*.

BORKEN. Barking. (*A.-S.*)

BORLER. A clothier. See a list of trades in *Cocke Lorelles Bote*, p. 9.

BORLICH. Burly.

BORN DAYS. Life-time. *Var. dial.*

BORNE. (1) To burn. See *Chester plays*, i. 134, 177. "*Shee borned a knave*," gave birth to a boy, ib. p. 181.

(2) To burnish. See *Skinner*, and *Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet.* ii. 275.

(3) A stream. *Gaw.*

BORN-POOL. An idiot. *Var. dial.*

BOROW. A tithing; the number of ten families who were bound to the king for each other's good behaviour. According to *Lambarde's Perambulation*, ed. 1596, p. 27, "*that which in the West countrey was at that time, and yet is, called a tithing, is in Kent termed a borow*." *Harrison, Description of England*, p. 174, has *borowage*, borrowing.

BOROWE. A pledge; a surety. Also a verb. See *Robin Hood*, i. 13; *Towneley Myst.* pp. 25, 156; Reliq. Antiq. i. 9; *Stanhurst's Description of Ireland*, p. 54. *Borowehode*, suretyship, *Robin Hood*, i. 43. "*Saint George to borowe*," i. e. St. George being surety, a common phrase in early poetry.

Thus levethe the kyng in sorowe,
 Ther may no blys fro bale hym *borowe*,
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 75.
 And thus Salnct George to *borowe*,
 Ye shall have shame and sorowe.
Skelton's Works ii. 83.

BORREL. A borer or piercer.

BORRID. A sow *maris appetens*.

BORRIER. An auger. Llyud's MS. additions to Ray, Mus. Ashm.

BORROW-PENCE. Ancient coins formerly so called in Kent. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 218.

BORSE. A calf six months old. *Hants.*

BORSEN. Burst. (*A.-S.*) See Chester Plays, ii. 123. *Borsen-bellied*, ruptured. *Var. dial.*

BORSHOLDER. A superior constable.

Item that no constable, *borsholder*, nor bailly, lette any man or womman to baille, maynprise or ondirborwe.
MS. Bodl. c Mus. 229.

BORSOM. Obedient. Leg. Cath. p. 44.

BORSTAL. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, "any seat on the side or pitch of a hill."

BORSTAX. A pick-axe.

BORT. A board; a table. This word occurs as the translation of *mensa* in a curious list of words in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, written in Lancashire in the 15th century.

BORWAGE. A surety. *Prompt. Parv.*

BORWE. (1) A bower; a chamber.

(2) A town; a borough. See Sir Tristrem, p. 140; Leg. Cath. p. 183.

(3) To save; to guard. (*A.-S.*)

(4) A pledge; a surety.

BORWEN. To give security or a pledge to release a person or thing; to bail; to borrow. (*A.-S.*)

BORȜE. Borough; city; castle.

BOS. A game, mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.

BOSARDE. A buzzard; a species of hawk unfit for sporting. Hence, a worthless or useless fellow, as in Piers Ploughman, p. 189.

BOSC. A bush. (*A.-N.*)

BOSCAGE. A wood. See *boskage*, Ywaine and Gawin, 1671; Skelton, ii. 28. According to Blount, "that food which wood and trees yield to cattle." Cotgrave has, "*Infoliatore*, *boscage*, or *leafe-worke*, in carving."

BOSCHAYLE. A thicket; a wood. (*A.-N.*)

BOSCHES. Bushes.

BOSE. (1) Behoves.

The synfull, he sayse, als es wrytene,
 Wyth pyne of the dede when he es smytene,
 That he thorgh payne that hym *bosse* drye,
 Hymselfe forgettes when he salle dye.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 67.

(2) A hollow. *North.* The term occurs in an early and curious vocabulary in MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45, written in Lancashire.

(3) Boast; praise? [Lose?]

And so tille Saturday were fynschid and done,
 Of alle oure byleve sche bare the *bosse*.

Legends, Raoulinson MS.

BOSEN. A badger. *North.*

BOSH. A dash, or show. *East.*

BOSHES. According to Kennett, MS. Lansd.

1033, "the bottom of the furnace in which they melt their iron ore, the sides of which furnace descend obliquely like the hopper of a mill."

BOSHOLDER. A tithing-man; the chief person in an ancient tithing of ten families. See Lambarde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 27.

BOSKE. A bush. "A *boske* of breres, *la dume*," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83. *Bosky*, bushy, but generally explained *woody*, as in the Tempest, iv. 1.

BOSKED. See *Buske*.

BOSOM. (1) To eddy. *Yorksh.*

(2) Wish; desire. *Shak.*

(3) Bosom-sermons are mentioned in the Egerton Papers, p. 9.

BOSOMED. See King Lear, v. 1; and an instance of the word in the same sense in Heywood's Royall King and Loyall Subject, 1637, sig. F. iii.

BOSON. A boatswain. An early form of the word occurring in the first edition of Shakespeare, and other authors. Lye, in his additions to Junius, has, "*boson* corrupte pro *boatswain*, *præpositus remigum*, *scaphiarius*."

BOSS. (1) A head or reservoir of water. See Ben Jonson, viii. 9.

(2) A great stone placed at the intersection of the ribs. An architectural term. Willis, p. 43.

(3) To emboss; to stud.

(4) A hassock. *North.*

(5) A protuberance. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3268; Gesta Rom. p. 446; Marlowe, i. 48.

(6) A large marble. *Warw.*

(7) A hood for mortar. *East.*

(8) To throw. *Sussex.*

BOSSOCK. Large; fat; coarse. Also, to top and tumble clumsily. *Var. dial.*

BOSS-OUT. A game at marbles, also called *boss and span*, mentioned in Strutt's Sports, p. 384.

BOSSY. (1) Thick set; corpulent. *North.*

(2) Convex.

BOSSY-CALF. A spoilt child. *Dorset.*

BOST. (1) Pride; boasting. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Aloud. *Chaucer.*

(3) Embossed. *Middleton.*

(4) Burst. *West.*

BOSTAL. A winding way up a very steep hill. *Sussex.*

BOSTANCE. Boasting; bragging. *Chaucer.*

BOSTEN. To boast. (*A.-S.*)

BOSTLYE. Boasting. *Gaw.*

BOSTUS. Boastful; arrogant.

BOSWELL. Some part of a fire-grate. *Suffolk.*

BOT. (1) A boat. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82.

(2) A sword; a knife; anything that bites or wounds.

(3) Bit. "Mani mouthe the gres *bot*," slain.

(4) A jobber; a botcher. *Yorksh.*

(5) Bought. *Devon.*

(6) Both.

(7) Unless.

BOTANO. A kind of blue linen.

BOTARGE. The spawn of a mullet.

BOTARGO. A kind of salt cake, or rather sausage, made of the hard row of the sea mullet, eaten with oil and vinegar, but chiefly used to promote drinking. *Nares.*

BOTCH. (1) A thump. *Sussex.*

(2) An inflamed tumour. *North.*

BOTCHET. Small beer mead. *North.*

BOTCHMENT. An addition.

BOTE. (1) Bit; wounded. (*A.-S.*) See Ellis's *Met. Rom.* ii. 77; *Langtoft*, p. 243.

(2) Ate. *Gaw.*

(3) Help; remedy; salvation. Also a verb, to help. "There is no bote of manys deth," there is no help for it, *Orpheo*, MS. *Ashmole*. Bote-less, without remedy.

(4) Better. *Ritson.*

BOTEL. A bottle. (*A.-N.*)

BOTELER. A butler. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 187. *Botileris*, *Kyng Alisaunder*, 834.

BOTEMAY. Bitumen. *Weber.* Spelt *botemeys* in *Kyng Alis.* 4763.

BOTENEN. To button. (*A.-N.*)

BOTENUS. Buttons.

BOTENYNG. Help; assistance. (*A.-S.*)

A wode man touched on hys bere,

And a party of hys clothyng,

And anone he hadde *botenyng*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 73.

BOTER. Butter.

BOTE-RAIL. A horizontal rail. *North.*

BOTERASSE. A buttress.

BOTERFLIE. A butterfly. (*A.-S.*)

BOTESCARL. A boatswain. *Skinner.*

BOTEWS. A kind of large boot, covering the whole leg, and sometimes reaching above the knee. See *Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV.* p. 119; *Howard Household Books*, p. 139.

BOT-FORKE. A crooked stick, the same as *burn-stick*, q. v.

Mon in the mone stond ant strit,

On is *bot-forke* is burthen he bereth.

Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 110.

BOTHAN. A tumour. *Devon.*

BOTHE. A store-house; a shop where wares are sold. It is translated by *selda* in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 46. A booth.

They robbedyn tresours and clothes,

And brenten townes and *bothes*.

Kyng Alisaunder, 3457.

BOTHEM. A watercourse.

BOTHER. (1) To tease; to annoy. *Var. dial.*

(2) Of both, gen. pl. See Ellis's *Met. Rom.* iii. 63; *Perceval*, 31; *Leg. Cath.* p. 52.

BOTHERING. A great scolding. *East.*

BOT-HIER. Boat hire.

BO-THRUSH. The squalling thrush. *I. Wight.*

BOTH-TWO. Both. *Junius.*

BOTHUL. A cowslip? *Pr. Parv.* Perhaps the marigold. See *Arch.* xxx. 404.

BOTHUM. (1) Bottom. See *Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 433. Mr. Hartshorne gives *botham* as the Salopian word, and Kennett, MS. *Lansd.* 1033, as a technical word connected with iron ore. *Botme*, *Prompt. Parv.* p. 45.

(2) A bud. (*A.-N.*)

BOTON. A button.

BOTOR. A bustard.

Ther was venisoun of hert and bors,
Swannes, pecokes, and *botors*.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 116.

BOTRACES. Venomous frogs. See a list of obsolete words prefixed to *Batman* upon *Bartholome*, 1582.

BOTRASEN. To make buttresses to a building. (*A.-N.*)

BOTRE. A buttery.

Then ussher gose to tho *botré*.

Boke of Curtasye, p. 20.

BOTS. A kind of worms troublesome to horses. See *Dodsley*, ix. 214; *Men Miracles*, 1656, p. 34; *Tusser*, p. 62.

BOTTE. (1) A boat.

(2) Bit. *North.*

He toke the stuarde by the throte,

And asonder he it *botte*. *Syr Tryamour*, 554.

(3) A bat; a club.

He bare a *botte* to geve a strokk

All the body of an oke.

MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 38, f. 112.

He toke hys *bot* and forthe goyth,

Swythe sory and fulle wrothe. *Ibid.* f. 97.

BOTTLE. (1) A small portable cask, used for carrying liquor to the fields. *West.* "Bag and bottle," *Robin Hood*, ii. 54.

(2) A bubble. *Somerset.*

(3) A seat, or chief mansion house. (*A.-S.*) Kennett, MS. *Lansd.* 1033, is our authority for the provincial use of the word. It is retained in the names of places, as *Newbottle*, co. *Northampton*.

(4) A bundle of hay or straw. *Cotgrave* has, "*Boteler*, to botle or bundle up, to make into botles or bundles." A *botell-horse*, *Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 97, a horse for carrying bundles? *Bottleman*, an ostler. To look for a needle in a bottle of hay, a common proverb, which occurs in *Clarke's Phraseologia Puerilis*, 1655. Cf. *Topsell's Beasts*, p. 303; *Anecdotes and Traditions*, p. 58; *Howell*, sect. 40; *Florio* in v. *Gréigne*.

A thousand pounds, and a bottle of hay,

Is all one thing at *Dooms-day*.

Howell's English Proverbs, p. 1.

(5) The dug of a cow. *East.*

(6) A round moulding.

(7) A pumpion. *Devon.*

BOTTLE-BIRD. An apple rolled up and baked in a crust. *East.*

BOTTLE-BUMP. The bittern. *East.*

BOTTLE-HEAD. A fool.

BOTTLE-NOSE. A porpoise. *East.* A person with a large nose is said to be *bottle-nosed*.

BOTTLE-UP. To treasure in one's memory. *Var. dial.*

BOTTOM. (1) A ball of thread. See *Elyot*, in v. *Anguinum*; *Sir Thomas More*, p. 41; *Florio*, in v. *Córlo*.

(2) A vessel of burden. See Kennett's *Glossary*, p. 24; *Cotgrave*, in v. *Droict*; *Harrison's Description of England*, p. 163.

BOTTOMER. One who drags or assists in con-

veying the coal or other produce of a mine from the first deposit to the shaft or pit.

BOTTOMING-TOOL. A narrow, concave shovel used by drainers. *Salop.*

BOTTOM-WIND. A phenomenon that occurs in Derwent-water. The waters of this lake are sometimes agitated in an extraordinary manner, though without any apparent cause, and in a perfectly calm day, are seen to swell in high waves, which have a progressive motion from West to East.

BOTTRY-TREE. An elder tree. *North.*

BOTTY. Proud. *Suffolk.*

BOTTYS. Butts; marks for shooters.

BOTUNE. Bottom. *Prompt. Parv.*

BOTY. A butty; a partner. *Palsgrave.*

BOTYD. Saved. (*A.-S.*)
Grete othys to me he sware
That he was botyd of mekyll care.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 64.

BOTYNG. Assistance. (*A.-S.*)

BOTYNGE. "Encrese yn hyynge," *Prompt. Parv.* p. 45. We still have the phrase to boot.

BOUCE-JANE. An ancient dish in cookery, a receipt for which is given in the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 431.

BOUCHART. See *Babbart.*

BOUDE. To pout. (*Fr.*)

BOUDGE. To budge; to move. See Nares, and Beaumont and Fletcher, vi. 455.

BOUDS. Weevils. *East.* Tusser, p. 40, speaks of "bowd-eaten malt."

BOUERIE. Baudrie? See Harrison's Description of England, p. 178.

BOUFFE. Belching. *Skinner.*

BOUGE. (1) A cask. *South.*
By draught of horse fro ryvers and welles,
Bouges be brought to brewers for good ale.
Brit. Bibl. ii. 151.

(2) An allowance of meat or drink to an attendant in the court. Spelt *bouche* and *boudge*. See Ben Jonson, vii. 217; Thornton Rom. p. 218; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 79.

(3) A purse. *Harman.*

(4) "To make a bouge," to commit a gross blunder, to get a heavy fall. Also, to bulge, to swell out. *East.*

(5) To prepare a ship for the purpose of sinking it. See Hall, Hen. V. f. 23; Harrison's Description of England, p. 200.

BOUGERON. An unnatural person. (*A.-N.*)

BOUGET. A budget; a portmanteau. Elyot has, "*hippopera*, a male or *bouget*." See also King Cambises, p. 262; Brit. Bibl. iv. 103; Fry's Bibl. Mem. p. 343; Gascoigne's Delicate Diet, p. 18, spelt in various ways.

BOUGH. Reginald Scot gives *bough* as a common exclamation of a ghost.

BOUGH-HOUSES. Private houses, allowed to be open during fairs for the sale of liquor.

BOUGHRELL. A kind of hawk.

BOUGHT. (1) A bend; a joint; a curve. "Bought of a sling, *fundæ circulus*," Junius, Addend. See Cotgrave, in v. *Feru*, *Inarcature du col*; Torrent of Portugal, p. 24; Arch. xvii. 295;

Bourne's Inventions or Devises, 1578, no. 44; Middleton, iii. 281.

(2) "Bought and sold," entirely overreached, utterly made away with. *Shak.*

BOUGHT-BREAD. Bakers' bread. *North.*

BOUGILL. A bugle-horn.

BOUGOUR. Cinædus, "or one that is past shame," but not necessarily in the bad sense. This term occurs in Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

BOUGY. A small round candle. (*Fr.*) See the Rutland Papers, p. 27.

BOUKE. (1) The body. (*A.-S.*) Also the bulk, the interior of a building. See Towneley Myst. p. 313; Chron. Vilodun. p. 38; Chaucer, Cant. T. 2748; Kyng Alisaunder, 3254, 3946; Langtoft, p. 174.
He thought might y mete that douke,
His heved y schuld smite fro the bouke.
Gy of Warwike, p. 345.

(2) To wash clothes. (*A.-S.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 274, 306; Reliq. Antiq. i. 108.

(3) A pail. *North.*

(4) The box of a wheel. *Salop.*

(5) A bolt. *North.*

BOUKED. Crooked.

BOUL. An iron hoop. *Linc.* "Throwing of the dart and *boule*" is mentioned among youthful athletic exercises in Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 137.

BOULDER-HEAD. A work against the sea, made of small wooden stakes. *Susser.*

BOULTE. To sift. (*A.-S.*) *Boulter*, a person who sifts, Howard Household Books, p. 27; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 71. *Boulted-bread*, bread made of wheat and rye.

BOUMET. Embalmed.

BOUN. Ready. (*A.-S.*) See Chester Plays, i. 37; Chaucer, Cant. T. 11807; Pilkington, p. 353. In the North country dialect it is interpreted *going*; also, to dress, to make ready, to prepare. "*Boun* is a woman's garment; *boun*, prepared, ready; *boun*, going or ready to goe; he's *boun* with it, i. e. he has done with it." Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

BOUNCE. The larger dogfish.

BOUNCHING. Bending or swelling. See a list of obsolete words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

BOUND. (1) Sure; confident. *Var. dial.*
Yet will tutlers in toune talk bound,
That we wer the men that Rouland wold quell.
Roland, MS. Lansd. 388, f. 387.

(2) A mark.

BOUNDE. A husband. (*A.-S.*)
Tho that the bounde y-seighe this,
Anon he starf for diol y-wis.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 27.

BOUNDER. A boundary. *North.*
It hath beene at times also a marke and *bounder* betweene some kings for the limits of their jurisdictions and authoritie. *Lambard's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 270.

BOUND-ROOD. The name of an altar in Durham Cathedral, mentioned in Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 70.

BOUNG. A purse.

Be lusty, my lass, come for Lancashire,
We must nip the *boung* for these crowns.

Sir John Oldcastle, p. 59.

BOUNTEE. Goodness. (*A.-N.*)

BOUNTEVOUS. Bountiful. See Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 325.

BOUNTRACE. A buttress. (*Fr.*)

Ye remembre youre wittes, and take hede
To kepe Irland, that hit be not lost,
For hit is a *bountrace* and a post.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 60.

BOUNTY-DAYS. Holidays, on which provision was furnished for the poor. *North.*

BOUR. A bower; a chamber.

BOURAM. A sink. *Yorksh.* This word is given by Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

BOURDAYNE. A burden. *Palsgrave.*

BOURDE. A game; a joke. Also a verb, to jest. (*A.-S.*) See *Cokwoldis Daunce*, 4; *Chancer*, *Cant.* T. 12712, 17030; *Notes to Chancer*, p. 213. "Soth bourde is no bourde," an old proverb mentioned by Harrington.

Boyes in the subarbis *bourdene* flulle heghe.

Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 86.

Wele *bourdet*, quod the doke, by myne hat,
That men shulden alway love causelesse.

Chaucer, *MS. Cantab.* Fl. i. 6, f. 33.

BOURDON. A staff. (*A.-N.*) See *Rom. of the Rose*, 3401, 4092; *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 150; *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 81. One kind of staff, much ornamented, was called a *bourdonasse*.

I may the *bourdone* heght esperaunce, which is goode in every faysoun, for he that leenethe him therto sekurlych, he may not falle: the woode of Sechim of which it is made shewethe ful weel whiche it is.

Romance of the Monk, *Sion Coll.* *MS.*

The joynours of *bourdons*, of speres long and rounde:
In feyre knyves gladethe the cuttiller.

MS. Ashmole 59, f. 20.

Harlotes walkeris thorow many townes
With spekketh mantelis and *bordounes*.

MS. Bodl. 48, f. 174.

Now shal I tellyn the facoun

And the maner of the *bordoun*.

MS. Cott. Vitell. C. xiii. f. 99.

BOURDOUR. (1) A pensioner. So explained by Hearne, *Langtoft*, p. 204.

(2) A circlet round a helmet. *Gaw.*

BOURGEON. To bud; to sprout. (*Fr.*)

BOURGH. A borough.

BOURHOLM. The burdock. See an early list of plants in *MS. Sloane* 5, f. 3.

BOURMAIDNE. A chambermaid.

Hail be ye, nonnes of seint Mari house,

Goddess *bourmaidnes* and his owen spouse.

Reliq. Antiq. ii. 175.

BOURN. (1) A limit, or boundary.

(2) A brook; a rivulet. (*A.-S.*) Hence, *water*, as explained by Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033; and also, to wash or rinse. According to *Aubrey*, *Royal Soc. MS.* p. 61, "in South Wilts they say such or such a *bourne*, meaning a valley by such a river."

(3) Yeast. *Ermoor.*

BOURNEDE. Burnished.

Upon the toppe an ern ther stod,

Of *bournode* gold ryche and good. *Launful*, 269.

BOURT. To offer; to pretend. *North.*

BOUS. A box; a chest. *Yorksh.*

BOUSE. (1) Ore as it is drawn from the mines. *Yorksh.* Small ore as it is washed by the sieve, is called *bouse-smithen*.

(2) Perhaps a boss, or round plate of metal used to adorn a horse. See *Arch.* xvii. 293.

(3) To drink. An old cant term, and still in use. *Bouzing-can*, a drinking can. There was formerly a kind of drink so called, as appears from *Ritson's Ancient Songs*, i. 70.

BOUSTOUS. Impetuous. *Palsgrave.*

BOUT. (1) A batch. *Var. dial.*

(2) In ploughing, the distance from one side of a field to the other, and back again.

(3) A contest; a struggle. *North.*

(4) But.

(5) Without; except. *North.* See *Chester Plays*, i. 47, ii. 55, 123; *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 227.

BOUTE-FEU. An incendiary. Also spelt *boute-fell*. See *Florio*, ed. 1611, pp. 72, 244. The term is given by Skinner, and also occurs in *Hudibras*.

BOUT-HAMMER. The heavy two-handed hammer used by blacksmiths. *East.* See *About-sledge*, and *Beaumont and Fletcher*, iv. 289.

BOUT-HOUSE. On the ground; anywhere. *I. Wight.*

BOVE. Above. See *Forme of Cury*, p. 75; *Wright's Anecd. Lit.* p. 5. In later writers it is merely an elliptical form, as in the *Troubles of Queene Elizabeth*, 1639, sig. F. i.

BOVERT. A young ox. (*A.-N.*)

BOVOLI. A kind of snails or periwinkles, mentioned as delicacies by Ben Jonson. (*Ital.*)

BOW. (1) A yoke for oxen.

(2) A bow's length. *Shak.*

(3) A boy.

(4) To bend. *Var. dial.*

(5) A small arched bridge. *Somerset.* An arch or gateway was formerly called a *bow*.

BOW-BELL. A cockney, one born within the sound of Bow bells. The term occurs in the *London Prodigal*, p. 15; *Beaumont and Fletcher*, iv. 186.

BOW-BOY. A scarecrow. *Kent.* Du Bartas, p. 9, "a blinde bow-boy," a blind archer.

BOWCER. The bursar.

BOWCHYER. A butcher.

BOWDIKITE. A contemptuous name for a mischievous child; an insignificant or corpulent person. *North.*

BOWDLED. Swelled out, particularly applied to a hen when ruffled with rage, as in *Harrison's Description of England*, p. 172.

BOWE. (1) A bough; a branch. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To bend; to curve; to bow.

Wulde they bydde hym sytte or stande,

Ever he wulde be *bowande*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39.

Yf ther be dewke or erle in lande,

But they be to hym *boweande*,

The steward wyll anone ryse,
And dystroye hym on all wyse.

MS. Chesh. ff. ii. 30, f. 304.

And togedur they wente,

That hyt bewed and bente. *MS. Ibid. f. 78.*

BOWE-DYE. A kind of dye. In *MS. Sloane* 1698, f. 163, is a notice how "to dye scarlett after the manner of the *bowe-dye*."

BOWELL-HOLE. A small aperture in the wall of a barn for giving light and air. *North.*

BOWEN. A relation, or narrative. *Qu. A.-S. bocung.*

BOWER. A chamber. (*A.-S.*)

BOWERINGE. The part of a tree consisting of the boughs.

BOWERLY. Tall; handsome. *West.*

BOWERS. Young hawks, before they are branchers. See *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 293. Also called *bowels* and *bowesses*. The term seems to be applied to hawks at the period when they are in the transition between the nest and trees, too old for the former, and yet not strong enough to attach themselves exclusively to the freedom of the latter.

BOWERY. See *Boodies*.

BOWETY. Linsay-wolsay. *North.*

BOWGHSOMME. Buxom; obedient. (*A.-S.*)
Wake aye, als thou had no knawing
Of the tyme of the dedes comyng,
That the dede may fynd the when it alle comme,
Ay redy to Godd and bowghsomme.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 68.

BOW-HAND. The left hand. To be too much of the bow-hand, to fail in any design. See *Nares*, in v.

BOWHAWLER. A man acting in the place of a horse, to draw barges or small vessels along the Severn.

BOWIE-FRAME. A phrase applied to toads when together, in *Fairfax's Bulk and Selvedge of the World*, 1674, p. 130.

BOWIS. Boughs. Cf. *Urry*, p. 415.

Makyngs the bowle as lusty to the sytte,
As freache and as fayre of coloure and of hewe.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 16.

BOWIT. A lantern. *North.* See *Croft's Excerpta Antiqua*, p. 14.

BOWK. Bent; crooked. *North.*

BOWK-IRON. A circular piece of iron which lines the interior of a cart or waggon wheel. *West.*

BOW-KITT. A kind of great can with a cover. *Yorksh.*

BOW-KNOT. A large, loose, and wide knot.

Gave me my name, which yet perchances you know not,
Yet 'tis no riddle bound up in a bow-knot.

The Christmas Prince, p. 41.

BOWL-ALLEY. A covered space for the game of bowls, instead of a bowling green. See *Earle's Microcosmography*, p. 86. A street in Westminster is still called the Bowling-Alley. Bowls were prohibited during the church service in 1571. See *Grindal's Remains*, p. 138. According to the *Grammont Memoirs*, ed. 1811, ii. 269, the game was fashionable in England in the reign of Charles II.

It was played by both sexes. *Anecdotes and Traditions*, p. 20.

BOWL-DISH. See *Boldyche*.

BOWLEYNE. A bow-line.

BOWLING-MATCH. A game with stone bowls, played on the highways from village to village. *North.*

BOWLTELL. A kind of cloth.

BOWN. Swelled. *Norf.*

BOWNCHE. A bunch; a swelling. *Huloet.*

BOWNDYN. Ready; prepared.

BOW-NET. A kind of net, mentioned in *Topall's Four-footed Beasts*, p. 47.

BOW-POT. A flower-vase. *West.* "Bough pots, or flower pots set in the windowes of private houses," *Nomenclator*, p. 388.

BOWRES. A dish in ancient cookery, a receipt for which is given in *MS. Sloane* 1201, f. 24.

BOWSING. A term in hawking, when the hawk "oft drinks, and yet desires more." See *Blome's Gent. Rec.* ii. 61.

BOWSOM. Buxom; obedient. (*A.-S.*) See *Ywaine and Gawin*, 1155.

And if he be tylle God bowssom,

Tille endles blys at the last to com.

MS. Harl. 4196, f. 915.

BOWSOMNES. Obedience. It is glossed in the margin by *obediencia*.

And when this grownde es made, than alle come
a darieselle Bowssommer on the tone halfe, and Jame-
selle Missercorde on the tother halfe. *MS. Lincoln*
A. 1. 17, f. 271.

BOWSTAVES. "Paied to maister Cromewelle by the kinges commaundement for bowestaves for his Graces use," *Privy Purse Expences of Henry VIII.* p. 267. See also *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 398.

BOWSY. Bloated by drinking.

BOWT. The tip of the nose. See the *Nomenclator*, p. 28. Also part of an angler's apparatus, *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 472.

BOWTELL. A convex moulding.

BOWTH. Bought.

BOW-WEED. Knapweed.

BOW-YANKEES. See *Yankees*.

BOWYER. (1) A maker of bows. See *Chester Plays*, i. 6; *Skelton*, i. 151; *Rob. Glou.* p. 511.

(2) A small ship. *Skinner*.

BOWYN. Went.

BOX. (1) A blow. Also a verb, to strike. *Var.*

MS.

Ac natheles, God it wot,

Yif ich alle naden mot,

Yit ich wile assaie

A lile box the to pale. *Boxes of Hamtoun, p. 68.*

(2) A chest. *Oron.*

(3) A club or society instituted for benevolent purposes. *North.* Their anniversary dinner is called a box-dinner.

(4) To "box the fox," to rob an orchard. *West.*

BOX-AND-DICE. A game of hazard.

BOX-BARROW. A hand-harrow. *Salop.*

BOX-HARRY. To dine with Duke Humphrey; to take care after having been extravagant. *Lincol.*

BOXING. Buxom. *Lincol.*

BOXING-DAY. The day after Christmas, when

tradespeople are visited by persons in the employment of their customers for Christmas boxes, or small presents of money.

BOX-IRON. A flat-iron. *East*.

BOY-BISHOP. See *Nicholas*.

BOYDEKIN. A dagger. *Chaucer*. See Wright's *Anec. Lit.* p. 25. It occurs in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 42, translated by *subucula, perforatorium*.

BOYE. A lad servant. (*A.-S.*)

BOYKIN. A term of endearment, found in Sir John Oldcastle, p. 38, and Palsgrave's *Acolastus*, 1540.

BOYLES. Lice. *Linc.*

BOYLUM. A kind of iron ore. Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

BOYLY. Boyish. *Baret*.

BOYS. (1) Voice. *Maundevile*.

(2) Boethius. Lydgate, p. 122.

(3) A wood. (*A.-N.*)

And had them go betyme

To the boys Seynt Martyne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 128.

BOY'S-BAILIFF. An old custom formerly in vogue at Wenlock, and described in *Salop. Antiq.* p. 612.

BOYSHE. A bush. Malory, i. 181.

BOYSID. Swelled.

My thoughte also with alle vices boysid,

My brest resceit and chef of wrecchidnesse.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

BOYS'-LOVE. Southernwood. *West*.

BOYSTONE. To cup a person. *Pr. Parv.*

BOYSTORS. Boisterous. *Skelton*.

BOYT. Both.

BOZZUM. The yellow ox-eye. *Vect.*

BOZZUM-CHUCKED. Having a deep dark redness in the cheeks. *West*.

BOZE. To move, rise, go. *Gaw.*

BOJEZ. Boughs. *Gaw.*

BRAA. An acclivity. *North*.

BRAB. A spike-nail. *Yorksh.*

BRABAND. Cloth of Brabant. See the Rates of the Custome House, 1545, *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 397.

BRABBLE. To quarrel. Also a substantive. *Brabbling*, squabbling, quarrelling, Timon, ed. Dyce, p. 36; Middleton, iii. 458; Skelton, ii. 131. *Brabblement*, a quarrel. *Brabbler*, a wrangler, a quarrelsome person.

BRAC. Broke.

BRACCO. Diligent; laborious. *Chesh.*

BRACE. (1) To embrace.

A grysely geste than bese thou preste,

In armes for to brace. *MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 213.*

(2) Armour for the arms. Hence an arm of the sea, Maundevile's Travels, p. 15.

(3) To brave a person; to swagger. Palsgrave has, "I brace or face, *je braggue*; he braced and made a bracing here afore the dore as though he wolde have kylled, God have mercy on his soule." It occurs as a substantive in a similar sense in *Othello*, i. 3. "Facing and bracing," Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 63.

(4) The clasp of a buckle.

(5) A piece of timber framed with a bevil joint, so disposed as to keep the parts of a building

together. Palsgrave has, "brace of an house brace."

BRACER. Armour for the arms. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 111; Florio, in v. *Bracciale*; Cotgrave, in v. *Brasselet*; Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 426; Privy Purse Expences of Hen VIII. p. 47.

Brasors burnyste bristes in sondyre.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.

BRACH. A kind of scenting hound, generally of a small kind. Elyot has, "*catellus*, a very littell hounde or *brache*, a whelp;" and the terms *brach* and *ratch* were always applied to the hounds which formed the pack, which of course differed in breed according to time and place. In *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 151, it seems to be synonymous with *acquill*, q. v. See Twici, p. 28; Florio, in v. *Braccare*; Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 9; Ford, i. 22, 58; Webster, i. 156; Dodsley, vi. 319; Ben Jonson, iv. 19; Topsell's *Foure-footed Beasts*, p. 137. The author of the romance of *Perceval*, using the term *brachet*, explains it, *brachet cest à dire ung petit braque ou chien*. This form of the word occurs in *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 75, 80; *Brit. Bibl.* i. 478.

BRACHICOURT. A horse whose fore-legs are bent naturally.

BRACING. Fresh, cool, applied to the atmosphere. *Var. dial.*

BRACING-GIRDLE. A kind of belt. "Bracyng gyrdle, *subcingulum*," Huloet.

BRACK. (1) A crack or break; a flaw. Cf. Beaumont and Fletcher, v. 316; Middleton, iv. 6; *Brit. Bibl.* i. 355. Also a verb, to break, *Diversions of Purley*, p. 489; *broke*, in the Northern dialects. Lilly, in his *Euphues*, says the "finest velvet" has "his *bracke*," flaw or imperfection.

(2) A piece. *Kennett*.

(3) Salt water; brine. In Drayton, as quoted by Nares, the term strangely occurs applied to river-water.

Suffolke a sunne halfe risen from the brack,

Norfolke a Triton on a dolphins backe.

Drayton's Poems, p. 20.

(4) A kind of harrow. *North*.

(5) To mount ordnance.

(6) Florio has, "*bricche*, crags, cliffs, or *brackes* in hills." Mention is made of "a large and *bracky* wood" in *MS. Addit.* 11812, f. 81.

On rockes or brackis for to ronne.

Hycke-Scorner, n. d.

BRACK-BREED. Tasted. *North*.

BRACKEN. Fern. *North*. Bracken-clock, a small brown beetle commonly found on fern.

BRACKLY. Brittle. *Staff*.

BRACKWORT. A small portion of beer in one of its early stages, kept by itself till it turns yellow, and then added to the rest. See the curious early account of the method of brewing in Harrison's *Description of England*, p. 169, and *Bragwort* in Jamieson.

BRACONIER. The berner, or man that held the hounds. See *Berners*.

- BRAD.** (1) Opened; spread; extended. *North.*
 (2) Roasted. (*A.-S.*)
 (3) Hot; inflamed. *North.*
BRADDER. Broader. (*A.-S.*)
BRADÉ. (1) To pretend. (*A.-S.*)
 (2) To bray; to cry. *R. de Brune.*
 (3) Broad; large. Cf. *Sir Tristrem*, p. 181; *Ywaine and Gawin*, 163, 259; *Sir Perceval*, 126, 269, 438, 1653, 1748, 1762; *Minot's Poems*, p. 20.
BRADÉS. Necklaces; hanging ornaments. See the *Test. Vetust.* p. 435.
BRADOW. To spread; to cover. *Chesh.*
BRADS. (1) Money. *Essex.*
 (2) Small nails. *Var. dial.*
BRAEL. The back part of a hawk. See *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 296, 301.
BRAFFAM. See *Barfame.*
BRAG. (1) Brisk; full of spirits. Proud, insolent, *Skelton*, i. 125. *Bragance*, bragging. *Towneley Myst.* p. 99. The crowing of the moor-cock is called *bragging*.
 (2) A ghost or goblin. *North.*
 (3) An old game at cards, mentioned in "Games most in Use," 12mo. n. d.
BRAGGABLE. Poorly; indifferent. *Salop.*
BRAGGADOCIA. A braggart. *Var. dial.*
BRAGGED. Pregnant; in foal. See *Gent. Rec.* ii. 88. [*Bagged?*]
BRAGGER. A wooden bracket. *Higins* translates *mutuli*, "pieces of timber in building called *braggers*; it is thought to be all one with *proceres*; in masons worke they be called *corbelles*." See the *Nomenclator*, p. 210. *Misshen*, *Span. Dict.* p. 263, spells it *bragget*, and the term also occurs in *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593.
BRAGGING-JACK. A boaster. *Higins*, p. 532, has, "*Thraso*, a vaine-glorious fellow, a craker, a boaster, a *bragging Jacke*."
BRAGGLED. Brindled. *Somerset.*
BRAGLY. Briskly. *Spenser.*
BRAGOT. A kind of beverage formerly esteemed in Wales and the West of England. According to some, it was composed of wort, sugar, and spices; or merely another name for mead. See *Ben Jonson*, vii. 343, 378; *Skinner*, para. i. With strong ale bruised in fatten and in tonnes, *Pyng*, *Drangoll*, and the *bragot fyne*.
MS. Rast. C. 88.
BRAID. (1) To resemble. *North.* "Ye *brayde* of the millers dogg, ye lick your mouth or the poke be open," *Yorkshire Ale*, 1697, p. 86.
 (2) A reproach. Also a verb, to upbraid. See *Abreyde*, which is written a *brayde* in the *True Tragedie of Richard III.* p. 22, in concordance with the original copy, so that the *e* in that instance is probably an exclamation.
 (3) A start; a sudden movement; a moment of time. A toss of the head was called a *brayd*. Hence apparently a quick blow, in *Syr Degoré*, 256; *MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38*, f. 245; *Brit. Bibl.* iv. 90. See *Tale of the Basyn*, xxi.; *Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 17, "*echo brayd* hit a-don at on *brayd*," i. e. she threw it down at one start or movement.

Out upon the, thafe! echo seyde in that *brayde*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 71.

The woman being afraid, gave a *brayd* with her head and ran her way, and left her tooth behind her.

Scogin's Jests.

- (4) *Palgrave*, in his table of subst. f. 21, has, "*brayde* or *hastynesae* of mynde, *colle*," i. e. passion, anger. See *Roquefort*, in v. *Cole*; *Anc. Poet. Tr.* p. 49. It seems to mean *craft*, *deceit*, in *Greene's Works*, ii. 268; and *Shakespeare* has the adjective *brayd*, generally explained *deceitful*, and *Mr. Dyce* thinks it means *lustful*, *Remarks*, p. 73; but perhaps we may adopt the less objectionable explanation, *quick*, *hasty*. It occurs, however, in the *A.-S.* sense of *deceit* in *Langtoft*, p. 138. See also *Hearne's glossary*, p. 536.
 (5) To nauseate. *North.*
 (6) To beat or press, chiefly applied to culinary objects. *East.*
 (7) A row of underwood, chopped up and laid lengthways. *Oxon.*
 (8) To net. *Dorset.*
 (9) To fade or lose colour.
BRAIDE. (1) To draw, particularly applied to drawing a sword out of the scabbard. See *Abraide*. Also, to pull, *Octavian*, 336; *Croke's Psalms*, p. 6; to strike, *Kyng Alisaunder*, 5856; *Richard Coer de Lion*, 411; to spread out, to brandish, *Kyng Alisaunder*, 7373; to beat down, *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 94; *Rob. Glouc.* p. 22, tw.
 (2) To start quickly or suddenly; to leap; to turn. "All worldly thing *braydith* upon tyme," i. e. turneth or changeth with time, *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 24.
 Thus natheles to meche seyde,
 What arte thou, some? and I *brayde*
 Ryft as a man doth oute of slepe.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 38.
BRAIDERY. Embroidery. *I. Wight.*
BRAIDS. (1) A wicker guard for protecting trees newly grafted. *Glouc.*
 (2) Scales. *North.*
BRAIDY. Foolish. *Yorksh.*
BRAIL. According to *Blome*, *Gent. Rec.* ii. 48, "to *brayle* the hawks wing is to put a piece of leather over the pinion of one of her wings to keep it close." The term occurs in the old play of *Albumazar*. *Brail-feathers* are the long small white feathers hanging under the tail.
BRAIN. To beat out the brains. See *First Sketches of Henry VI.* p. 60.
 Dyvers tymes like to ben drowned, *brayned*, and overborne with horses before he was four yere old.
MS. Ashm. 300, f. 228.
BRAINISH. Mad. *Shak.*
BRAIN-LEAF. Apparently a kind of herb. It is mentioned in *Greene's Gwydonius*, 1593.
BRAIN-PAN. The skull. See *Skelton*, i. 24; *Nomenclator*, p. 23; *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 256, ii. 403. The term is still in use, according to *Forby*.
BRAINSICK. Wildbrained; mad; impetuous. See *Skelton*, i. 267; *If you know not mee*, you know *Nobody*, 1639, sig. B. iii.

I ayme at no such happynesse. Alas!
I am a pony courtier, a weake braine,
A beaine-sicke young man.

Heywood's Iron Age, sig. D. i.

BRAIN-STONES. According to Aubrey, MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts, p. 13, stones the size of one's head, nearly round, found in Wiltshire, and so called by the common people.

BRAIN-WOOD. Quite mad.

BRAIRD. Fresh; tender. *North.* Also, the first blade of grass. *A.-S.* brord.

BRAISSIT. Inclosed.

BRAIST. Burst.

BRAIT. A kind of garment. (*A.-S.*) "*Caracalla est vestis villosa quæ Anglice dicitur brait vel bakel*," MS. Laud. 413. See Ducange, in v. *Caracalla*.

BRAK. Broke. Minot, p. 29.

BRAKE (1) To beat. *North.*

(2) Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, defines *brake*, "a small plat or parcel of bushes growing by themselves." This seems to be the right meaning in Mids. Night's Dream, in 1, although a single bush is also called a *brake*. In Palmer's Devonshire Glossary, p. 32, "*spinetum, dunetum*, a bottom overgrown with thick tangled brushwood." A *brake* is also a little space with rails on each side, which Mr. Hunter thinks is the Shakespearian term, an explanation rather at variance with Quince's "hawthorn brake;" and moreover, the *brake* mentioned by this commentator from Barnaby Googe would only be found in cultivated land, not in the centre of the "palace wood." When Puck says, "through bog, through bush, through *brake*, through briar," an expression, the latter part of which is repeated word for word in Drayton's *Nymphidia*, we clearly see that Kennett's explanation exactly suits the context. So also when Demetrius says, in 2, "I'll run from thee, and hide me in the *brakes*," can these be little enclosed spots in the middle of the wood in which he is followed by Helena? There is a spot near Broadway, co. Worc., filled with hawthorn bushes and short underwood still called the Brakes. See also Florio, in v. *Broncozo*, "full of brakes, briars or bushes."

(3) Fern. *North.* Called also *braken*. The term occurs in Cov. Myst. p. 22; Prompt. Parv. p. 47, Elyot, in v. *Filer*.

(4) An enclosure for cattle.

(5) An old instrument of torture, described in Malone's Shakespeare, ix. 44. In the State Papers, i. 602, is the mention of one in the Tower in 1539. Hence the word is used for torture in general, as in the Table Book, p. 101.

(6) A snaffle for horses. Also, a strong wooden frame in which the feet of young and vicious horses are frequently confined by farriers, preparatory to their being shod. See Ben Jonson, in. 463; Topsell's Beasts, p. 302.

(7) Elyot has, "*balista*, a crosbowe or a *brake*." A similar entry occurs in Huloet's Abecedarium, 1552.

(8) A large barrow. *North.*

(9) An instrument for dressing hemp or flax. See Hollyband, in v. *Brosse*. This is perhaps the meaning of the word in Thynne's Debate, p. 50.

(10) A harrow. *North.* It is translated by *rastellum* in a MS. quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 47.

(11) A baker's kneading-trough.

(12) The handle of a ship's pump.

(13) A cart or carriage used for breaking in horses. It has generally no body to it. The term is still in use.

(14) A flaw or leak. See *Brack*. This is clearly the meaning in Webster's Works, iv. 141, "the slighter *brakes* of our reformed Muse," not *fern*, as stated by the editors, nor do I see the application of that meaning in the passage referred to.

(15) To vomit. *Pr. Parv.*

(16) A mortar. *North.*

BRAKE-BUSH. A small plot of fern. See Prompt. Parv. p. 47; Nuthrowne Maid, xv.

BRAKEN. Broke.

BRAKES. Fern. *Var. dial.*

BRAKET. See *Brayot*.

BRALER. A bundle of straw. *Dorset.*

BRAMAGE. A kind of cloth, mentioned in the inventory of Archbishop Parker's goods, Arch. xxx. 13. Carpets were sometimes made of this material.

BRAMBLE-BERRIES. Blackberries. *North.*

BRAME. Vexation. *Spenser.*

BRAMISH. To flourish, or assume affected airs; to boast. *East.*

BRAMLIN. A chaffinch.

BRAN. (1) A brand, or log of wood. *West.*

(2) To burn. *North.*

(3) Quite. *Devon.*

(4) Thin bark; skin.

BRANCH. (1) To make a hawk leap from tree to tree. *Blome.*

(2) To embroider, figure, sprig. Branched velvet, Ford, ii. 510, and Wardrobe Accounts of Edw. IV., wrongly explained by Gifford. Cf. Middleton, v. 103; Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 292.

(3) A small vein of ore.

BRANCH-COAL. Kennel coal. *North.*

BRANCHER. (1) A young hawk, just beginning to fly; or a short winged hawk. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 28, 62, 164; Reliq. Antiq. i. 293.

Thareby branchers in brede bettyr was never.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

(2) One of the officers belonging to the Mint. See Ord. and Reg. p. 255.

BRANCHES. Ribs of gabled roofs.

BRANCHILET. A little branch or twig.

BRANCORN. Blight. Cotgrave, in v. *Bruture*. "Brand, the smut in wheat," Forby, i. 38.

BRAND. A sword.

BRANDED. A mixture of red and black. *North.* Topsell uses the term, Four-footed Beasts, p. 114.

BRANDELLET. Some part of the armour, mentioned in Richard Coeur de Lion, 322.

BRANDENE. Roasted.

BRANDERS. The supporters of a corn stack. *Var. dial.*

BRANDES. Sparks.

BRAND-FIRE-NEW. Quite new. *East.* Also bran-new, bran-span-new, and brand-spander-new, in the same sense.

BRAND-IRONS. See *Andirons*; Huloet, 1552; Florio, in v. *Capifucio*.

BRANDISHING. A crest, battlement, or other parapet. See Davies' *Ancient Rites and Monuments*, ed. 1672, pp. 8, 69.

BRANDLE. To totter; to give way. See Cotgrave, in v. *Branster*; Howell, sect. 5.

BRANDLET. See *Brandreth*.

BRANDLING. The angler's dew-worm.

BRANDLY. Sharply; fiercely. *North.* See Tullie's *Siege of Carlisle*, p. 38.

BRANDON (1) They burnt, pl. *Tundale*, p. 19.

(2) A fire-brand. See Palmendos, 1589, quoted in *Brit. Bibl.* i. 233.

(3) A wisp of straw or stubble. *East.*

BRANDRETH. An iron tripod fixed over the fire, on which a pot or kettle is placed. *North.* The forms *brandelede*, *branlet*, and *brandede*, occur in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 47.

Tak grene yerds of esche, and lay thame over a brandethe, and make a fire under thame, and kepe the wayse that comes out at the ends in eggeshelles. *MS. Lincoln, Med. 8. 283.*

BRANDRITH. A fence of wattles or boards, set round a well to prevent the danger of falling into it. Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

BRANDUTS. Four wooden arms affixed to the throat of a spindle in an oatmeal-mill. *Salop.*

BRAND-WINE. Brandy.

BRANDY-BALL. A game mentioned in Moor's *Suffolk Words*, p. 238.

BRANDY-BOTTLES. The flowers of the yellow water-lily. *Norfolk.*

BRANDYSNAP. A wafer gingerbread. *North.*

BRANGLED. Confused; entangled; complicated. *Lin.*

BRANK. (1) To hold up the head affectedly; to put a bridle or restraint on anything. *North.*

(2) Buck-wheat. *East.* See Ray's *Dict. Tril.* p. 9; Tusser, p. 35. Kennett, *MS. Lansd.* 1033, says, "bran of the purest wheat. *Norfolk.*"

BRANKES. A country saddle of straw. Urry's *MS. add. to Ray.*

BRANKKAND. Wounding. (*A.-N.*)

With brandes of browne stele brankkand stede.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, C. 73.

BRANKS. (1) An instrument, formerly used for punishing scolds. It is of iron, and surrounds the head, while the mouth is gagged by a triangular piece of the same material. There is one still preserved at New-castle.

(2) A kind of halter or bridle, used by country people on the borders.

BRAN-VI-BREAD. Coarse bread. *Huloet.*

BRANSEL. A dance, the same as the brawf, q. v. (*A.-N.*) Florio has, "*brando*, a French dance called a *bransel* or *braule*." See also *branta* in the same dictionary.

BRANT. (1) Steep. *North.* "Brant against Flodden Hill," explained by Nares from Ascham, "up the steep side." Cf. *Brit. Bibl.* i. 132, same as *brandly*.

And thane thay com thile wonder beghe mountaynes, and it seemed as the toppes had towched the firmament, and thir mountaynes ware als brant up-ryght as thay had bene walles, so that ther was no clymbyng upon thame. *Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 38.*

(2) A harrow. *Huloet.*

(3) A brantgoose, or barnacle. See Harrison's *Desc. of England*, p. 222; *MS. Sloane* 1622, f. 51.

(4) Consequential; pompous. *North.*

(5) Burnt. *Chesh.*

BRAN-TAIL. The redstart. *Salop.*

BRANTEN. Bold, audacious. *Dorset.*

BRASE. To make ready, to prepare. See Todd's *Illustrations*, p. 299. *Braed*, ready, prepared, Nares, p. 57, who is puzzled with the word.

BRASEY. A kind of sauce. "Pykes in *brasey*," *Forme of Cury*, p. 53; *Ord. and Reg.* p. 451. Called *brasill* in the latter work, p. 446.

BRASH. (1) The refuse boughs and branches of fallen timber; clippings of hedges; twigs. *Var. dial.*

(2) To run headlong. *North.* Also, impetuous, rash. Any violent push is called a brash.

(3) A rash or eruption. *West.* Hence any sudden development, a crash.

(4) To prepare ore. *North.*

BRASHY. Small; rubbishy; debcate in constitution. *North.*

BRASANTUR. An account of the liquor brewed in a house. (*Lat.*)

BRASIL. A word used in dyeing to give a red colour. It has nothing to do with the country of that name in America, having been known long before the discovery of the New World. It is mentioned by Chaucer, *Cant. T.* 15465; and also in the accounts of the Grocers' Company, 1453. Heath, p. 322, Harrison's *Description of England*, p. 233.

BRASS. (1) Copper coin. *Var. dial.*

(2) Impudence.

BRASSARTS. In ancient armour, pieces between the elbow and the top of the shoulder, fastened together by straps inside the arms. Skinner spells it *brassets*. See *Bracer*.

BRASSISH. Brittle. *North.*

BRAST. The past tense of *burst*. It is also used for the present. Cf. *Torrent of Portugal*, 687; *Brit. Bibl.* i. 25, *Feest*, xvii. *Huloet* has, "*brasten bealyc, hernious*."

BRASTLE. To boast, to brag. *North.*

BRASTNES. A rupture. *Huloet.*

BRAT. (1) A turbot. *North.*

(2) Film or seam. *North.*

(3) A child's bib or apron. *North.* A.-S. *bratt*, a coarse mantle, Chaucer, *Cant. T.* 16349.

BRATCHET. A term of contempt. *North.*

Perhaps from *brach*, q. v.

BRATER. A vambrace.

Thorowe *brater* of browne stele, and the bryghte mayles,

That the hilde and the hande appone the hethe ligges.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

BRATHE. Fierce. Syr Gowghter, 108. *Brathli*, fiercely, excessively.

Beris to syr Berille, and *brathely* hym hittes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

Schuldurs schamesly thay schent,

And *brathly* bledis. *Sir Degrevant, Linc. MS. 897.*

This fol folk tham sammen than,

Brathli thai this werk bigan.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 14.

BRATTICE. A partition. *North.*

BRATTISH. A shelf; also, a seat with a high back. *North.*

BRATTISHING. Brandishing, q. v.

BRATTLE. (1) To thunder. *North.*

(2) To lop the branches of trees after they are felled. *East.*

(3) A race, or hurry. *North.*

(4) A push, or stroke. *North.*

BRATTY. Mean and dirty. *Linc.*

BRAUCH. Rakings of straw. *Kent.*

BRAUCHIN. A horse-collar. *North.*

BRAUED. Embroidered.

BRAUGHWHAM. A dish composed of cheese, eggs, bread and butter, boiled together. *Lanc.*

BRAUNCE. A branch. *Skinner.*

BRAUNGING. Pompous. *North.*

BRAVADOES. Roaring boys.

BRAVATION. Bravery; good spirits. See Wily Beguiled, ap. Hawkins, iii. 375.

BRAVE. (1) Finely drest; fine; good. Also a verb. Cf. Thynne's Debate, p. 23; Drayton's Poems, p. 23; Timon, p. 19; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 22; Jacke of Dover, p. 6, *braverly*.

(2) A boast; a vaunt. See Drayton's Poems, p. 71; Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, p. 36; Du Bartas, p. 7; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 55.

(3) A bravo; a ruffian.

(4) Well; in good health. *North.*

(5) A trophy. Nomenclator, p. 288.

BRAVERY. (1) Finery. The ancient Britons painted their bodies, "which they esteemed a great braverie," Holinshed, Chron. England, p. 55. Cf. Tarlton, p. 98.

(2) A beau; a fine gentleman. See Ben Jonson's Works, iii. 358.

BRAVI. A reward, or prize. (*Lat.*)

BRAWDEN. Woven; embroidered. *Browderer*, an embroiderer, Elizabeth of York, p. 55.

BRAWDRY. Sculptured work. *Skinner.*

BRAWET. A kind of eel. *North.*

BRAWL. (1) A kind of dance, introduced into this country from France about the middle of the sixteenth century. It is fully described by Douce, Illustrations, i. 218, and in Webster's Works, iv. 94. Cotgrave translates *bransle*, "a brawle, or daunce, wherein many, men and women, holding by the hands, some-

times in a ring, and otherwhiles at length, move altogether."

Good fellowes must go learne to daunce,

The brydeal is full near-a;

There is a *brall* come out of Fraunce,

The fyrst ye harde this yeare-a.

Good Fellowes, a Ballad, 1500.

(2) A brat. *Nares.*

BRAWN. (1) The smut of corn. *West.*

(2) The stump of a tree. *Devon.*

(3) A boar. *North.*

Brok brestede as a *braune*, with brustils fulle large.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

(4) The term was formerly applied to any kind of flesh, not merely that of the boar, and to the muscular parts of the body.

BRAWNDESTE. Brandished.

Braundeste browne stele, braggede in trompes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

BRAWNESCHEDYN. Branded. Tundale, p. 40.

BRAWN-FALLEN. Very thin.

BRAWNS. The muscles.

BRAWTHERER. An embroiderer.

BRAY. (1) To beat in a mortar. Hence, to beat, to thrash. To bray a fool in a mortar, an old proverb. See Dodsley, vii. 137, x. 262; Topsell's Four-footed Beasts, p. 364.

And *bray* hem alle togedere small.

Archæologia, xxx. 394.

(2) Good; bold.

(3) To throw.

(4) To upbraid. *Huloet.*

(5) To cry.

For hyt bygan to *bray* and crye,

As thoghe hyt shuld al to flye.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 33.

(6) A cliff; a rising ground. See Holinshed's Scotland, pp. 9, 15.

Ney the forde ther is a *braye*,

And ney the *braye* ther is a well.

MS. Sloane 2578, f. 10-11.

BRAYING-ROPES. Part of the harness of a horse. Wardrobe Accounts of King Edward IV. p. 123.

BRAZE. (1) To acquire a bad taste, applied to food. *North.*

(2) To be impudent. *Var. dial.*

BRAZIL. Sulphate of iron. *North.*

BREACH. (1) A plot of land preparing for another crop. *Devon.*

(2) The break of day, Harrison's Description of England, p. 242. It is often used for *break* by our early dramatists in an obscene sense, as in Heywood's Royall King and Loyall Subject, sig. F. i.

BREACH-CORN. Leguminous crops.

BREACHING. Quarrelling. *Tusser.*

BREACHY. (1) Spoken of cattle apt to break out of their pasture. *South.*

(2) Brackish. *Sussex.*

BREAD. "He took bread and salt," i. e. he swore, those articles having formerly been eaten at the taking an oath.

BREADINGS. According to Kennett, "breadings of corn or grass, the swathes or lows wherein the mower leaves them. *Chesh.*"

BREAD-LOAF. Household bread. *North.*
BREAK. (1) A break is land that has long lain fallow, or in sheep walks, and is so called the first year after it has been ploughed or broken up. *Norfolk.* To run the horseshoe between rows of beans is called *breaking* them.
 (2) A beast *breaks* cover, when he goes out before the hounds. He *breaks water*, when he has just passed through a river. *Gent. Rec.* ii. 78.
 (3) To tear. *Hants.*
 (4) To break with a person, to open a secret to him.
BREAK-DANSE. A treacherous person.
BREAK-DEAL. To lose the deal at cards. *Devon.*
BREAKDITCH. A term originally applied to a cow that will not stay in her appropriate pasture; and generally, any one in the habit of rambling. *North.*
BREAK-NECK. A ghost. *North.*
BREAK-UP. To cut up a deer, a term anciently and properly applied technically to that operation only, but it afterwards came to be a general term for carving. A huntsman is now said to *break up* his fox, when he cuts off the head and brush, and gives the carcass to the hounds. *Twiss*, p. 47.
BREAM. Cold and bleak. *North.* Cf. Cotgrave, in v. *Froid*; Florio, in v. *Brina*, *Bruma*, the latter writer using it apparently in the sense of *frost*.
BREAN. To perspire. *Yorksh.*
BREANT-NEED. Assistance in distress. *North.*
BREAST (1) The voice.
 I syng not musycall,
 For my breast is decayd. *Armonye of Byrdes*, p. 5.
 (2) To trim a hedge. *Salop.*
 (3) The face of coal-workings.
 (4) To spring up. *North.*
BREAST-SUMMER. A beam supporting the front of a building, after the manner of a lintel. *Oxf. Gloss Arch.*
BREAT. A kind of turbot, mentioned in Ordinances and Regulations, p. 296.
BREATH. (1) Breathing; exercise. *Shak.*
 "To breathe in your watering," to take breath while drinking, a Shakespearian phrase.
 (2) A smile. *Somerset.*
 (3) To bray; to neigh. *Devon.*
 (4) Smell; scent; odour. *West.*
 (5) Futuo. "And think'st thou to *breathe* me upon trust?" Heywood's *Royall King*, 1637. sig. F. iii. This is a meaning that has been overlooked. "Here is a lady that wants *breathing* too," *Pericles*, ii. 3.
BREATHING-HOLE. A vent-hole in a cask.
BREATHING-WHILE. A time sufficient for drawing breath; any very short period of time. *Nares.*
BREAU. Spoon meat. *North.*
BREC. Broke. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 490. *Breche*, breaking, fracture, *Kyng Alisaunder*, 2168.
BRECHE (1) Breaches. (*A.-S.*)
 (2) The buttocks of a deer.

BRECK. A piece of unenclosed arable land; a sheep walk, if in grass. *East.* *Tusser*, p. 18, has *breck*, a breaking or fracture.
BRECOST. A barbican.
BREDALE. A marriage-feast. (*A.-S.*)
 No man may telle yn tale
 The peple that was at that *bredale*. *Ottavian*, 56.
BREDDEN. Roasted. (*A.-S.*)
 Man and hous that brent and brodden,
 And her godes oway ledden.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 270.
BREDE. (1) Breadth. *North.* Cf. *Ellis's Met. Rom.* in. 328; Chaucer, *Cant. T.* 1972.
 The angel began the childe to lede
 Into a forest was fayre in *brede*.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 68.
 Oon heere *brede* owl of thys peyne
 They have no power to lyste mee.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 49.
 (2) Broad; extended. (*A.-S.*) Cf. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 2322; *Wright's Purgatory*, p. 86.
 "Take grene bowys of asche, and cut hem,
 and ley hem on a *brede yren*," *MS. Med. Cath.* Heref.
 (3) Abroad. *Skinner.*
 (4) Bread; employment. *North.*
 (5) A knot. *West.*
 (6) A board. (*A.-S.*) Still used in Suffolk for a board to press curd for cheese.
 Naylyd on a *brede* of tre,
 That men callt an abece. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 63.
BREDECHESE. Cream-cheese. *Pr. Parv.*
BREDEN. To breed. (*A.-S.*)
BREDGEN. To abridge. *Skinner.*
BREDHERE. Bretheren.
 Everykone hys *brethens* alle,
 Tyte thai come before me here.
R. de Brunne, MS. Bowes, p. 18.
BREDHITITHE. A lump of bread. *Pr. Parv.*
BRED-SORE. A whitlow. *East.*
BREDLRNE. Bretheren.
 These ij. *bradurne* upon a day
 Wyth enemyes were slayn in fyghte.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 48.
BREE. (1) A bank; a declivity. *North.*
 (2) Agitation. *North.*
 (3) To frighten. *North.*
 (4) An eyebrow. *Var. dial.* *Palgrave* has,
 "*Bree* of the eye, *poil de loiel*," subst. f. 21.
 For hir hare and *brees* shone lyke the golde,
 The best mald thyngs that ever tredde molde.
MS. Lanod, 208, f. 22.
BREECH. To flog; to whip.
BREECHES-BIBLE. One of our translations of the Bible from the Geneva edition, on which some ridicule has been thrown on account of the following words, "And they sewed fig-tree leaves together, and made themselves *breeches*," *Gen.* iii. 7. The peculiarity is imaginary, the same word occurring in several of the early translations. See *Douce's Illustrations*, i. 379.
BREECHMEN. Sailors. See a list of obsolete words prefixed to *Batman* upon *Bartholome*, 1582.
BREED. To plait. *South.*

BREED-BATE. A maker of contention.

BREEDER. A fine day. *East.*

BREEDING-IN-AND-IN. Crossing the breed.

BREEDS. The brims of a hat. *Glouc.*

BREEK. Breeches. *North.* Also *breeks*. See Skelton, ii. 173; bryk, Songs and Carols, x.; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 51; breke, Langtoft, p. 161, where the French original reads *brayse*. Breek-girdille, Maundevile's Travels, p. 50, a kind of girdle round the middle of the body, *zona circa renes*, Ducange in v. *Renale*.

He made hym nakyd, for he was meke,
Savo hys schurte and hys breke.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 163.

At ys breggurdle that swerd a-stod.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 39.

BREEL. A contentious person? [Brethel?]

Why lowtt 3e nat low to my lawdabyll presens,
Ye brawlyng breele and blabyr-lyppyd bychys.

Digby Mysteries, p. 107.

BREEN. A goblin. *North.*

BREER. A briar. *North.*

BREEZE. (1) To lean hard. *Devon.*

(2) A quarrel. *Var. dial.*

BREFF. Brief; short. *Shak.*

BREFFET. To ransack. *Linc.*

BREGEN. They break, pl.

BREGGE. A bridge. *Lyb. Disc. 1271.*

BREGID. Abridged; shortened.

BREID. Sorrow?

For evere were thou luther and les,
For to brewe me bitter breid,
And me to puyten out of pees.

Walter Mapes, p. 342.

BREKE. To part; to break. *North.* "Poverté *brekys* companye," MS. Douce 52. (*A.-S.*)

BREKET. A pike? *Meyrick.*

BREME. (1) Fierce; furious; vigorous. (*A.-S.*) See Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. i. 201; Chaucer, Cant. T. 1701; Leg. Cathol. p. 17; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 7; Amadas, 171; Towneley Myst. p. 197; Piers Ploughman, p. 241; Ritson's Songs, i. 58, 64; Depos. Ric. II. p. 27. Also spelt *brim*, as in Langtoft, p. 154. The term is still applied to a sow *maris appetens*.

They ar bold and breme as bare.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 89.

(2) Briny? cuirass? Or very possibly the word may be incorrectly written for *brenie* in MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 88.

BREN. Bran. *North.* See an early instance in Piers Ploughman, p. 128.

Than take an hanfulle of *brenne*, and putt hit into the herbis, that hit wexe summewhat rownde and thykke.

MS. Med. Coll. Eman. f. 18.

BRENCH. The brink. Ellis, ii. 138.

BREN-CHEESE. Bread and cheese. *South.*

BRENDE. (1) To make broad; to spread about. *North.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Burnished.

BRENDSTON. Brimstone. *Sulphur vivum*, MS. Sloane 5, f. 9.

BRENNE. To burn. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Ali-saunder, 4881; Minot's Poems, p. 23; Piers Ploughman, p. 367; Leg. Cathol. p. 224;

Maundevile's Travels, p. 55; Todd's Illustrations, p. 219.

No so hote fyre ys yn no land,
As hyt ys aboute me *brennand*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.

And kyndels thaire willes with the fyre of love,
makand thaim hate and *brynnand* within, and fayre and lufely in Jhesu Crist eghe.

MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 1.

BRENNINGLY. Hotly. (*A.-S.*)

BRENT. Steep. *North.*

BRENWATER. Aqua fortis.

BRENYEDE. Brave; courageous. (*A.-N.*)

I salle to batelle the brynge of *brenyode* knyghtes
Thyrtyt thosaunde be tale, thyrtyt in armes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

BRERD. Surface; top; brim. (*A.-S.*)

BRERE. (1) Briar. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 1534; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82.

(2) To sprout. *North.*

BREREWOOD. Cotgrave has, "*Aile*, a wing; also, the brimme or *brerewood* of a hat." Carr gives *breward* as still in use in the same sense.

BRERN. A man. *Ps. Cott.*

BRESE. To bruise. (*A.-N.*) See Towneley Myst. p. 214; Skelton, ii. 100; Leg. Cathol. p. 199.

Ful faste they wrastyn, no thyng they wounden,
Nedes they mote *bress* foule hys honden.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 90.

And set hur upon an olde stede,
That was *bressyd* and blynde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

BRESSEMOR. A beam. *North.*

BRESTE. (1) To burst. (*A.-S.*)

Bothe thorow owt back and bone,
He made the blode to owt *breste*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 80.

(2) A burst of sorrow.

All that there were, bothe moost and leeste,
Of Gye they had a grette *breste*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 148.

BRESURE. A bruise or sore.

BRET. To fade away; to alter. *Kent.* See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Standing corn ripe that the grain falls out, is said to *bret out*.

BRETAGE. A parapet.

Thanne alle the folke of that ceté
Rane the geaunte for to see,
At the *bretage* thare he stode.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 103.

Whenne he had alayne the knyghtes fyve,
Agayne to the walles ganne he dryve,
And over the *bretage* ganne lye. *Ibid.* f. 103.

BRETAGED. Embattled.

Towred withe torettes was the tente thanne,
And aftur *bretaged* abowte brytze to byholde.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 112.

BRETEXED. Embattled. *Lydgate.*

BRETFULL. Brimful. See Todd's Illustrations, p. 324; Chaucer, Cant. T. 689, 2166; House of Fame, iii. 1033; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 33.

Tak the leves of henbayne one Missomer evene,
and stampe thame a littille, and fille a mekille pott
bretfulle, and thirle the pott in the bothome.

MS. Linc. Med. f. 306.

BRETH. Rage; anger.

BRETHELING. A worthless person. See Arthur and Merlin, pp. 7, 219; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 81. Brethelys, Cov. Myst. p. 308; and *breyel* in Prompt. Parv. p. 50, seems to be an error for *brethel*, translated by *misericordus*.

BRETISE. See *Bretage*.

BRETYNYD. Carved; cut up. (*A.-S.*)

He broghte in that brynande croke,
And bretynyd saules, and alle to-schoke.

R. de Brunne, MS. Beves, p. 1.

BREVE. (1) To tell; to speak; to inform; to esteem, or account. Also, to mark, to write. See Boke of Curtasye, p. 23; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 156; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 47; Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 102. *Brevement*, an account, Ordinances and Regulations, p. 71; *brever*, ib. p. 70.

(2) Brief; short. See Octovian, 533; Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 157.

BREVET. (1) A little brief, or letter. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 5, 116; Boke of Curtasye, p. 22. *Brevetowre*, a porter or carrier of letters, *brevigerulus*, Ducange and Prompt. Parv.

(2) To move about inquisitively; to search diligently into anything. *West.*

BREVIALL. A breviary.

BREVIATURE. A note of abbreviation. See the Nomenclator, p. 9.

BREW. A kind of bird, mentioned in the Archaeologia, xiii. 341.

BREWARD. A blade of corn. *North.*

BREWER'S-HORSE. A drunkard was sometimes said to be "one whom the brewer's horse hath bit." See Mr. Cunningham's notes to Rich's Honestie of this Age, p. 72. Falstaff compares himself to a brewer's horse, 1 Henry IV. iii. 3, in a contemptuous manner.

BREWET. Pottage; broth. (*A.-S.*) Brouwys, Richard Coeur de Lion, 3077. This probably differed from the North country *brewis*, which is made of slices of bread, with fat broth poured over them. "*Adipatum est quodlibet edulum adipe insipiatum*, browesse," Reliq. Antiq. i. 7. Cf. Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 152, *brews*.

Take cleere water for strong wine, browne bread
for swee manchot, becke and browts for qualles and
partridge. *Lilly's Euphuus.*

BREWLEDE. The leaden cooling vessel used by brewers.

BREWSTER. A brewer. *North.*

BREYDE. (1) A board. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Force; violence.

A squyer brake a bogh with grate bryde,
Hyt bledd on hym tothe hounde and face.

MS. Cantab. Ft. II. 38, f. 48.

(3) To frighten; to startle.

BREYT. Broth.

BREJE. To frighten. (*A.-S.*)

BREJET. Breath. In MS. Med. Coll. Emsan. f. 3, a kind of *agua-vitæ* is said to "amend styakung *brejet*, if a man drynk it."

BRIAN. To keep fire at the mouth of an oven. *North.*

BRIBAGE. Bribery. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 149.

BRIBE. To rob; to steal. (*A.-N.*) "Have stolen and *brided* signetts;" Rot. Parl. as quoted by Tyrwhitt, v. 33. Palgrave has, "I *bride*, I pull, I pyll," f. 174. "Divide me like a *brid'd* buck, each a haunch," says Falstaff, Merry Wives, v. 5, which modern editors most unaccountably alter. Was the allusion unnatural for a man who had so recently killed deer, and broken open a lodge? **BRIBOUR.** A robber. Also, a beggar. (*A.-N.*) See Cov. Myst. p. 183; Prompt. Parv. p. 50, translated by *mendiculus*.

BRICCO. Brittle. *Chesh.*

BRICHE. Happy.

BRICK. (1) To break by pulling back. Hence in Kent, to *bricken* and to *britten* up the head is to hold it up and backward. *Kennett.*

(2) A kind of loaf. *Var. dial.*

(3) A rent or flaw. *Devon.*

BRICKEN. Made of brick. *South.*

BRICKETTES. The pieces of armour which covered the loins, and joined the tassets.

BRICK-KEEL. A brick-kiln. *South.* Florio has the term in v. *Maffoniére*.

BRICKLE. Brittle. *North.* See Topsell's Four-footed Beasts, p. 321; Harrison's Description of England, pp. 21, 213, 221; Romeo and Juliet, p. 56.

BRICKNOGGIN. An old strong mode of building with frequent wooden right-ups, or studs, filled in between with bricks. Half-timbered houses are called brick-pane buildings.

BRICKSTONE. A brick. *North.* Also called a brick-tile.

BRICK-WALLS. To swallow one's meat without chewing, is sometimes called making brick-walls.

BRICOLE. (1) The rebound of a ball after a side stroke at tennis. In English often called a *brick-wall*, as in Hollyband and Cotgrave, in v. *Bricole*; brickoll, Florio, in v. *Briccola*.

(2) An ancient military engine, used for battering down walls. (*A.-N.*) See Du Bartas, p. 491.

BRID. A bird. (*A.-S.*) See Minot's Poems, p. 81; Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 53; Chaucer, Cant. T. 10925. The herb bird's-tongue is called *briddestonge* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 6.

I am as joly as *brid* on bough. *MS. Chesham, 6886.*

BRIDALE. See *Bredale*.

BRIDDIS. Brood; family. (*A.-S.*)

Anone he ordynalde a vessel afore hir hole, ande
put therein everi daye milke, that the serpent witho
his *briddis* myght like hit oute.

Gesta Romanorum, p. 184.

BRIDE. (1) A bride. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Florio, in v. *Cinciscière*, has, "to mince or *bride* it at the table or in speech as some affected women use." Lilly, in his Mother Bombie, applies the term to the behaviour of newly-married people.

BRIDE-DOOR. To run for the bride-door, is to

start for a favour given by a bride to be run for by the youth of the neighbourhood, who wait at the church-door until the marriage is over, and then run to the bride's door. The prize a riband, which is worn for the day in the hat of the winner. *North*.

BRIDE-LACES. A kind of broad riband or small streamer, often worn at weddings, alluded to in the *Gamester*, iii. 3, and by Laneham.

BRIDEWELL. A well-known prison, and hence generally applied, as in the *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639, p. 21.

BRIDGE-PIN. Part of a gun, mentioned in *Blome's Gent. Rec.* ii. 124.

BRIDGES. A kind of thread.

BRIDLE. An ancient instrument for punishing a scold; one of them still exists at Congleton. See *England and Wales*, p. 519. "To bite on the bridle," to suffer great hardships.

BRIDLEGGED. Weak in the legs. *Chesh.*

BRIDLE-ROAD. A road for a horse only. Also called a bridle-sty and a bridle-way.

BRIDLING. A bitch maris appetens.

BRIDLING-CAST. A parting turn or cast. See *Skelton*, ii. 117.

BRIDRIS. Breeders.

BRIDWORT. Meadow-sweet.

BRIEF. (1) A petition; any short paper, or speech; a letter. See *Towneley Myst.* p. 127; *Ellis's Met. Rom.* ii. 118. Hence an abstract, an account. The word is still retained by lawyers.

(2) Rife; common; prevalent. *Shak.* Still used in the provinces, but chiefly applied to epidemic disorders.

(3) A horse-fly. Elyot, in v. *Oestrum*, says, "it semeth to bee the fly called a *briefe* or horse flie, by reason that it doeth so vexce cattell in sommer tyme."

(4) A breve in music.

BRIG. An utensil used in brewing and in dairies to set the strainer upon. *North.* A kind of iron, set over a fire, is so called.

BRIGANT. A robber or plunderer.

BRIGANTAYLE. Brigandine, an extremely pliable kind of armour, consisting of small plates of iron sewn upon quilted linen or leather. See *Holinshed, Hist. Ireland*, p. 16; *Test. Vetust.* p. 189.

Of armis or of brigantayle,

Stood nothyng thanne upon batayle.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 32.

BRIGE. Contention. (*A.-N.*)

BRIGGE. A bridge. *North.*

BRIGGEN. To abridge. *Briggid*, abridged, *Langtoft*, p. 247.

Byreven man his helthe and his welfare,

And his dayes briggen, and schorte his lyf.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 251.

BRIGHT. Celandine.

BRIGHTSOME. Bright. See *Holinshed, Hist. England*, p. 99; *Stanhurst's Descr. of Ireland*, p. 28.

BRIGIRDLE. See *Breek.*

BRIK. Narrow; straight. *Coles.*

BRIKE. Breach; ruin. (*A.-S.*)

BRIM. (1) Sea; flood; river. Sea-sand is still called brim-sand in Dorset.

(2) The same as *breme*, q. v.

(3) The forehead. *North.* This seems to be the right meaning in *Octovian*, 93.

(4) To bring. *East.*

BRIMME. Public; known.

BRIMMER. A hat. *North.*

BRIMMLE. A bramble. *West.* Huloet, 1552, has *brymble*. *Brymmeylle*, *bremmyll*, *Pr. Parv.*

BRIMS. A gadfly. *Kent.* See *Kennett, MS. Lansd.* 1033, who gives the phrase, "You have a *brims* in your tail," i. e. are always running about. *Brimsey* occurs in *Cotgrave*, in v. *Oestre*; *Topsell's History of Serpents*, p. 247; and *Skinner* refers to *Iligins* for it.

BRIMSTONE. Rampant. *South.*

BRINCH. To drink in answer to a pledge. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. vii. *Bryncher*, *Gascoyne's Delicate Diet*, 1576. *Nares* is at fault with respect to this word, which is sometimes spelt *brindice*.

BRINDED. Fierce. *Devon.*

BRINDLED. Streaked; variously coloured.

BRINGEN. To bring. (*A.-S.*) "To bring one going," to bring one on one's way, to accompany a person part of a journey.

BRINI. A cuirass. See *Kyng Alisaunder*, 1249, 1869, 5149; *Kyng Horn*, 1230; *Kyng of Tars*, 949; *Horn Childe*, p. 284; *Gy of Warwike*, p. 140; *Minot's Poems*, p. 171; *Arthour and Merlin*, p. 287; *Sir Tristrem*, pp. 147, 301.

Buskede in brenyes bryghte to behalde.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

BRINKLE. A dog "with one patch of black brown *brinkle* on the left eye and left ear" is mentioned in the *Times*, April 24, 1845.

BRINK-WARE. Small faggots to repair the banks of rivers. *East.*

BRINT. Burnt. (*A.-S.*)

The trees hit brast, the erthe brint,

At Gesson londe there hit stint.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 38.

BRISE. (1) To bruise; to break.

(2) A bristle. *North.*

(3) Fallow ground. *East.*

BRISK-ALE. Ale of a superior quality. See *Toulmin's Hist. of Taunton*, p. 25.

BRISKEN. To be lively.

BRISLE-DICE. A kind of false dice.

BRISS. Dust; rubbish. *Devon.* *Briss-and-buttons*, sheep's droppings.

BRISSE. To bruise.

BRISSELE. To scorch; to dry. *North.*

BRISSOUR. A sore place; a chap. (*Dan.*) The term occurs in *MS. Med. Linc.* f. 299. Compare *MS. Med. Coll. Eman.* fol. 19, "also it is good emplastres for wowndis that ben ranclyd, for to sese ache, and do away *brisouris*."

BRISTEZ. Bursts.

Of myne hard herte than es gret wondire,

That it for sorowe bristez noghte in sundyre.

MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 190.

BRIST-HIGH. Violent. *Yorksh.*
BRISTLE-TAIL. A gadfly. *North.*
BRIT. To indent; to bruise. *West.* It is also another form of *brute*.
BRITAIN-CROWN. A gold coin, worth about five shillings. See Snelling's Coins, p. 24.
BRITH. Wrath, contention.
BRITONNER. A swaggerer. *Skinner.*
BRITTENE. To cut up; to carve; to break, or divide into fragments. (*A-S.*) Used in the North, according to Kennett's Glossary, p. 33. See Langtoft, p. 244; Robson's Romances, p. 64; Illust. of Fairy Mythology, p. 67.
Wenez thou to brittene hym with thy brande ryche.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.
BRITTLING. The slow-worm.
BRIZE. A gadfly.
BRO. Brow, brink.
BROACH. (1) A spit. Also a verb, to spit or transfix, as in MS. *Morte Arthure*, f. 65. Kennett says, "in Yorkshire they call a scewer or any sharp pointed stick a *broche*, as also the spindle stick whereon the thread or yarn is wound." The term is applied to a larding-pin in Warner's *Antiq. Culina*, p. 43. Broche-turners, lads who turned the spit, *ib.* p. 97. Cf. Tundale, p. 13.
 (2) A steeple. *North.* The term is now nearly obsolete. A pyramidal spire is still called a broach-steeple, a phrase which occurs in the *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639, p. 41.
 (3) A taper, a torch. See Piers Ploughman, p. 362; *Anture of Arth.* xxxv. 9.
 (4) An irregular growing of a tooth. Topsell's *Poure-footed Beasts*, pp. 159, 331. Phillips has *brochily*, a crookedness, especially of the teeth.
 (5) A kind of buckle or clasp, a breast-pin; a sort of jewel or ornament; an ornamental pin or loop. See Kyng Alsaunder, 6842; Richard Coer de Lion, 2067. The term is also used metaphorically for ornament.
 (6) To deflower. *Miege.*
 (7) According to Polwhele, a sharply pointed stick to thrust into mows of corn. A rod of willow or hazle used by thatchers is so called. *Var. dial.*
 (8) A spur. Also a verb, to spur. "Ther stedes *broched* thei fast," Langtoft, p. 277.
 (9) To shape stones roughly. *North.*
 (10) A fishing-hook. *Prompt. Parv.*
BROAD. A large flooded fen. *East.*
BROAD-ARROW. An arrow with a very large head, and forked.
BROAD-BAND. Corn laid out in the sheaf on the band, and spread out to dry after rain. *North.*
BROAD-BEST. The best suit of apparel. *East.*
BROAD-CAST. Corn sown by the hand and not drilled. *South.*
BROAD-HEADS. The heads of broad-arrows, used for shooting.
BROAD-SET. Short and thick. The term is applied to cloth in Strutt, ii. 94.
BROAK. To belch. *East.*

BROAN. A faggot. *North.*
BROB. To prick with a bodkin. *North.*
BROBILLANDE. Weltering.
Many a balde manne laye there awykede,
Brobillande in his blode. MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 116.
BROC. A rupture.
BROCAGE. A treaty by a broker or agent. (*A-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 33, 289; *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 239.
BROCALE. Broken victuals. *Pr. Parv.*
BROCHE. See *Broach*.
BROCHET. A brocket, q. v. See Hawkins' *Engl. Dram.* iii. 238.
BROCHT. Brought.
BROCK. (1) A badger. It is the translation of *castor* in MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 28, so that it was probably also applied to a beaver. "*Taxus, a brokke,*" *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 7. Cf. *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 119; *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 79, 83; *Ywayne and Gawin*, 98; *Dial. Crest. Moral.* p. 260; Piers Ploughman, p. 119. It is also a term of contempt, as in Peele's *Jests*, p. 22.
 (2) A cabbage. *North.*
 (3) A piece or fragment. *West.*
 (4) A cow or husbandry horse. *North.* Brock-ing mongrel, a vicious jade.
 (5) The insect that produces the froth called cuckoo-spittle. *Var. dial.*
 (6) A brocket, q. v. Florio has, "*Cerbiatto, a brocke or a staggard.*"
BROCKE. To brook; to enjoy.
BROCKET. According to Twici, *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 151, and Harrison, *Description of England*, p. 226, a stag in its second year, but Blome, ii. 75, says the name is given to a stag in its third year, which agrees with the *Maystre of the Game*, MS. Bodl. 546.
BROCKLE. Brittle. *North.* It is found in Hulock, 1552, and is also applied to cattle apt to break through a field.
BROCOUR. A seller or broker. (*A-N.*)
With avarice usured I ayze,
With his brocours that renne aboute.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 154.
BRODDLE. To make holes. *North.*
BRODE. To prick. *North.* Florio mentions a kind of nail so called, ed. 1611, p. 68, which may be the same with *brodyke* in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.* p. 132.
BRODEKINS. Buskins or half-boots, similar to what were afterwards called startups, and generally worn by rustics. (*Fr.*)
BRODEL. A brothel. Harrison's *Descr. of England*, p. 216. Also a term of abuse.
BRODELYCHE. Strong; furious.
BRODID. Spread.
BRODS. Money. *Line.*
BROERH. Tractable. (*A-S.*)
BROG. (1) A swampy or bushy place. *North.*
 (2) To crop. *Yorksh.*
 (3) To brog; a method of catching eels with *brogs* or small sticks, which is called brogging. *North.*
 (4) A trick. *East.*
BROGGER. A badger who deals in corn. See Hobnshed, ii. 1588.

BROGUES. (1) Coarse shoes. *Shak.* According to Kennett, "a sort of shoe made of the rough hide of any beast, commonly used by the wilder Irish." See Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 160.

(2) Breeches. *Suffolk.*

BROIDED. Braided; woven. (*A.-N.*)

BROIDEN. Interwoven?

Lond of lif, of roo and rest,

With blis and bote *broiden* best.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 7.

BROK. The name of an inferior horse, mentioned by Chaucer, Cant. T. 7125, and said by Brand to be still in use, i. 293. Kennett says, "hence the name of brockman in Kent, i. e. horseman." See *Brock* (4). "*Brok*, an old sword," Ash.

BROKALY. Broken victuals.

BROKDOL. Brittle. *Prompt. Parv.*

BROKE. (1) To deal or transact a business, particularly of an amorous nature; to act as a procurer. *Nares.*

(2) A breach. *Becon.* Hence a misdeed, or crime.

(3) A brook. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To keep safe. *Skinner.*

(5) A rupture. *Kent.*

(6) Sheep are said to *broke* when lying under a broken bank. *North.*

BROKE-BAKKYDE. Crookbacked. *Pr. Parv.*

BROKELEAK. The water-dock.

BROKELETES. Fragments.

BROKELL. Rubbish. *Huloet.* Brokle, brittle, Elyot, in v. *Aloe.*

BROKEN. A brook. *Skinner.*

BROKEN-BEER. Remnants of beer, as we now say broken victuals. Any single odd money, according to Kennett, is called broken money.

BROKER. A pander or go-between.

BROKET. (1) A lark. *Northumb.* See Penant's Tour in Scotland, 1790, i. 48.

(2) A brook. "A *broket* to the sea" is mentioned in Lelandi Itin. iii. 18, 24, 132.

(3) A torch or taper.

BROKKING. Throbbing; quivering.

BROKLEMBE. The herb orpin. It is the translation of *fabaria* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5. Spelt *broklemp* in Arch. xxx. 405.

BROL. A child or brat. (*A.-S.*)

BROLL. Part; piece. *Coles.*

BROM. The bit of a bridle. *North.*

BROMIDGHAM. A corruption of Birmingham. A Bromidgham goat, a spurious fourpenny-piece. A person neither Whig nor Tory, but between both, was called a Bromidgham.

BRONCHED. Pierced.

BRONDE. (1) A sword; a club.

Or thou passe thorow my honde,

And Mordelay my gode *bronde*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 101.

He schulde hym dryve to grounde

With that *bronde* in a lytylle stounde.

Ibid. f. 246.

(2) A torch. (*A.-N.*)

BROND-IRON. A sword. *Spenser.*

BRONDIT. Branded; burnt. *Huloet* has *brondon* in the same sense.

BRONE. Brown.

BRONG. Brought. *North.*

BRONNYN. Burn, destroy, pl.

BRONSTROP. A prostitute.

BROO. (1) Brother. *North.*

(2) The top of anything.

Tak a knyfe, and schere it smal, the rute and alle,
and sethe it in water; take the *broo* of that, and late
it go thorow a clowte. *MS. Linc. Med. f. 293.*

BROOCH. See *Broach.*

BROO-CHIP. A person of the same trade, or likeness. *North.*

BROOD. To cherish.

BROOD-HEN-STAR. A star mentioned by Florio, in v. *Vergilie.*

BROODLE. To cuddle. *North.*

BROODY. Sullen; ill-tempered. *Dorset.*

BROOK. (1) To brook up, spoken of clouds when they draw together, and threaten rain. *South.* Tusser uses the word.

(2) A boil or abscess. *Linc.* Given by Skinner, but now obsolete.

(3) To keep food on the stomach; to digest. *Palsgrave.*

BROOM-DASHER. A dealer in faggots, brooms, &c. *Kent.*

BROOM-FIELD. To sweep broom-field, to inherit the whole property; to get possession of the whole of anything. *East.*

BROOM-GROVES. A passage in the Tempest, iv. 1, has occasioned some difficulty, on account of a mention of the *shadow* of a broom-grove. It appears from Prompt. Parv. p. 53, that the term *brome* was also applied to the tamarisk; but there is no necessity for supposing that to be the tree alluded to by Shakespeare. See Gerard, p. 1132; Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 222. That one species of broom would afford shade is apparent from the following passage:

In a *brom feld* ther wer hidde

Thre hundred Sarrazins wele y-schridde.

Gy of Warwike, p. 292.

BROOMSTAFF. The handle of a broom. Henry VIII. v. 3.

BROSE. To bruise.

Ther were menne brayned and *brosed* to the deth.

MS. Cott. Callig. A. ii. f. 117.

BROSELEY. A pipe, so called from a place in Shropshire famous for their manufacture.

BROSEWORT. Henbane. It is translated by *simphoniata* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 9. Gerard has it in his supplement, but according to him it is the *consolida minor*.

BROSIER. A bankrupt. *Chesh.*

BROSSHING. Gathering sticks or bushes.

BROSTEN. Burst. *North.*

Stones *brosten*, the erth schoke,

And dede folk ganne awake.

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 134.

BROTCHET. A thin liquor made from the last squeezings of a honey-comb. *North.*

BROTEL. Brittle; unsteady. (*A.-S.*)

BROT-GROUND. Ground newly broken up. *Westmoreland.*

BROTH. Pottage. *North.* Often a plural noun, a few broth. A "broth of a boy," an excellent fellow.

BROTH-BELLY. A glutton. *North.*

BROTHER. (1) Enraged. *Brothefulle*, angry, violent, Langtoft, p. 55.

(2) Abroad. *North.*

BROTHER. A wretch; a worthless person. (*A.-S.*) See *Bretheling*. The term was often applied to a harlot, especially by later writers. Elyot translates *meretrix*, "an harlot, a brothel," and the word also occurs in Skelton and Piers Ploughman.

BROTHERED. Embroidered.

BROTHERHED. Brotherly affection. (*A.-S.*)

BROTHER-IN-LAW. A half-brother. *East.*

BROTHER-LAW. A brother-in-law. *West.*

BROTHERWORT. Pennyroyal.

BROTHLY. Angrily; violently. See *Brothe*, and Sir Perceval, 2123.

And than the Bretons *brothely* enbrassez theire scheldes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 71.

BROTHY. Hard; stiff. (*A.-S.*)

BROTTS. Fragments; droppings. *North.*

BROUD. A forehead. *West.*

BROUDER. Embroidery.

BROUGH. A kind of halo. *North.*

BROUGH-WHAM. According to Kennett, a dish made of cheese, eggs, clap-bread, and butter, boiled together. *Lanc.* Brockett writes it *Broughton*, and says it is an old Northumbrian dish, composed of two cakes, with thin slices of cheese in the middle.

BROUKE. To use; to enjoy. (*A.-S.*)

Take hlr here and *brouke* hlr wel,
Of thin wol I never a del.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 16.

BROUS. Brows; foreheads.

Come fendes fele with lothely *brous*,
And fylden ful alle the hous.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 53.

BROUSE. Brushwood. *West.*

BROUSTE. Nourished.

BROUT. A moment of time.

BROUTH. Brought.

BROW. (1) Brittle. *Wilts.*

(2) Saucy; pert. *North.*

BROWDED. Embroidered. (*A.-N.*)

Hath on her tapites sondré hewes sene
Of fressh floures that so welle *browded* bene.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 11.

BROWDEN. Anxious for; attached to. Also, vain, conceited. *North.*

BROWDENE. Broad; extended. (*A.-S.*)

BROWEN. Brewed.

BROWING. Soup; pottage.

BROWN-BILL. The bill, an ancient weapon of the English soldiery.

BROWN-CLOCK. The cockchafer. *North.*

BROWN-CROPS. Pulse. *Glouc.*

BROWN-DAY. A gloomy day. *Wilts.*

BROWN-DEEP. Lost in reflection. *Kent.*

BROWN-GEORGE. A coarse kind of bread; also, a large earthen pitcher.

BROWNISTS. A sect founded by Robert Brown of Rutlandshire, temp. Elizabeth, and violently opposed to the Church of England. They are alluded to by Shakespeare and most writers of his time.

BROWN-LEEMERS. Ripe brown nuts. Called also *brownshullers*. The term is figuratively applied to generous persons. *North.*

BROWSAGE. Browsing.

BROW-SQUARE. A triangular piece of linen, usually bound about the head of an infant just born. *West.*

BROWYLLINGE. Broiling. See a curious drawing of Indians *browyllinge* their fish in MS. Sloane 1622, f. 83. *Broylly*, broiled, Maundevile, p. 107.

BROYLERY. A tumult.

BRUCE. Pottage.

BRUCHE. A brook. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 272, 277. Also, a broach, as in the MS. *Morte Arthure*.

BRUCK. A field-cricket. *North.*

BRUCKELED. Wet and dirty; begrimed. *East.* Herrick has the word, i. 126. Kennett, p. 137, says "to brookle or brukle in the North is to make wet and dirty."

BRUDLE. To suffer a child to lie till he is fully awake. *Devon.*

BRUE. To embrue.

BRUET. A kind of thick pottage. See Towneley Myst. p. 43; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 446; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 30.

BRUFF. (1) Hearty; jolly; healthy; proud; elated. Also, rough in manners. Also, to go to *bruff*, the same as *brim*, applied to a sow. *Var. dial.*

(2) Brittle. *Dorset.*

BRUGG. A bridge. (*A.-S.*)

BRUIT. A rumour or report. See Heywood's Iron Age, sig. C. iii.; Elyot, in v. *Ascribo*.

BRUITIST. A brute. See Heywood's Royall King and Loyall Subject, 1637, sig. F. iii.

BRULLIMENT. A broil. *North.*

BRUMBLE-GELDER. A farmer. *East.*

BRUMMELL. A bramble. *Hants.*

BRUMMOCK. A kind of knife. *Salop.*

BRUMP. To lop trees in the night surreptitiously. *East.*

BRUMSTONY. Brimstone.

BRUN. To burn. *North.*

BRUNE. Brown. (*A.-S.*)

BRUNGEON. A brat; a poor child. *Kent.*

BRUNSWICK. A kind of dance.

BRUNSWYNE. A seal. *Pr. Parv.* It is translated by *foca*, *suillus*, and *delphinus*. Ducange, in v. *Foca*, says it is the *boca*, a fish for which Elyot could not find a name in English, in v. *Bocas*.

BRUNT. Sharp to the taste. *North.*

BRUNTE. To make a start; to leap.

BRURE. Brushwood. *West.*

BRUSELL. To bruise, or break.

BRUSH. (1) Stubble. *Staff.*

(2) To splash hedges. *Yorksh.*

(3) A nosegay. *Devon.*

(4) The tail of a fox.

(5) To jump quickly. *Var. dial.*

BRUSHALY. A bush or branch of a tree.

BRUSLERY. A tumult.

BRUSS. (1) Proud; upstart. *Sussex.*

(2) The dry spine of furze broken off. *Devon.*

BRUSSCHET. A bush, or thicket.

And in that like *brusschet* by
Five thousand of othere and more.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 10.

BRUST. (1) A bristle. Ellis, ii. 311. Hence rough, or covered with bristles, as in Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 151.

(2) To burst. *North.*

BRUSTING-SATURDAY. The Saturday before Shrove-Tuesday, on which day there is eaten frying-pan pudding, made of the same material as a pancake, but stirred up and thick, and breaking into crumbly pieces. *Linc.*

BRUSTLE. To crackle, to make a noise like straw or small wood in burning; to rustle. Also, to parch. *East.*

And March that all doth parch,
And *brustlet* all aboute,
Doth dry the waies that winter wetes,
And dost doth fill the route.

MS. Ashmole 384, f. 188.

BRUSY. Be gone! *Beds.*

BRUTE. Rough. Drayton has this word, p. 21, and it occurs in Robert of Gloucester.

BRUTEL. Brittle. MS. Bodl. 294, reads *britel* in the following passage.

The worlde is passed and agone,
And now upon his olde tone
It stant of *brutel* erthe and stele,
The whiche acorden never a dele.

Gower, ed. 1532, f. 6.

BRUTS. Old clothes. *North.*

BRUTTE. To browse. *South.*

BRUTTLE. Furious; wild. *Var. dial.*

BRUYSE. Brewis. *Huloet.*

BRUZZ. To blunt. *Yorksh.*

BRUZZLED. Over-roasted. *North.*

BRWKE. To brook, or enjoy.

No gyfte ne grace, nother thare gase,
Bot *brwke* as we hafe broghte.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 213.

BRY. A kind of tart.

BRYARY. A place where briars grow. *Huloet.*

BRYBRE. Robbery.

BRYCHE. Low.

Now ys Pers bycome *bryche*,

That er was bothe stoute and ryche.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39.

BRYDE. Bowed; broke.

BRYGAUNTYS. Robbers.

BRYGOUS. Quarrelsome; contentious.

BRYLLYNE. See *Birle*.

BRYMEUS. An ancient dish, described in the Forme of Cury, p. 96. It is spelt *bryneur* in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 23.

BRYMLENT. A kind of tart.

BRYMLYCHE. Fierce.

BRYN. Brains, way, path, passage, journey. *Hearne.*

BRYNE. Brows or bristles.

BRYNKE. To bring.

BRYNNYS. Bourns; streams.

BRYON. Wild nepte.

BRYSTE. Need; want.

Lord, when saghe we the have hunger or thryste,
Or of herber have grette *bryste*.

MS. Coll. Ston. xviii. 6.

BRYSWORT. The less daisy.

BRYTTYNE. See *Brittene*. Bryttle, to cut up venison, still used in the North.

To *bryttyne* the bare thay went fulle tite;
Thar wolde no knyves in hym bytte,
So hard of hyde was he.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 141.

BRYVE. Brief.

BU. (1) An ox. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To bend. *North.*

BUB. Liquor. *Var. dial.* Hence *bubber*, a great drinker or bibber, as in Middleton's Works, iv. 121.

BUBALLE. An ox. See Liber Niger Domus Regis Edw. IV. p. 17. "*Bubalus*, a wod or a *bubyl*," MS. Harl. 1738, f. 10.

BUBBLE. (1) A simple fellow.

(2) To cheat. *Var. dial.*

(3) To dabble in the water.

BUBBLE-AND-SQUEAK. A dish composed of fried beef and cabbage.

BUBBLE-HOLE. A child's game. There is also a game called Bubble the Justice, which, according to some, is the same with nine-holes.

BUBBLY-JOCK. A turkey-cock. *North.*

BUB-STICHALL. See *Stichall*.

BUBUKLE. A botch or imposthume. (*Lat.*)

BUCHT. A milking or herding place for sheep. *Northumb.*

BUCK. (1) To wash. Also, a quantity of linen washed at once, a tub full of linen in buck. Hence, to wash a buck, to wash a tub of that kind, a phrase punned upon by Shakespeare, and has been misunderstood. "Buck-ashes, the ashes whereof lye hath bin made," Cotgrave, in v. *Charrée*. Buck-basket, the basket in which linen is carried. *Bouckfatt*, Unton Inventories, p. 28, a washing-tub. *Bukked*, drenched, applied generally by Fabian. "*Bucato*, washt in a buck," Florio.

(2) A gay or fashionable person. "As merry as a buck," Billingsly's Brachy-Martyrologia, 1657, p. 187.

And of these berded *buckys* also,
With himself they moche mysdo.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

(3) The body of a waggon. *East.* Also, the iron to which the horses are tied.

(4) To spring with agility. *East.*

(5) The breast. *Sussex.*

(6) To swell out. *Somerset.*

(7) To fill a basket. *Kent.*

(8) To beat. *Yorksh.*

BUCK-BUCK. A child's game, perhaps more generally known as, "buck, buck, how many horns do I hold up?" There is also another game, called buck-in-the-park.

BUCKE. A book.

BUCKED. Rancid; turned sour. *West.*

BUCKER. (1) A bent piece of wood, especially that on which a slaughtered animal is sus-

pended. Hence the phrase, "as bent as a buckler." The term is also applied to a horse's hind leg. *Suffolk*.

(2) A flat broad-headed hammer, used in mining.

BUCKERDO. Bocardo. *Brit. Bibl.* iv. 203.

BUCKERELS. "A kind of play used by boys in London streets in H. 8 time, now disused, and I think forgot," Blount's *Glossographia*, p. 95. Hall mentions this game, Henry VIII. f. 61.

BUCKET. A pulley. *North*.

BUCKETS. Square pieces of boggy earth, below the surface. *Yorksh.*

BUCKHEAD. To lop. *Var. dial.*

BUCKHORN. Dried haddock.

BUCKLE. (1) To bend, or yield to pressure. It occurs in this sense in 2 Henry IV. i. 1, and the commentators do not supply another example. "Ninepences a little buckled," i. e. bent, Thoms' *Anecdotes and Traditions*, p. 54.

(2) To quarrel. *Somerset*.

(3) To marry. *Var. dial.* "Good silly Stellio, we must *buckle* shortly," Mother Bombie.

BUCKLE-HORNS. Short crooked horns, turning horizontally inward. *Yorksh.*

BUCKLE-MOUTHED. Having large straggling teeth. *North*.

BUCKLER. (1) To defend. *Shak.*

(2) A great beam. *Linc.*

BUCKSOME. Blithe; jolly. *South*.

BUCKSTALL. A net for catching deer. See Hall, Henry VI. f. 99.

BUCKSTICK. A stick used in the game of Spell and Ore.

BUCKWASHER. A laundress.

BUCK-WEEL. A bow-net for fish.

BUD. (1) To make, or compel. *North*.

(2) A calf of the first year.

(3) Behoved. *Ritson*.

BUD-BIRD. The bullfinch. *West*.

BUDDLE. (1) The corn marygold. *East*. It occurs in an early list of plants, MS. Sloane 5, f. 6, spelt *budel*.

(2) To suffocate. *Somerset*.

(3) To cleanse ore. *North*. A vessel made for this purpose, like a shallow tumbrel, is called a buddle. See Ray's *English Words*, ed. 1674, p. 116.

BUDDLED. Tipsy. *Devon*.

BUDDY-BUD. The flower of the burr, or burdock. *North*.

BUDE. Endured. *North*.

BUDEL. A beadle.

BUDGE. (1) Lambskin with the wool dressed outwards; often worn on the edges of capes, as gowns of Bachelors of Arts are still made. See Fairholt's *Pageants*, i. 66; Strutt, ii. 102; Thynne's *Debate*, p. 32; Pierce Penniless, p. 11.

(2) Brisk; jocund. *South*.

(3) Stiff; dull. *Sussex*.

(4) A bag or sack. *Kennett*.

(5) A kind of water-cask. *South*.

(6) To abridge, or lessen. *North*.

(7) A thief.

BUDPICKER. The bullfinch. *Devon*.

BUE. Fair. (*A.-N.*)

BUEINGS. Joints. *Devon*.

BUEN. To be. (*A.-S.*)

BUER. A gnat. *North*.

BUESS. A stall, or station. *North*.

BUF. Beef. *Warner*.

BUFARIOUS. Mendacious. *Junius*.

BUFF. (1) To rebound. *Warw.*

(2) To emit a dull sound. *Warw.*

(3) To stammer. *Herefordsh.*

(4) The bare skin. *Var. dial.*

(5) The bough of a tree. *North*.

(6) A tuft or hassock. *Kent*.

(7) To beat or strike. Spenser uses it for *buffet*.

(8) To boast. See a list of old words in *Batman* upon Bartholome, 1582.

BUFFARD. A foolish fellow. (*A.-N.*) See Lydgate's *Minor Poems*, p. 32. *Buffer* is still in use in the same sense.

BUFFE. A buffalo. See Topsell's *Beasts*, p. 55; Hollyband, in v. *Bufl*; Florio, in v. *Búffalo*; *Brit. Bibl.* i. 478.

BUFFET. A kind of cupboard. (*Fr.*)

BUFFET-STOOL. A kind of small stool, variously described. The term was at an early period applied to one having three legs. See *Prompt. Parv.* p. 41. "Go fetch us a light *buffit*," Towneley *Myst.* p. 199. There is a saying in *Suffolk*, "a dead ass and a new buffet-stool are two things which nobody ever saw."

BUFFIE. A vent-hole in a cask.

BUFFIN. A kind of coarse cloth. See Strutt, ii. 95; *Book of Rates*, p. 29. Certainly not buff leather, as Nares conjectures.

BUFFING-KNIFE. A knife used in scraping leather. *Var. dial.*

BUFF-JERKIN. A leathern waistcoat, one made of buff. Not an unusual garment. See Thynne's *Debate*, p. 31; Nares, in v.

BUFFLE. (1) To handle clumsily; to speak thick and inarticulately. *East*.

(2) A buffalo. See Harrison's *Description of England*, pp. 3, 201.

BUFFLE-HEADED. Stupid. *Miege*.

BUFF-NE-BAFF. Neither one thing nor another; nothing at all. Nares. Jamieson mentions the similar phrase, *buff nor sty*.

BUFT. The joint of the knee. *North*.

BUG. (1) A bugbear; a goblin. See Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 217; Douce's *Illustrations*, i. 328; Malone's *Shakespeare*, xviii. 519; Holinshed, *Chron. Ireland*, p. 85; More *Knaves Yet*, 1612.

(2) Proud; conceited. "Bug as a lord." This seems to be the meaning in Skinner. "To take bug," to take fright or offence.

(3) To bend. *Kent*.

BUGABO. A bugbear; a ghost. *West*. According to Coles, the term was formerly applied to "an ugly wide-mouthed picture," carried about at the May games.

BUGAN. The devil. *West*.

BUGASIN. Calico buckram.

BUGE. To bend. (*A.-S.*)

Elde unbunde is he;
He chaungeth al my ble,
And *bugeth* me to grounde *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 129
BUGGEN. To buy. (*A.-S.*) See *Piers Plough-*
man, pp. 11, 70, 412; *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 144;
Wright's Anec. Lit. pp. 9, 91.

After that God was y-bore
To *bugge* us to ryne.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oson. 57

BUGGER. To cheat at play.

BUGLE. A buffalo. See *Kyng Alisaunder*,
5112; *Maundevile's Travels*, p. 269; *Topsell's*
Beasts, p. 54; *Holinshed, Hist. Scotland*, p. 16.
Hence *bugle-horn*, a drinking-vessel made of
horn; also, a hunting horn.

BUGLE-ROD. The crosier of a bishop.

BUGS-WORDS. Pierce, high-sounding words.
According to *Miege, paroles pleines de fleté*
"Cheval de trompette, one thats not afraid
of shadowes, one whom no big, nor *bugs* words
can terrifie," *Cotgrave*. See also the same
dictionary, in v. *Faire*; *Beaumont and Fletcher*,
i. 297, vii. 118, *Ford*, ii. 65.

BUGY. Rough.

BUILD. Built. *Leland*.

BUILLEN. To boil.

So *bullen* up the foule sawis.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 87.

BUIST. To mark sheep. *North*.

BUKE. A book.

BUKENADE. A dish in ancient cookery, re-
ceipts for which are given in *MS. Sloane* 1201,
f. 22, *Forme of Cury*, pp. 17, 107, 109. Cf.
Ordinances and Regulations, p. 450.

BULBS. The tonsils of the throat. *East*.

BULCH. To bulge a ship. See *Holinshed*,
Chron. Ireland, p. 94.

BULCHIN. A bull-calf. The term is often one
of contempt, as *calf* is still used, but oc-
casionaly of kindness. Cf. *Hawkins' Engl.*
Dram. iii. 170; *Langtoft*, p. 174; *Tusser*,
p. 81, *Middleton*, iii. 524. *Bulch*, *Ford*, ii. 540.
Bulcht, attacked by a bullock's horns.

BULDER-STONE. A smooth round stone. See
Bolders. "He gripen sone a bulder ston,"
Havelok, 1790. "*Rudus*, a buldyrstone," *MS.*
Bodl. 604, f. 10.

BULE. (1) A boil or swelling.

(2) The handle of a pan, &c. *North*.

BULGOOD. Yeast. *East*.

BULK. (1) The body. *Junius* says, "from
the neck to the middle" Also, the breast.
See, *Florio*, in v. *Epigastrio*, where the last
meaning is clearly implied. Cf. *Malone's*
Shakespeare, vii. 262; *Middleton*, iii. 177,
v. 509

(2) The bottom part of a ship. See *Tyrwhitt's*
Chaucer, iv. 335; *Florio*, in v. *Alveo*.

(3) The stall of a shop. See *Collins' Miscel-*
lanies, 1762, p. 37; *King* and a *Poore*
Northerne Man, 1640; *Florio*, in v. *Balcone*.
Hence, *bulker*, a night walker, one who sleeps
under a bench. *Skinner* gives the *Lincolnshire*
word *bulkar*, a beam. The front of a butcher's
shop where the meat is laid is still called a
bulkar in that county.

(4) To strike; to beat. The word is given by
Forby in the sense of, to throb.

On her breastes gon thei *bulk*.

And uchone to her in to sculk.

Curcer Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 113.

BULKE. To belch. (*A.-S.*) Also, to bow, to
bend. *Prompt Parv.*

BULL. (1) Strong. *Kennett*.

(2) When cattle throw up the hedges, they are
said in *Yorkshire* to *bull* them up.

(3) An instrument used for beating clay; a sand-
stone for scythes. *North*.

BULLACE. A small black and tartish plum,
growing wild in some parts of the country,
not the sloe. It must not be confused with
the common plum so called. The provincial
meaning seems to be intended in *Cotton's*
Works, 1734, p. 137; and *Florio* has *bulloes*
in the same sense, in v. *Bulloi*.

BULLATE. To bubble or boil.

BULLBEAR. A bugbear. *Harvey*.

BULL-BEGGAR. A hobgoblin; any object of
terror. See *Taylor's Workes*, i. 147, *Dent's*
Pathway to Heaven, p. 109; *Nomenclator*,
p. 469; *Middleton*, ii. 20; *Beaumont and*
Fletcher, vi. 80.

BULLED. (1) Swollen. *Jonson*.

(2) Said of a cow *maris appetens*. *Bulling*, in
Salop. Antiq. p. 341, also occurs in *Topsell's*
Beasts, p. 73.

BULLEN. The stalks of hemp after they are
pilled. *Var. dial.*

BULLER. (1) To roar. *North*.

(2) A deceiver. (*A.-N.*)

The sefoie es of fals *bullers*,

That makes thaim or with werke weres.

Humpole, MS. Bowes, p. 7.

The sexte case es of fals *bullers*,

Bath that thaim makes and that thaim wers.

MS. Coll. Vespas. A. to f. 161.

BULLERAND. Weltering.

BULL-FACES. Tufts of coarse grass. *North*.
Called also, bull-fronts.

BULL-FEIST. A puff-ball. *East*.

BULLFINCH. A stupid fellow. *North*.

BULL-HEAD. A tadpole. *Chesh.*

BULL-HEADS. The curled tufts of hair on the
forehead of a woman.

BULLIES. Round pebbles. *South*.

BULLMUNG. A mixture of oats, peas, and
vetches. See *Tusser's Husbandry*, p. 38;
Topsell's Beasts, p. 330.

BULL-IN-THE-PARK. A child's game, per-
haps the same as *frog-in-the-middle*.

BULLIONS. Hooks used for fastening the dress;
buttons; studs, embossed ornaments of various
kinds. *Elyot* translates *bullo*, "a bullion sette
on the cover of a booke, or other thyng;"
and a similar explanation in v. *Umbilicus*.
"Bullyon in a womans girdle, clou," *Palsgrave*.
"Bullions and ornaments of plate engraven;
a bullion of copper set on bridles or portrels
for an ornament," *Baret's Alvearie*, 1580.
"Bullions for purnes," *Book of Rates*, 1673,
p. 29. Hence the term came to be used for a

pair of hose or doublets ornamented with bullions.

BULL-JUB. The fish miller's-thumb. *Derby.*

BULL-JUMPINGS. A kind of porridge. *North.*

BULL-KNOB. Same as *bull-jub*, q. v.

BULL-NECK. "To tumble a bull-neck," to place the hands under the thighs, and the head on the ground between the feet, and tumble over. *Yorksh.*

BULLOCK. To bully. *North.*

BULLOCKS. Any fattening cattle. *Norw.* A bullock is, properly speaking, a calf in the second year.

BULLS. The stems of hedge-thorns. Also, transverse bars of wood into which the heads of harrows are set.

BULLS-AND-COWS. The flower of the *arum maculatum*. *Var. dial.*

BULL-SEG. A gelded bull. *North.*

BULLS-EYES. A kind of coarse sweetmeat.

BULL'S-FEATHER. To stick a bull's-feather in one's cap, to make him a cuckold.

And this same bustling Ironside

Stuck a bull's feather in his cap.

Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 234.

BULL'S-FOREHEAD. The turf grass. *North.*

BULL'S NECK. A grudge. *Devon.*

BULL'S-NOON. Midnight. *East.*

BULL'S-PINK. A chaffinch. *North.*

BULL-STANG. A dragon-fly. *North.* Also, an upright stake in a hedge.

BULL-STONE. A kind of sandstone. *Yorksh.*

BULL-TROUT. A large species of trout, peculiar to Northumberland.

BULL-WEEK. The week before Christmas, in which the work-people at Sheffield push their strength to the utmost, allowing themselves scarcely any rest, and earning more than usual to prepare for the rest and enjoyment of Christmas.

BULL-WORKS. Boisterous behaviour. *West.*

BULLY. (1) A companion, a familiar term of address, as *Bully Jack*, *Bully Bob*, &c., formerly in very common use, and not quite obsolete in the provinces, where *bully* is perhaps now more generally heard. *Bully-Rottom*, a term applied to a courtesan, and hence an equivocal in *Mids. Night's Dream*, iii. 1, iv. 2, which has escaped the observation of the commentators. *Cole* has some remarks on this word in *MS. Addit 5852*, p. 85.

(2) A parlour, or small room. *East.*

(3) To boil. *Arch. xxx. 405.*

BULLYNE. To boil. *Prompt. Parv.*

BULLYNG. Swelling; bubbling. *Huloet.*

BULLY-ROCK. Explained by *Miege*, *un faux brave*. The term occurs in *Shakespeare*, and is also spelt *bully-rock*.

BULSE. A bunch. *North.*

BULT. (1) Built; dwelt.

(2) A sifting cloth. See *Ord. and Regulations*, p. 103. Also, to sift, *Hartshorne's Met. Tales*, p. 47. *Bullingarte*, the tub or chest in which the operation of sifting was performed. *Bel-*

ter, a bag for fine meal, *Ord. and Reg.* p. 70; *bulte-pooke* or *bulstarre*, *Prompt. Parv.* p. 55.

BULTLE. Bran. *North.*

BULVER. To increase in bulk. *East.*

BULWARK. A rampart.

BULWORKS. Part of the armour, used to prevent the thighs of the wearer from being chafed by the pieces that terminated just above the knee. *Meyrick.*

BUM. (1) By my. *West.*

(2) To strike; to beat. *North.*

(3) To spin a top. *North.* Also, to rush with a murmuring sound. Any humming noise is called a *bum*. Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* p. 55.

(4) To dum. *Var. dial.*

(5) A bum-bailiff. *Var. dial.*

(6) A child's term for drink. See *Huloet and Elyot*, in v. *Bua*. *Bummed*, drunk, *Piers Ploughman*, p. 90. *Coles* explains *bummed*, tasted, desired.

BUMB. The game of bandy.

BUMBARD. Putuo. *North.*

BUMBARREL. The long-tailed tit.

BUMBASTE. To beat, or flog. *East.*

BUMBETH. Sounds. *Skinner.*

BUMBLE. (1) To muffle a hell. *East.*

(2) To make a humming noise (*f.s.*) Hence *bumble-bee*, a *bumble bee*, *Beaumont and Fletcher*, iv. 72; *bumbulation*, a humming noise.

(3) A small round stone. *West.*

(4) A confused heap. *North.*

(5) To start off quickly. *East.*

BUMBLE-BROTH. A curious term, occurring in *Hawkins' Engl. Dram.* iii. 139.

The olde woman to her payne

In such a bumble-broth had layne.

The Unluckie Floure.

BUMBLE-FOOT. A thick heavy foot. *East.*

BUMBLEKITES. Blackberries. *North.*

BUMBLE-PUPPY. The game of nine-holes.

BUMBLER. A bumble bee. *North.*

BUMBLES. (1) Rusics. *Line.*

(2) A kind of blunders. *North.*

BUMBLE-STAFF. A thick stick. *North.*

BUM-BOAT. A boat attending ships on their coming into harbour, to retail greens, spirits, &c.

BUMBY. (1) By and bye. *Var. dial.*

(2) Any collection of stagnant filth. Also, a closet or hole for lumber. *East.*

BUMBYNE. To bum. *Prompt. Parv.*

BUMCARD. A card used by dishonest gamblers. See *Melton's Sixe-Fold Politician*, 1609, p. 16; *Apollo Shroving*, 1627, p. 82; *Northbrooke's Treatise*, 1577, Florio, ed. 1611, p. 442.

To those exploits he ever stands prepar'd

A villaine excellent at a bum-card.

Romlands' Humours Ordinarie, n. d.

BUMCLOCK. A beetle. *North.*

BUMFIDDLE. A term readily explained by its first syllable. See *Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 227. So also, *bumfiddledumdek*.

BUMMER. A rumbling carriage. *North.*

BUMMLE. To blunder. *North.*

BUMP. (1) To beat; also, a blow

- (2) To ride, without rising in the stirrups, on a rough trotting horse. *East*.
- (3) The noise a bittern makes with its bill. *Holme*. Also to make that noise, Urry's Chaucer, p. 83, wrongly explained in the glossary.
- BUMPING. Large. *West*. Also, a mode of punishment in schools.
- BUMPSY. Tipsy. See *Bungy*.
- BUMPTIOUS. Proud; arrogant. *Var. dial.*
- BUMPY. Uneven. *Var. dial.*
- BUM-ROLLS. Stuffed cushions, worn by women about the hips to make the petticoats swell out, answering the purpose of farthingales.
- BUN. (1) The tail of a hare. *North*.
(2) A dry stalk. *Var. dial.*
(3) A rabbit. *Var. dial.*
(4) Bound. *North*. See Ywaine and Gawin, 3179; Towneley Myst. p. 36.
(5) A term of endearment.
- BUNCH. (1) To beat; to strike. *North*. See Piers Ploughman, p. 506; Harrison's Description of England, p. 167. To bend or bow outwards, Topsell's Beasts, p. 293. *Bunch*, a croope back, Florio, in v. *Gobbúto*.
(2) A pack of cards.
(3) A worthless woman. *East*.
(4) A company of teal.
(5) The horn of a young stag. See Blome's Gent. Rec. ii. 79.
- BUNCH-BERRIES. The fruit of the *rubus saxatilis*. *Craven*.
- BUN-CROW. A kind of grey bird which is destructive to the corn. *Kent*.
- BUNCUS. (1) A donkey. *Linc*.
(2) A number of people. *East*.
- BUNDATION. Abundance. *West*.
- BUNDEN. Bound. Langtoft, p. 138. *Bundyn*, bound, married, Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 89.
But so in clowtes than was he wonden,
And laid bitwene the bestes bunden,
MS. Harl. 4196, f. 13.
- BUNDLE. (1) A low woman. *Var. dial.*
(2) To set off in a hurry.
- BUNDS. A species of scabious.
- BUNE. Promptly.
That was the byrde so bryghte with birdyne zode bune,
And the barne alther-beste of body scho bare.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.
- BUN-FEAST. A tea-drinking. *Linc*.
- BUNG. (1) A pick-pocket. Also, a pocket or purse. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 152.
(2) A heap or cluster. *North*.
- BUNGAY-PLAY. A simple straightforward way of playing the game of whist, by leading all the winning cards in succession, without endeavouring to make the best of the hand. *East*.
- BUNG-DOCK. A curtail. *East*.
- BUNGEE. Short and squat. *Somerset*.
- BUNGERSOME. Clumsy. *Berksh*.
- BUNGY. Intoxicated. *Beds*.
- BUN-HEDGE. A hedge made of twisted sticks. *Lanc*.
- BUNHORNS. Briars bored to wind yarn on, used by woollen weavers. *Lanc*.

- BUNKS. The wild succory. *East*.
- BUNNED. Shrunk. *Dorset*.
- BUNNEL. A dried hemp-stalk. *Cumb*.
- BUNNY. (1) A small swelling. *East*.
(2) A kind of drain. *Hants*.
(3) A rabbit. *Var. dial.*
- BUNNY-MOUTH. The snap-dragon. *Surrey*.
- BUNT. (1) The middle part of a sail, formed into a kind of bag to receive the wind.
I perceave men must not go to sea without vylats,
in hope to have flying fyses to break ther noses
agaynst the bunt of the sayle. *MS. Addit. 5008.*
(2) To run like a rabbit. *North*.
(3) To raise; to rear, or spring. *Oxon*.
(4) To push with the head. *West*.
(5) Smut in corn. *Var. dial.*
(6) To sift. *Somerset*.
- BUNTER. A bad woman. *East*.
- BUNTING. (1) Sifting flour. *West*.
(2) Mean and shabby. *East*.
(3) A large piece of timber. *North*.
(4) A game among boys, played with sticks, and a small piece of wood cut lengthways. *Linc*.
(5) A shrimp. *Kent*.
(6) A term of endearment.
(7) The wood-lark.
- BUNYS. Blows?
Gret men forsake here housen ful timys, gret
wrethe, deth of kyngys, voydyng of bunys, fallyng of
baneris. *MS. Harl. 2320, f. 72.*
- BUR. (1) A blow; force, or violence.
(2) Florio translates *Bocchina*, "that stalke or necke of a bullet which in the casting remaines in the necke of the mould, called of our gunners the bur of the bullet."
(3) Sweet-bread of a calf. *Var. dial.*
(4) A stop for a wheel. *North*. Heywood apparently uses this meaning of the word metaphorically in his Iron Age, 1632, sig. H, or perhaps *burr* (2).
(5) A halo round the moon. *Var. dial.*
(6) A whetstone for scythes.
(7) A rabbit burrow. *Dorset*.
(8) But. *Yorksh*.
- BURATO. A kind of woollen cloth.
- BURBLE. (1) To bubble. *Burbly*, bubbling, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 181; *burbely*, Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 215; *burbyll*, ib. p. 150; *burbley*, Morte d'Arthur, ii. 88; *burbelynge*, ib. ii. 4. Cf. Lelandi Itin. ii. 31; Palsgrave, f. 179, "I burbyll or spring up as water dothe out of a spring; this water burbylleth up pretyly;" Prompt. Parv. p. 56. "Bulla, a *burbyl* on the water," Medulla, MS. Harl. 1738, f. 10.
And sum were swolle the vyseges stout,
As thoȝ here yȝen shulde burble out.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67.
(2) A small pimple. *East*.
- BURBOLT. The burbot. Brit. Bibl. ii. 364. It is also in both senses the same as *bird-bolt*, q. v.
- BURCOT. A load. *Somerset*.
- BURDE. Behoved; need.
His dulefulle dede burde do me dere,
And perche myne herte for pure petee;
For peté myne herte burde breke in two.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 212.

BURDEN-BAND. A hay-band. *North.*

BURDES. Beards.

BURDIS. A tournament. *Burdised*, justed at a tournament.

BURDON. A staff. See *Bourdon*.

Saber smote Ascapart there

Wyth hys burdon yn the breste.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 121.

BURDONE. The burden of a song.

BURDOUN. The base in music. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, *Cant. T.* 675, 4163; Tundale, p. 61. The latter reference confirms Tyrwhitt's explanation, which is seemingly doubted by Todd, p. 325.

BURE. A bower or chamber.

BUREDELY. Forcibly; swiftly.

BURELE. The spoke of a wheel.

BURET. A drinking vessel. *Test. Vet.* p. 241.

BUREWEN. To protect. (*A.-S.*)

BURFORD. A Burfort bait, "when one sippis or drinks but part, they still fill his cupp untill he drinketh all," Howell, p. 20.

BURGAGE. Lands or tenements in towns, held by a particular tenure. (*A.-N.*)

BURGANET. A species of helmet. See First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 113; Holmshed. *Hist. Engl.* p. 185; Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 65, 71; Heywood's *Iron Age*, sig. E. u. Sometimes contracted to *burgant*.

BURGASE. A burgess. (*A.-S.*)

BURGE. A bridge. *Oxon.*

BURGEN. To bud, to blossom. See Warner's *Antiq. Culn.* p. 128; Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.* p. 273; Elyot, in v. *Ago.* *Buryeon*, a bud, Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 206, 337; *burgeant*, Harrison's *Description of England*, p. 242, *burgions*, Lydgate's *Minor Poems*, p. 56. (*A.-N.*)

And therof sprang owt of the rote

A burgeon that was feyre and awote.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 129.

BURGHE. A hillock or barrow. Also, a town or borough. It is likewise the same as *bargh*, a barrow hog. "Breden as *burghe swyn*," satirically alluding to the incapability of gluttons, *Piers Ploughman*, p. 34.

BURGOOD. Yeast. *Norw.*

BURGULLIAN. A bully, or braggadocio. See Ben Jonson's *Works*, i. 112.

BURIEL. A burying-place. (*A.-S.*)

BURJONEN. To bud, or spring. (*A.-N.*) See *Burgen*. *Burjoun*, a bud. "As a *burjoun* oute of a stok growynge," *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 14. Cf. *Arthur and Merlin*, p. 199.

[And he made ech herbe of the seed b fore that it
burjounyde, for the Lord God hadde not reyned on
erthe. *Wicliffe, MS. Bodl.* 277.

BURKE. To bark. *West.* *Burke*, barked, *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 25.

BURLAND. Weltering.

BURLE. (1) A knot or bump. See Topsell's *Hist. Beasts*, p. 250. Also, to take away the knots or impure parts from wool or cloth. "*Deaquamare vestem*, to burle cloth." Elyot. Cf. Herrick's *Works*, ii. 15.

(2) The horn of a young stag. See Howell's *Lex. Tet.* sect. 3.

BURLED. Armed. *Skinner.*

BURLET. A hood, or head dress. It is glossed by *mistrum* and *mitella* in *MS. Arundel* 249, f. 88. "*Calantica*, a tyre, *burlet* oor coyfe, a kerchief, or a hood for a woman," Elyot. Cf. Sharp's *Cov. Myst.* p. 17; *Hollyband*, in v. *Calotte*. Jamieson explains it, "a standing or stuffed neck for a gown."

BURLEY. The butt end of the lance. See Hall, *Hen. IV.* f. 12.

BURLEY-MAN. An officer chosen in court-leets to assist the constable. *Kennett.*

BURLIBOUND. Rough; unwieldy.

BURLING. A young ox. *Line.*

BURLING-IRON. An instrument used in burling cloth, made similar to large tweezers, but with very small points. *Herrick's Works*, i. 52.

BURLINGS. Pieces of dirty wool.

BURLOKEST. Biggest, strongest.

BURLY. (1) Big; strong; clumsy. See Reliq. *Antiq.* ii. 40; Stamburst's *Desc. Ireland*, p. 45.

(2) Red and pimpled. *Somerset.*

BURMAYDENE. A chamber-maid. *Pr. Parv.*

BURN. (1) A man or knight. (*A.-S.*) See *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 341, 346; *Le Bone Florence of Rome*, 884; *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 123; *Sir Degrevant*, 301.

(2) A brook. *North.*

(3) A load or burden. *North.* See the *Chester Plays*, i. 65. *Burn-rope*, a rope used for carrying a burden.

(4) A term at the game of hide-and-seek, meaning to approach near the object sought after.

(5) To waste, especially applied to time. "*Wee burne time*," *Mother Bombie*, ed. 1632. To burn daylight, a common phrase with the same meaning. See the examples quoted by Nares, and Du Bartas, p. 574.

BURN-BEING. Denshering land, burning turf for its improvement.

Mr Beshop of Merton first brought into the south of Wiltshire the improvement by *burnbecking*, Denshering, about 1630.

Aubrey's Wiltz. Royal Soc. MS. p. 287.

BURN-COW. A species of beetle.

BURNED. Burnished. (*A.-N.*)

BURNELL. A name for an ass, given on account of its colour. See the *Chester Plays*, i. 84.

BURNESTE. Burnished. (*A.-N.*)

BURNET. (1) Brown cloth. (*A.-N.*) See *Rom. of the Rose*, 226, 4756; *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 108.

(2) The herb pimpernel.

Of pimpernellie to speke thanke y yet,

And Englysch y called is *burnet*.

MS. Sloane 2457, f. 6.

BURNEUX. An ancient sauce, made of butter, pepper, salt, &c.

BURKIE-BEE. The lady-bird. *Norw.*

BURNING. *Lues venerea*. In the original *MS.* regulations of the stews in Southwark, still preserved in the Bodleian Library, *MS. e Mus.*

- 229, is the following, "Item that no steeholder kepe noo womman withynne his hows that hath any sikenes of *brennyng*, but that she be putte out." Hardyng, Supp. f. 111, mentions a plague which happened in this country in the reign of Henry VII. called the *burning sweate*, but this has no connexion with our first meaning.
- BURNING-OF-THE-HILL.** A curious method of punishing a thief, formerly practised by miners on the Mendip hills. The culprit was shut up in a butt, around which a fire was lighted, whence he made his escape in the best way he could, often of course severely injured, but was never more suffered to work on the hill.
- BURNISH.** To smooth or flatten. *North.* Also the same as *burnish*, q. v.
- BURN-STICK.** A crooked stick, on which a large piece of coal is daily carried from the pit by each working collier over his shoulder for his own private use. *North.*
- BURN-THE-BISCUIT.** A child's game.
- BURNWIN.** A blacksmith. *North.*
- BURR.** (1) The broad iron ring fixed on the tilting lance just below the gripe, to prevent the hand slipping back. See Hall, Hen. IV. f. 12; Middleton, ii. 465.
(2) The prickly seed of the burdock. Also the plant itself, as in Topsell's Beasts, p. 683.
(3) The blossom of the hop.
(4) The knot at the bottom of a hart's horn.
(5) The lap of the ear.
- BURRAGE.** The herb *borage*, formerly put in wine to increase its exhilarating effects. See Gerard, p. 654. This I suppose is what is alluded to in the Tatler, *burridge*.
- BURRATINE.** Some kind of clothing, mentioned by Ben Jonson, vii. 300.
- BURR-CASTLE.** Newcastle, so called from the *burrr*, a particular sound made by the natives of that place in pronouncing the letter R.
- BURRISH.** Rough; prickly.
- BURROW.** Sheltered from the wind. *Somerset.*
- BURRS.** In armour, upright pieces in front of the thighs.
- BURR-STONES.** Rough unbewn stones.
- BURRYN.** To bud. *Prompt. Parv.*
- BURSE.** An exchange for merchants.
- BURSEN.** The name of a dish, described in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 15.
- BURSEN-BELLIED.** Ruptured. See Florio, ed. 1611, p. 67; Brit. Bibl. ii. 55.
- BURST.** To break. Also the part. past. See Middleton, v. 412.
- BURSTE.** Loss; adversity. (*A.-S.*)
- BURSTYLL.** A bristle. *Pr. Parv.*
- BURSYD.** Bruised.
- BURT.** To press or indent anything. *Somerset.* Hulot has, "*burf* lyke a ramme, *aristo*." Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* p. 56.
- BURTCHIN.** Made of birch.
- BURTH.** Behoves. See Wright's Anecd. Lit. p. 4. It is wrongly explained in the Brit. Bibl. iv. 196.
- BURTHEN.** (1) A quarter of ale.
(2) To press urgently. *East.*
- BURTHENSOME.** Productive. *North.*
- BUR-THISTLE.** The spear-thistle. *North.*
- BURTLE.** A sweeting apple. *North.*
- BUR-TREE.** The elder-tree. *North.* See the *Prompt. Parv.* p. 137.
Tak the myddes berke of the *bur-tree*, and anets, and arages eede, and ix. or x. graynes of spourge, and sethe thame, and do a litle hony thereto and drynk. *MS. Lincoln. Med. f. 200.*
- BURTYME.** Birthtime. Rob. Glouc. p. 443.
- BURWALL.** A wall battered or inclined against a bank. *Yorksh.*
- BURWE.** To defend. (*A.-S.*)
- BURWGH.** A castle or palace. (*A.-S.*)
- BURWHE.** A circle. *Pr. Parv.*
- BURY.** (1) A house or castle. (*A.-S.*) "To this very day," says Mieve, "the chief house of a manor, or the lord's seat, is called *bury* in some parts of England, and especially in Herefordshire." See also Blount's Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 82.
(2) A rabbit's burrow. *South.*
- BURYDOKKES.** Burdocks.
- BURYING-A-WIFE.** A feast given by an apprentice at the expiration of his articles.
- BUS.** Behoves; must. See Ywayne and Gawin, 1085; Sevyng Sages, 3150; Iambrae, 47; Nuge Poet. p. 40; and *Blonde*. In use in Skelton's time as a provincialism. "I *bus* got tyll bed," *Merie Tales*, ii.
And this sacrament *bus* have thre thynges. And as sorowe in oure herte that we haue synode; another as opyne scrifte of mouthe how we haue synode. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 216.*
- BUSCAGE.** A kind of cloth.
- BUSCAYLE.** A bush.
Luke is alyre evenyng be armyde at ryghtes
On bloukes by yone *buscayle* by yone blythe strete. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 62.*
- BUSH.** (1) The sign of a tavern, which in former times was generally an ivy-bush. "Good wine draws customers without any help of an ivy-bush," Cotgrave, in v. *Bon*. The term *bush* is however applied to the wooden frame of the sign itself, which was frequently ornamented with ivy-leaves, a practice that began to be obsolete about 1660.
(2) To go about the bush, a common proverbial expression. See Cotgrave, in v. *Aller*; Florio, in v. *Pastre*.
(3) To butt with the head. *West.* To push, Urry's Chaucer, p. 595.
(4) The inner circle of a wheel that encloses the axle-tree. Also, to sheathe or enclose, as for example to renew the bush of a wheel, or to put in a new touch-hole to a gun.
(5) To retreat from. *South.*
(6) A kind of beard. "The bodkin beard or the *bush*," Lilly's Endimion, ed. 1632, sig. C. xi.
- BUSHETING.** Shooting out at the roots. *Glouc.* Tusser, p. 111, has *bushets*, small shoots from bushes. *Basket*, Spenser, and Florio, in v. *Cespéglio*.

BUSHLOCK. A tuft of bushes?

At nyght Mr. Banyster cauled me up to se a comot, but yt was Venus with a great fyery hase lyke a bushlock about h. r. MS. Addit. 5008.

BUSIEMENT. An ambush. See Percy's Riquies, p. 23; Skelton, l. 9; Langtoft, p. 242; Sir Degrevant, 1581, 1610; Robin Hood, l. 54. Also, a thicket, as in Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 169.

Whenne thay come to the slake,
The halde buschement brake.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 137.

BUSHSITHE. A bill-hook. *Huloet.*

BUSINE. To trouble with business. (*Fr.*)

BUSINESS. Trouble. *Var. dial.*

BUSK. (1) A sort of linen cloth, apparently of a coarse and common description. Book of Rates, 1541, Brit. Bibl. ii. 397.

(2) A piece of wood, or whalebone, worn down the front of the stays to keep them straight. Nares errs in thinking the term obsolete.

(3) A flock of sheep. *East.*

(4) A bush. *North.* (*A.-N.*) "On betyth the buske, another hathe brydde," MS. Douce 52. See Langtoft, p. 9.

With halefull buskys ye hym bete,
And rente hys flesche fro the bon

MS. Cantab. Ff. xl. 30, f. 47.

BUSKEN. To busk, go; to array, prepare. (*A.-S.*) See Minot, p. 7.

Bad them buske and make them yare,
Alle that stiff were on stede.

MS. Harl. 9252, f. 91.

BUSKING. Bushy.

Those farmers that have it growing in their groundes doe keep the hay thereof for their chief winter provision, and instead of provender, the root is busking and fibrous.

Aubrey & Wills, Royal Soc. MS. p. 124.

BUSKLE. To hustle about; to move quickly. See Pilkington's Works, p. 353; Fraternitie of Vacabondes, p. 24; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 80.

It is like the smoldring fyre of mount Chymera, which boylling long tyme with great busking in the bowels of the earth, dooth at length burst out with violent rage.

Orations of St. James, 1555.

BUSK-POINT. The lace, with its tag, which secured the end of the busk. *Nares.*

BUSKY. Woody; lushy. *North.*

I will go seeke him in the busky groves.

Woman in the Moone, 1597.

BUSMER. See *Bismare.*

And lauge us a busmer a skorn,
In gret sklandre us brynge.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

BUSS. (1) A calf. *West.*

(2) To kiss. *Var. dial.*

(3) To butt, or strike with the head. Florio has, "Acceffure, to busse or beake as a hog doth."

(4) A large pitcher. *Devon.*

BUSSARD. A great drinker.

BUSSE. A kind of fishing-boat. (*Dut.*) See Langtoft, p. 149; Fairholt's Pageants, p. 40.

BUSSED. Laid in ambush. "Busse beaude the stom," Langtoft, p. 187.

BUSSES. Hoops for the top of a cart or wagon. *North.*

BUSSOCK. A thick fat person. *Worm.*

BUST. (1) A tar mark on sheep. *North.* This may be the meaning of *tarre boyale* in Chester Plays, i. 121, 125, although in the latter instance the Bodl. MS. reads *tar-box*.

(2) Kissed.

BUSTED. Burst. *West.*

BISTER. A loaf. *Var. dial.*

BUSTIAN. A kind of coarse cloth, mentioned in Book of Rates, 1675, p. 29; Brit. Bibl. ii. 308; Harrison's Description of England, p. 163. It is perhaps the same as *fustian*. See Jamieson, Supp. i. 165.

BUSTOLS. See *Boistours*.

BUSY. To be active. (*A.-N.*)

BUSY-GOOD. A meddling person. *West.*

BUT. (1) A peculiar kind of conical basket used in the river Parret for catching salmon.

(2) A cast; a throw.

(3) Contended; struggled with each other. Havelok, 1916.

(4) A flounder or plaice. *North.* "Butte fyashe, plye," Palsgrave, f. 22. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 224; Havelok, 759; Howard Household Books, p. 120. (*Dut.*)

(5) Without, unless. Nares has it, "otherwise than." Cf. Palsgrave, f. 466.

(6) A piece of ground, portion of a garden, &c. Also, the thick or fleshy root of a plant, e. g. a potato or turnip, said to be large or small in the but. Hence the verb *but*, to grow or swell out. *North.*

(7) A shoemaker's knife. *North.*

(8) A buttock of beef. *West.*

(9) Any large vessel or cart. *Devon.*

(10) Strong leather. *North.*

(11) "But and ben," the outer and inner apartment, where there are only two rooms. *North.*

(12) A hassock. *Devon.*

(13) A bee-hive. *Exmoor.*

(14) Suddenly. *Devon.*

(15) A kind of cap. *North.*

(16) Rough; ragged. *North.*

(17) To exchange or barter. *Craven.*

BUT-BOLT. The strong, unbarbed arrow used by the citizens in shooting at the butt. See Ford's Works, ii. 479.

BUTCHE. To kill. *North.*

BUTE. Help; remedy.

BUT-GAP. A hedge of pitched turf. *Devon.*

BUTH. Be; are. (*A.-S.*)

BUTLANDS. Waste ground. *East.*

BUTLER. A housekeeper. *North.* Butler's grace, without any ceremony.

BUT-SHOT. The distance an arrow will fly. Leland's Itin. iii. 31.

BUTT. A boat. Tempest, i. 2. If *butt*, which is merely an old form of the word, is to be retained, it can only be in this sense. Botte, Chester Plays, i. 54.

BUTTAL. (1) A bittern. *South.*

(2) A corner of ground. *North.*

BUTTEN. To fall.

The knight downward gan butten,

Amurward the hors gutten. *Arthur and Merlin*, p. 192.

BUTTER-AND-EGGS. The daffodil. *West.*
BUTTER-BOX. A Dutchman. This cant term is found in Miego.

BUTTER-BUMP. A bittern. *North.*

BUTTER-DAISY. The white ox-eye.

BUTTERED-ALE. Ale boiled with lump sugar, butter, and spice. *Salop.*

BUTTER-FINGERED. Slippery. *Var. dial.*

BUTTER-MIT. A small tub in which newly-made butter is washed. *West.*

BUTTER-PRINT. A child. This cant term occurs twice in the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher.

BUTTER-PUMPS. The ovary of the yellow water lily. *Dorset.*

BUTTER-SHAG. A slice of bread and butter. *North.*

BUTTER-TEETH. The two middle incisors in front of the upper jaw. See Dodsley, i. 239.

His two lower *butter-teeth* stryke up quyte throe his snowt as thoe they wer riveted. *MS. Addit. 5008.*

BUTTER-WHORE. A scold. "They scold like so many *butter-whores* or oyster-women at Billingsgate," Howell, p. 20.

BUTTERY-HATCH. A half-door between the buttery or kitchen and the hall, in colleges and old mansions. Also called a buttery-bar, *Twelfth Night*, i. 3; Taylor's *Workes*, 1630, i. 113. There was a small ledging or bar on this hatch to rest the tankards on.

BUTTILLARY. A buttery.

BUTTING-IRON. An instrument used for peeling bark from trees. *North.*

BUTTOCK. A common strumpet.

BUTTON. (1) A small cake. *East.*

(2) The chrysalis of an insect. *West.*

(3) A bud. *East.* See Harrison's *Description of England*, p. 210, "three score leaves growing upon one *button*," qu. part of the stalk.

(4) To shut up. *Oxon.*

BUTTON-NAILS. Roundheaded nails.

BUTTONS. Sheep's dung. *Devon.* His tail makes buttons, i. e. he is in great fear, a phrase occurring in Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 209, 276; *Yorkshire Dialogue*, 1697, p. 87.

BUTTRICE. A farrier's tool used in shoeing horses to pare the hoofs.

BUTT-SHAFT. A kind of arrow, used for shooting at butts, formed without a barb, so as to stick into the butts, and yet to be easily extracted. *Nares.*

BUTTY. A companion or partner in any work. *Var. dial.*

BUTURE. The bittern. *North.*

BUTYNE. Booty. Palsgrave, f. 313.

BUVER. A gnat. *North.*

BUVIDLY. Stout made. *North.*

BUXOM. Obedient. (*A.-S.*) And hence, meek, or humble.

BUYEDE. Bowed. Rob. Glouc. p. 475.

BUZ. A report or rumour.

BUZZ. To empty a bottle of wine in carousing; to drink.

BUZZARD. (1) A coward.

(2) A moth that flies by night. See the Craven Glossary. Nares wrongly explains it a *beetle* Buzze-flies, Florio, p. 69.

BUZZOM. Very red. *Devon.*

BWON. See *Boun.*

BY. (1) In. (*A.-S.*) "By the morwe," in the morning, or day-time. "By his life," in his lifetime. "By and by," exactly, distinctly, in order one after the other. See Todd's Gower and Chaucer, p. 325. *For*, Kyng Ali saunder, 3174. "By tha," with that. *Weber* It constantly occurs in the sense of *qf*; to know nothing *by* a person, to know no ill of him, as in 1 Cor. iv. 4.

(2) To abide. (*A.-S.*)

Scho sayd, traytoure, thou salle *by*!
 How was thou swa hardy,

MS. Linc. A. 1. 17, f. 133.

(3) A bee. See Lydgate's *Minor Poems*, p. 88; Skelton's *Works*, ii. 112.

(4) A bracelet; a collar. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 9, "*dextrotorium*, a *by* of golde anornynge the ryght arme;" Sir Degrevant, 556.

(5) To abide. See the True Tragedie of Richard III., p. 57, repr. Perhaps a misprint in the original for *byd*, which occurs in Torrent of Portugal, p. 44.

(6) To buy. See Langtoft, p. 116; Rom. of the Rose, 7159.

(7) Be; continue. *Hearne.*

(8) A by-place. Florio translates *burella*, "a *by* or darke corner." He apparently gives another meaning to it in v. *Massare*, "to play or cast at the *by*, at hazard or gresco."

(9) Besides. *Northumb.*

(10) The point or mark from which boys emit the marbles or taws. *Yorksh.*

BYAR. A cow-house. *North.* Douce, in his MS. papers, calls the field near the *buar* the *byerleys*.

BYBBEY. A kind of herb. See Chester Plays, i. 119, where the Bodl. MS. reads *tibbie*.

BY-BLOW. A bastard. See J. Cleaveland Revived, 1660, p. 187; Howell, sect. 24; Beaumont and Fletcher, vii. 185. I am doubtful as to the meaning of the word in the last instance.

BY-CALLE. To accuse. (*A.-S.*)

Thanne as Syr Mador loudeste spake,
 The quene of tresoun to *by-calle*,
 Comys Syr Launcelot du Lake
 Rydand ryght in the halle.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 105.

BYCHSCOPE. A bishop.

BY-CLAGGEDE. Besmeared. *Gaw.*

BYCOKET. An ornament for the head. See a document dated 1513 in the *Archæologia*, xxvi. 398.

BYDAGGED. Splashed. *Weber.*

BYDANDE. Bearing?

And ye, ser Gye, a thousande,
 Bolde men and wele *bydande*.

MS. Cantab. Pl. II. 38, f. 158.

BYDDING. Abiding. *Skinner.*

BYDE. Abode; dwelling.

BYDRYVEN. To commit evil. *Caston*.
 BYDWONGEN. Compelled; forced. *Caston*.
 BYE. A boy. *Prompt. Parv.*
 BYEBE. A dwelling. *Ash*.
 BYE-BOOTINGS. The finest kind of bran. *North*.
 BYED. "They *byed* an hym," MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 38, f. 103. Perhaps an error for *cryed*.
 BYEN. Be. Table Book, p. 147.
 BYER. A shrine. This is apparently the meaning in Rob. Glouc. p. 248. See Hearne's Glossary, in v. *Byers*, buyers, Hall, Henry VI. f. 10.
 BYERLAWS. The townships of Ecclesall and Brightside are so called. The appellation was probably derived from the Byerlaw courts, formerly held there. See the Hallamshire Glossary, p. 17.
 BYET. Work not finished. *North*.
 BYETH. Be. (*A.-S.*)
 BY-FAR. Much. *Var. dial.*
 BYFFE. Beef. *Prompt. Parv.*
 BY-FOUNDE. Found out; discovered. *Hearne*.
 BY-FRUIT. According to Kennett, MS. Lanad. 1033, "those wens or humid bulbies which insects raise upon vegetables, wherein they lodge their egge and produce their young, are call'd *by-fruits*."
 BYGABBED. Deceived. Rob. Glouc. p. 458.
 BYGAGED. Mad, bewitched. *Ermoor*.
 BYGATES. Spoil; plunder. *Weber*.
 BYGET. Occasioned; promised. *Hearne*.
 BYGGERE. A buyer. *Maunder*.
 BY-GOLD. Tinsel. Cotgrave has, "*Orpel*, silver and *by-gold*, a kind of leafe-tinne used in the silvering over of trifles for children."
 BYGORN. A goblin. *North*.
 BYGYNG. Beginning. *Hearne*.
 BYHANGGID. Hanged up.
 Y shall be *byhanggid* by all right and reason.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 61.
 BYHEFDED. Beheaded. *Hearne*.
 BYHETER. A surety. *Wickliffe*.
 BYHOREDE. Committed adultery against.
 For thou haste *byhorede* my lorde,
 Thou salte hafe wonderynge in the worlde.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 120.
 BYHOVE. To advantage. *Chaucer*.
 BYHT. Beeth. *Ritson*.
 BY-JAPEN. To mock; to ridicule. (*A.-S.*)
 See Piers Ploughman, pp. 386, 453; and *Bejape*.
 BY-JEN. By St. John. *North*.
 BYKER. A beaker cup. *Prompt. Parv.*
 BYLACE. Caught, beset. (*A.-N.*)
 BYLAND. A peninsula. This term seems to have been introduced by Harrison, Description of Britaine, p. 30.
 BYLAY. Belonged. "As to hym *bylay*," Rob. Glouc. p. 421.
 BY-LAYNE. Lain with. (*A.-S.*) See Ritson's Songs, l. 67; Richard Coeur de Lion, 1119.
 He slepyd navyr be hur syde,
 Nor hath hur not *by-layne*.
Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1071.
 BY-LEMAN. A second lover or gallant. See

Octovian, 119, 129. It was anciently believed that twins could not be the genuine offspring of one man, a notion there alluded to.
 BYLEWYN. To remain, to stay. (*A.-S.*)
 BYLIS. Boils; ulcers. *Wickliffe*.
 BYLLEN. To peck with the bill. *Prompt. Parv.*
 BYLLERNE. A kind of water-plant, translated by *berula* in the Prompt. Parv. p. 36.
 BYLIYNE. To use a spade or mattock. *Prompt. Parv.*
 BY-LOU. Laughed at. *Rob. Glouc.*
 BYLUFFEDE. Beloved.
 BY-MATTERS. Irrelevant circumstances. See Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 31.
 BYME. Skinner refers to Gower, ed. 1532, f. 38, for this word, which appears to be merely *by me*. MS. Bodl. 294 has the same reading. He was misled by the apparent necessity of the rhyme. See, however, the example quoted under *Alkymstre*; and gloss. to Urry's Chaucer, in v. *Alouth*.
 So wolte I nougt that eny tyme
 Be loste of that thou hast do *by me*
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 101.
 For deth cam so in haste *by me*
 Ere I hadde therto eny tyme.
Gower, MS. Cantab. f. 39.
 BY-MOLEN. To spot; to stain. (*A.-S.*)
 BYMOWE. To mock. *Apol. Loll.*
 BYMYNSTER. To administer.
 In every thinge to his wille obeye,
 And *bymynster* unto his volunte.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14.
 BYN. Within. *Ritson*.
 BYNAME. To nick-name.
 BYNDE. The woodbine. *Prompt. Parv.*
 BYNDERES. Binders; robbers who bind.
Havelok.
 BYNE. (1) Malt. *Cambr.*
 (2) A bin, a manger, according to Mr. Utterson, but more probably a corruption of *pyne*. See Syr Tryamour, 160.
 BYNNY. A kind of pepper. *Cowell*.
 BY-NOMEN. Taken away. (*A.-S.*)
 BY-NOW. A short time ago. *West*.
 BYNTE. Bound.
 He drynketh the wyn, but at laste
 The wyn drynketh him, and *bynde* him faste
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 177.
 He taketh, he kepeth, he halte, he *bynde*.
 That lyzter is to fle the *bynte*. *Ibid. f. 156.*
 BYOPTHE. Behoof; profit. *Rob. Glouc.*
 BYON. A quaysy. *North*.
 BY-PAST. Past by. *North*.
 BY-PLOT. A small piece of ground in an out of the way place.
 These dales works are not unpleied upon these
 wayes that lead from market to market, but ech
 surveyor amendeth such *by-plots* and lanes as seeme
 best for his owne commodite, and more easie passage
 unto his fields and pastures.
Harrison's Description of Britaine, p. 114.
 BYQUIDE. Bequest.
 Hys *byquide* in this manere he made *byvore* hys deth.
Rob. Glouc. p. 381.
 BYRDE. Glossed "maste."

For sothe so hym *byrde*,
For he was a mervylus hyrde.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 27.

BYRDING. A burden? (*A.-S.*) It is explained,
"playing, gamboling," Towneley Myst. p. 79.

BYRDUNE. A burden. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYRE. The stump of a tree. *North.*

BYREVVY3THE. Bereaveth. See the Chron.
Vilodun. p. 113.

BYREYNNGE. Burning. *Hearne.*

BYRIDEN. Buried. *Wickliffe.*

BYRKYN. Breaking. *Towneley Myst.*

BYRLAKIN. A familiar diminutive of *by our*
Lady, often introduced in old plays.

BYRNSTON. Brimstone. *Skelton.*

BY-RONNE. Run over. (*A.-S.*)

He fond Rymenild slittynde,

And wel sore wepynde,

So whyt so the sonne,

Mid terres al *by-ronne*. *Kyng Horn, 652.*

BYRYNE. To bury. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYS. Be. *Weber.*

BYSCELLE. A bushel. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYSCHYPRICHE. A bishopric. *Prompt.*
Parv.

BYSCUTE. Biscuit. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYSMALOW. The holyhock, a plant. See an old
book of medical receipts, MS. Bodl. 591,
ad fin.

BY-SMOKEDE. Covered with smoke. (*A.-S.*)

And thanne me thoghte the barelles brakke, and
thare smote owte swylke a smoke, that it alle *by-*
smokede thame that was abowte.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 254.

BYSOM. Blind. (*A.-S.*) See *Bisen*. This form
occurs in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 238, the burden of
a ballad being, "for now the *bysom* ledys
the blynde."

BYSPYNG. Confirmation. Another form of
bishopping, q. v. Cotgrave says *bisping* is the
vulgar mode of speaking the word, in v.
Confirmation.

3et wolke y make relacion

Of the confirmacion,

That by Englysche menyng

Ys called the *byspyng*.

MS. Graves 57.

The same cosenage ynne alle thyng,

Ys yn the childys *byspyng*.

Ibid.

BYSSI. Soon; readily?

Sire, quod the stiwarde anon,

Al *bysse* schal I fynde oon.

Wright's Seven Sages, p. 54.

BYSSINE. Fine silk. *Wickliffe.*

BYST. Prayest. See Rob. Glouc. p. 337, where
the Heralds' College MS. reads *biddest*.

BYSTE. A temporary bed used by hop-driers

and maltsters to rest on in the night, and at
other times when tending their fires. *Sussex.*

BYSYLIERE. More busy; more attentive. It
is translated by *attentius* in Reliq. Antiq. i. 8.

BYSYSCHYPPE. Activity.

Wast hast thou do off *bysyschyppe*,

To love and to ladyschyppe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 3.

BYT. Bite. *Ritson.*

BYTACK. A farm taken in addition to another
farm, and on which the tenant does not reside.
Herefordsh.

BY-TAIL. The right handle of a plough. *Var.*
dial.

BYTE. (1) A morsel; a bit. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To cut, as a sword, or any instrument. See
Tundale, p. 24; Eglamour, 491.

Ther was no knyfe that wolde hym *byte*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 66.

Gye, wyth hys owne hande,

Defendyd hym with hys axe *bytande*. *Ibid. f. 189.*

Bot thofe he rade never so faste,

Hys nobille spere on hym he braste,

It wold nott in hym *bytt*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 141.

BYTH. (1) Is; shall be. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Bite. *Cov. Myst.*

BY-THE-WALLS. Unburied. *East.*

BYTOC. Committed. Rob. Glouc. p. 183.

BYTTE. A bottle; a flagon. *Warw.*

BYTYLLE. A beetle. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYUEDE. Bowed. *Rob. Glouc.*

BYVONDE. Found; contrived. *Hearne.*

BYVORE. Explained "Far off," by Hearne,
but it clearly means *before* in Rob. Glouc.
p. 348.

BY-WAKE. Watched over.

Writ that nyzt that he was take,

And with tourmentoures *by-wake*.

MS. Addit. 11307, f. 69.

BY-WASH. The outlet of water from a dam.
North.

BY-WAYT. To be patient.

BY-WIPE. An indirect sarcasm. *North.*

BYWOOPEN. Made senseless. *Coles*. It is
explained "made of silk," in Cocker's English
Dictionary, 1724.

BYWORD. A proverb. (*A.-S.*)

BYYN. To buy. *Prompt. Parv.*

BYZANT. A besom. *Dorset.*

BY3AR. A buyer. *Apol. Loll.*

BY3ING. Buying. *Prompt. Parv.*

BY3T. A bend. Not "hollow, cavity," as ex-
plained in Syr Gawayne.

In the *by3t* of the harme also

Ano3yr hys that mot be undo. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 190.*

CA. (1) To drive. *North.*

(2) A jackdaw. *Junius.*

CAAD. Cold. *North.*

CAAS. (1) Case. (*A.-N.*)

And in suche *caas* often tymes they be,

That one may make them play with straws thre.

MS. Rawl. C. 86.

(2) Chance. *North.*

(3) Because. *North.*

CAB. (1) A small number of persons secretly
united in the performance of some under-
taking. *Sussex.*

(2) Any sticky substance. *Devon.*

CABBAGE. The part of a deer's head wherein
the horns are set. To cabbage, to grow to a
head, applied to the horns of a deer. See
Wyl Buckes Testament, p. 5; Skelton, ii. 350;
Howell, sect. iii.

CABBY. Sticky; clammy. *Devon.*
CABES. A cabbage. "*Brassica capitata*, cole *cabes*," Elyot. *Cabbishes*, Middleton, v. 35, and var. dial.
CABLE-HATBAND. A fashion introduced about 1599, being a twisted cord of gold, silver, or silk, worn round the hat.
CABLISH. Brushwood. Law term.
CABOB. A leg of mutton, stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs.
CABOBBLE. To confuse or puzzle. *East.*
CABOCHE. To bend. (*A.-N.*)
 There nedeth no more but to *caboche* his heed, alle the over jawes styll thereon, and the labelles forsayd. *MS. Bodl. 546.*
CABRIOLES. A lady's head-dress.
CABRITO. A kid. (*Span.*)
CABULATOR. Saltpetre. *Howell.*
CACCHEN. To catch; to take. (*A.-S.*)
CACHE. (1) To go.
 (2) To couch or lay down. *Skelton.*
CACHERE. A hunter. (*A.-N.*)
CACHERELE. A catchpole.
CACHET. Gone.
CACK. *Alvum exonerare.* *Var. dial.* Cackabed, a term of contempt, Florio, in v. *Guázza letto*; Hawkins, iii. 63.
CACKLE. To babble. *Var. dial.*
CACKLING-CHEAT. A cock or capon. A cant term, found in Dekker's *Belman of London*, 1616; Earle's *Microc.* p. 254.
CACKMAG. Chatter; idle talk. *East.*
CACORNE. The windpipe. *Devon.*
CAD. A very small pig. *East.*
CADAR. A light frame of wood put over a scythe to preserve and lay the corn more even in the swathe. *Staff.*
CADATORS. Beggars who make circuits round the kingdom, assuming the characters of decayed gentlemen.
CADDEL. Cow parsnip. *Devon.*
CADDIS. Worsted, or worsted ribbon. "Caddas, or cruel ribbon," Book of Rates, 1675, p. 293. The dresses of servants were often ornamented with it. There seems to have been a kind of woollen stuff so called. Palsgrave has, "caddas or crule, *sayette*." (f. 22.) This was used for stuffing dresses. See the Prompt. Parv. p. 57.
CADDLE. (1) A dispute, noise, contention, confusion. *Var. dial.*
 (2) To coax; to spoil. *North.*
 (3) To tease, or annoy. *West.*
 (4) To scold; to hurry; to attend officiously. *West.*
 (5) To squander money. *Warw.*
CADDOW. A jackdaw. *East.* "*Nodulus* is also for a *caddow* or *dawe*," Withals, ed. 1608, p. 87.
 "I saw a daw, a knot which roundly knat :
 Such a daw I never saw but that."
CADDY. (1) A ghost or bugbear. *North.*
 (2) The caddis-worm, or grub of the May-fly. *Devon.*
 (3) Well; strong; hearty; in good spirits. *North.*
CAE. (1) A barrel containing six hundred her-

rings was called a cade of herrings. In Kent a cade of beef is any parcel or quantity of pieces under a whole quarter. See Kennett, p. 36; Ord. and Reg. 102; Prompt. Parv. pp. 57, 299. A small cask was also termed a *cade*; Florio, in v. *Búgnola*. "Cadel of muscals to potage," Ord. and Reg. p. 445.
 (2) Testis. *North.*
 Telle schul wives tuelve,
 3lf ani child may be made
 Withouten knoweing of mannes *cade*.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 36.
CADE-LAMB. A house-lamb. *North.* Hence applied to a pet child.
CADENT. Falling. *Shak.*
CADER. A small frame of wood on which the fisherman keeps his line. *South.*
CADESSE. A jackdaw. See Cotgrave, in v. *Chouchette*; Hollyband, in v. *Chouca*; Marlowe, iii. 534; Withals, ed. 1608, p. 23.
CADEW. The straw-worm.
CADGE. (1) A circular piece of wood, on which hawks are carried when exposed for sale.
 (2) To carry. *North.*
 (3) To bind or tie. Thoresby says, "a term in making bone-lace." Palsgrave has, "I cadge a garment, I set lystes in the lynnyng to kepe the plyghtes in order."
 (4) To stuff, to fill, generally at another's expense. *North.* Hence cadge-belly, a full fat belly.
CADGER. A packman or itinerant huckster. *Var. dial.* According to Kennett, p. 36, "a cadger is a butcher, miller, or carrier of any other load."
CADGY. Merry; cheerful. *North.*
CADLING. False; insincere. *West.*
CADLOCK. The rough cadlock is the wild mustard, and the smooth cadlock is the wild rape. *North.*
CADMA. The least pig of the litter. *Var. dial.*
CADNAT. A canopy.
CADOCK. A bludgeon. *Somerset.*
CADUKE. Crazy; frail. (*Lat.*) See Hall, Edward IV. f. 59; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 154.
CADY. Foolish; addled. *Salop.*
CÆCITY. Blindness. *Miege.*
CAFART. A hypocrite. (*Fr.*)
CAFF. (1) Chaff. *North.* See Apol. Loll. p. 54. (*Belg.*)
 (2) To cavil or run off a bargain; to abandon anything. *Craven.*
CAFFA. Some kind of rich stuff, perhaps taffata.
CAFFLE. To cavil. *North.*
CAFT. Intimidated. *Yorksh.*
CAG. A stump. *West.*
CAGED. Imprisoned; confined. *North.*
CAGEL. To harrow ground. *North.*
CAGMAG. (1) Properly an old goose, but applied to coarse bad food of any kind. There is a small inferior breed of sheep called *cagmags*.
 (2) To quarrel. *Worc.*
CAIE. A quay. *Minsheu.*

- CAILES. Nine-pins. *Minshew*. "Caylys, cardyng, and haserdy," *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 224.
- CAINED. Mothery. *North*.
- CAINGEL. A crabbed fellow. *North*. Caingy, peevish, illtempered.
- CAIRD. A tinker. *Northumb.*
- CAIRT. A chart. *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 143.
- CAISAR. A king, or emperor. (*A.-N.*)
- CAITCHE. The game of tennis, as appears from a passage quoted in the *Brit. Bibl.* i. 135. Jamieson gives another example, but seems in doubt as to the meaning of the term.
- CAITIF. A wretch. (*A.-N.*) In the provinces a cripple is so called. An adjective in Hall's *Satires*, iv. 2, base, servile.
- CAITIFTEE. Captivity. *Wickliffe*.
- CAKE. (1) To cackle. *North*.
(2) A foolish fellow. *Var. dial.*
- CAKE-BREAD. A roll or manchet. See Ben Jonson, iv. 512; Hawkins' *Engl. Dram.* ii. 262.
- CAKE-CREEL. A rack at the top of a kitchen to dry oat-cakes. *North*.
- CAKE-NIGHT. The eve of All Saints, so called at Ripon in Yorkshire, at which time a cake is made for every member of the family.
- CAKED. Bound with iron. *North*.
- CAKE-SPRITTLE. A thin board of about the same dimensions with the bake-stone, used for turning the oat-cakes while over the oven. *Yorksh.*
- CAKO. Some kind of mineral, mentioned by Forman in MS. Ashmole 208, f. 78.
- CALABASS. A small kind of gun, alluded to by Bourne, in his *Inventions or Devises*, 1578.
- CALABER. A kind of fur. See *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 401; Strutt, ii. 102; *Cov. Myst.* p. 242.
- CALABS. Steel.
- CALAMANCE. Perhaps for *calamanco*, a kind of woollen stuff, in Lilly's *Midas*. Fustian is mentioned immediately afterwards, applied to language in a similar manner; and as the surface of *calamanco* shines somewhat like satin, our reading does not seem to be improbable.
- CALANDER. A kind of lark. See Howell, sect. 39; *Sex Linguarum Dictionarius*, 8vo. Nur. 1549. This seems to have been corrupted into *carnal*.
- CALANGY. To challenge. Rob. Glouc. p. 451.
- CALASSES. Alms-houses. *Grose*.
- CALCAR. An astrologer. To calke, or calkill, to cast a figure or nativity. See Ritson's *Fairies*, p. 45; Bale's *Kynge Johan*, p. 71; *Prompt. Parv.* p. 58; *Triall of Mens Witts*, 1604, p. 183.
- CALCOCOS. Brass. *Howell*.
- CALCULE. To calculate. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, *Cant. T.* 11596; *Troilus and Creseide*, iv. 1398.
- CALDAR. Tin. *Howell*.
- CALDE. Called.
- CALDESE. To cheat, or deceive, especially by fortune-telling. *Butler*.
- CALE. (1) A turn. *North*.
(2) To throw; to move irregularly; to gambol. *East*.
(3) Pottage. "No man can make of ill acates good *cale*," Cotgrave, in v. *Viande*.
(4) Aubrey, MS. *Nat. Hist. Wilts.* p. 291, says that *cale* is a Dorsetshire term for colewort. *Calestoke* is mentioned in a receipt in MS. *Med. Linc.* f. 297. Cf. *Prompt. Parv.* p. 58; Skelton, ii. 38.
- CALEEVER. To gambol. *North*.
- CALENDER. To smooth woollen cloths, and give them a gloss.
- CALENTURE. A hot fever. See London *Prodigal*, p. 129; Hall's *Poems*, p. 57.
- CALEWEIS. A kind of pear. (*A.-N.*)
- CALF-LICK. A tuft on the forehead which cannot be made to lie in the same direction with the rest of the hair. *North*.
- CALF-STAGES. Places for holding calves. *Glouc.*
- CALF-TRUNDLE. The entrails of a calf. Figuratively applied to the ruffle of a shirt, or flounces of a gown.
- CALF-YARD. The dwelling-place of our infancy. *North*.
- CALIMANCO-CAT. A tortoise-shell cat. *Norw.*
- CALIS. A chalice. (*A.-S.*) See Rob. Glouc. p. 489; Havelok, 187; St. Brandan, p. 14.
- CALIVER. A large pistol or blunderbuss. See Ben Jonson, iii. 452; Florio, in v. *Colibro*; Marlowe, iii. 256; *Brit. Bibl.* i. 135.
- CALKINS. The parts of a horse-shoe which are turned up and sharpened to prevent slipping. *North*. See Kennett, p. 36; Florio, in v. *Rampone*, "a *calkin* in a horses shooe to keepe him from sliding." *Cawtons*, *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 83.
- CALL. (1) To abuse or scold. *North*.
(2) Occasion; necessity. *Var. dial.*
(3) The outlet of water from a dam. *North*.
(4) When hounds are first cast off, and find game, they are said to call on.
(5) To proclaim, or give notice by the public crier. *Var. dial.*
- CALLANT. A lad, or stripling. *North*.
- CALLARDS. Leaves and shoots of cabbages. *I. Wight*.
- CALL-BACK. A wear or dam. *North*.
- CALLE. (1) A species of cap, or network worn on the head. It is the gloss of *reticulum*, in MS. Arund. 249, f. 88, which Elyot translates, "a coyfe or *call*, which men or women used to weare on theyr heades." Cf. *Troilus and Creseide*, iii. 776; Wright's *Pol. Songs*, p. 158; MS. Harl. 2257, f. 154; Dent's *Pathway*, p. 46; *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 41; Isaiah, iii. 18.
Maydyns wer *callis* of silk and of thred,
And damsellis kerchevis pynnid uppon ther hed.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 44.
(2) To invite. Perceval, 941.
- CALLED-HOME. Asked in the church.
- CALLER. (1) Cool; fresh. *North*.
(2) To caper; to jump. *I. Wight*.
- CALLET. A scold; a drab. Often a term of the greatest contempt. It is still in use, and is

- found both as a substantive and a verb. Calling housewife, a regular confirmed scold.
- CALLIERD.** A hard stone. *North.*
- CALLING.** An appellation. *Shak.*
- CALLING-BAND.** A leading-string. *North.*
- CALLOT.** A kind of skull-cap, or any plain colf. *Nares.*
- CALL-OVER.** To publish the banns of marriage. *Somerset.*
- CALLOW.** (1) Smooth; bald; bare; unfledged. It is explained *imphamis* in Junius, and in Upton's MS. additions. *East.*
(2) The stratum of vegetable earth lying above gravel, sand, limestone, &c. which must be removed in order to reach them. *East.*
- CALLS.** Pieces of tape. *North.* See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 7.
- CALLYMOOCHER.** A term of reproach. See Middleton, i. 174. It is probably connected with *mischer*.
- CALLYVAN.** A pyramidal trap for catching birds. *Somerset.*
- CALM.** Scum of liquor. *East.*
- CALMES.** The cogs of a wheel. *North.* Apparently the frames of a window in Harrison's Description of England, p. 187.
- CALMEWE.** A kind of sea bird. See Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 133; *caldmewe*, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 202.
- CALMY.** Mothery. *East.*
- CALSEY.** A pavement, or causeway. *Holiest.*
- CALSONS.** Close linen trousers for men. See Howell, Sect. xxxiii.
- CALTROP.** An instrument with four spikes, so contrived that one of the spikes always stands upwards, no matter in what direction it is thrown. See Florio, in v. *Tribolo*; Arch. xxi. 51, xlii. 386; Middleton, iv. 623; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. p. 33, Hist. Ireland, p. 89; Stanhurst's Description of Ireland, p. 57; Cotgrave, in v. *Chaussetrape*. Hall, Henry V. f. 16, says the caltrop was introduced after the year 1415, but in this he seems to be mistaken. Howell says it was used in hunting the wolf. There was also a kind of thistle so called.
- CALUZ.** Bald. *Weder.*
- CALVERED-SALMON.** Salmon prepared in a peculiar manner, frequently mentioned in early authors. Palgrave has, "calver of samon, *cacume de samon*." Cf. Ben Jonson, iv. 57; Rutland Papers, p. 84; Ordinances and Regulations, pp. 175, 225, 469; Forme of Cury, p. 49. It was prepared when quite fresh, and hence the term seems occasionally to be applied to fresh salmon.
- CALVEREN.** Calves.
Of thi calveren on this wyse
Bi thralte hoodis offrid here. *MS. Digby 12.*
- CALVES-HENG.** A calf's pluck. *Somerset.*
Calves-mugget, a pie made of the entrails of calves. See Arch. xlii. 370.
- CALYON.** A stone or flint. *Palgrave.*
- CAM.** (1) A ridge, or old earthen mound. Also, a camp. *North.* See the State Papers, i. 886.
(2) Awry. *North.* A person who treads down the shoe heel is said to *cam*.
(3) A comb. *Cumb.*
- CAMACA.** A kind of silk or rich cloth. Curtains were often made of this material. See the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 835; Test. Vetust. p. 14; Cov. Myst. p. 163. *Camoca*, misspelt *camora*, Test. Vetust. p. 12.
- CAMAIL.** A camel. (*A.-N.*) A neckguard, according to Planché, p. 123, was also so called. It was sometimes made of camel's hair. The thickest part of the armour near the neck was called the *camel* or *camail*.
- CAMALYON.** The camel-leopard. See Sir Ferumbras, ap. Ellis, ii. 372.
- CAMARADE.** A comrade. *Miege.*
- CAMBER.** (1) A harbour. *South.*
(2) Cambria; Wales. *Warner.*
- CAMBER-NOSE.** An aquiline nose. *Junius.*
- CAMBLE.** To prate saucily. *Yorksh.*
- CAMBRIL.** The hock of an animal. *Derbysh.*
Drayton has the word, imperfectly explained by Nares; and it occurs in Topsell's Beasts, p. 408, where the meaning is clearly developed. Blount has, "*cambrun*, a crooked stick, with notches on it, which butchers use to hang sheep or calves on, when they dress them." Glossographia, ed. 1681, p. 102.
- CAMBUCK.** (1) The dry stalks of dead plants, as of hemlock. *East.*
(2) A game at ball, played with a crooked stick, mentioned in Stowe's Survey, ed. 1720, i. 251.
- CAMBURE.** Hooked.
- CAMED.** Covered. *North.*
- CAMELINE.** A stuff made of camel's hair. (*A.-V.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 7367.
The cloth was ryche and ryst fyn.
The chaumpes it was of red camelyn.
MS. Addit. 11307, f. 27.
- CAMELYNE.** A kind of sauce. See Pegge's Forme of Cury, p. 66.
- CAMERARD.** A comrade. *Greens.*
- CAMERATED.** Arched or roofed.
- CAMERIKE.** Cambrick. See Strutt, ii. 241; Arch. ix. 251; Brit. Bibl. ii. 399.
- CAMET.** Silver. *Howell.*
- CAMIL.** Chamomile. *Somerset.*
- CAMIS.** A light, loose dress or robe, of silk or other material. *Camisado* is a similar article of dress. "To give a *camisado*, viz. to wear a white shirt over their armes, that they may know one another in the dark," Howell, sect. 5. Hence an attack was called a *camisado*; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. pp. 8, 49, 155; Cotgrave, in v. *Diane*.
- CAMLE.** A camelion. *Maunderide.*
- CAMMED.** Crooked. Also, cross, ill-natured. *North.*
- CAMMEDE.** Short nosed. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 240; Prompt. Parv. p. 59.
- CAMMICK.** The plant restharrow. *Derbysh.*
See Piers Ploughman, p. 414.
- CAMMISH.** Awkward; clumsy. *South.*
- CAMMOCK.** A crooked tree or beam; timber

prepared for the knee of a ship. "As crooked as a cammoche," Mother Bombie.

Though the cammoche the more it is bowed the better it is, yet the bow, the more it is bent and occupied, the weaker it waxeth. *Lilly's English.*

CAMNYS. Jamba, or leg-coverings.

CAMOISE. Crooked; flat. (*A.-N.*) Also spelt *camuse*, Chaucer, Cant. T. 3932, 3972. The word is generally applied to a nose.

CAMOOCH. A term of contempt. See Middleton's Works, i. 239. It would seem to have some connexion with *camocchia*, the *rupicapra*, or wild goat.

CAMOROCHE. The wild tansy.

CAMP. (1) An ancient athletic game of ball, formerly in vogue in the Eastern counties. Villages used to be matched against each other in this amusement, and there was so much rivalry, that the term came to be generally applied to contend in anything. *Campyng*, Reynard the Foxe, p. 142. Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 200, compares the breast of a woman to "a large campyng balle." In Prompt. Parv. p. 60, occurs, "campar, or pleyar at footthalle, *pedituor*." Camp-ball is also mentioned in the old comedy of the Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green, quoted by Strutt, p. 101.

Get campers a ball,

To camp therewithall.

Tusser, p. 66.

(2) To talk of anything. *Lanc.*

(3) A hoard of potatoes, turnips, &c. *North.*

CAMPABLE. Able to do. *North.*

CAMPANE. Consisting of fields. "Campane bedde," Brit. Bibl. ii. 143. Topsell, Hist. Beasts, p. 268, mentions "the *campestrall* or *felde-hare*."

CAMPERKNOWS. Ale-pottage, made with sugar, spices, &c. *Groce.*

CAMPESON. A stuffed doublet, worn under the armour; the gambison.

CAMPLE. To talk, contend, or argue. *North.* Spelt also *campe*, and *camble*.

CAMPLETES. A kind of wine, mentioned in a curious list in MS. Rawl. C. 86.

CAMSTERIE. Crazy. *Northumb.*

CAMUSE. See *Camoise*.

CAN. (1) A milk-pail. *Yorksh.*

(2) Knows. (*A.-S.*) The present tense from *canne*, to know.

(3) To be able. It is very common both in this sense and the last in our early writers, and is used in a variety of ways by the Elizabethan writers. Gifford and Dyce have confused the two meanings.

(4) Began to. *Spenser.* It is used as an auxiliary before verbs in the infinitive mood to express a past tense, gloss. to Syr. Gawayne. See Robin Hood, ii. 84; Uttersen, i. 106.

When the lady can awake,

A dyfulle gromyng can ache make.

MS. Canab. Pt. ii. 38, f. 82.

CANABYE. A canopy.

CANACIN. The plague. *Bailey.*

CANAKIN. A small drinking-cup.

CANAPE. A canopy. Rutland Papers, p. 10.

CANARIES. A quick and lively dance. The persons who danced it sometimes used castanets. A complete account of the dance is given in Douce's Illustrations, i. 221. See Fairholt's Pageants, ii. 173; Middleton, iii. 39, iv. 174; Du Bartas, p. 516; Florio, in v. *Castagnette*.

CANARY. (1) A kind of sweet wine, very much used in this country in the earlier part of the seventeenth century. The term is still in use for a glass of spirits, which may hence have its origin.

(2) A sovereign. *Var. dial.*

(3) A kept mistress. *North.*

CAN-BOTTLE. The long-tailed titmouse. *Salop.*

CANCARDE. Cankered; corrupt. "Cancarde dissimulacyon," Hall, Henry IV. f. 5. Shakespeare uses the word in this sense. Also, ill-natured, peevish. Cankardly, Robin Hood, i. 99.

CANCELIER. In falconry, is when a light flown hawk, in her stooping, turns two or three times upon the wing to recover herself before she seizes.

CANCH. A small quantity of corn in the straw put into the corner of a barn; a short turn or spell at anything; a trench, cut sloping to a very narrow bottom; a certain breadth in digging or treading land, or in turning over a dung-hill. *East.*

CANCRO. A kind of imprecation. (*Ital.*)

CANDLE. The pupil of the eye. *West.*

CANDLE-BARK. A round cylindrical box, used for holding candles. *North.* Also called a candle-case.

CANDLE-BEAM. Hulot has, "*candle-beame*, such as hangeth in gentlemen's halles, with sockettes, to set candels upon, *lacunar*." *Abecedarium*, 1552.

CANDLE-CAP. An old hat without a brim, with a candle in front; chiefly used by butchers. *North.*

CANDLEN. Candles. *Rob. Glouc.*

CANDLESHEARS. Snuffers.

CANDLE-WASTERS. A contemptuous appellation for hard students.

CANDLING. A supper given in some parts of the country by landlords of ale-houses to their customers on the eve of Candlemas-day.

CANE. A small animal of the weasel kind. *Var. dial.*

CANED. Motherly. *Yorkshire.*

CANEL. (1) A channel. (*A.-N.*) In Somersetshire the faucet of a barrel is so called. Canel-rakers, Croke Lorelles Bote, p. 10.

(2) Cinnamon. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 1370; Cocayne, 75; Reliq. Antiq. i. 301; Kyng Alisaunder, 6794; Wright's Purgatory, p. 55; Prompt. Parv. pp. 22, 60.

CANELIS. Lots. Apol. Loll. p. 93.

CANE-TOBACCO. Tobacco made up in a peculiar form, highly esteemed, and dear. *Nares.*

CANGE. To whine. *North.*

CANIFFLE. To dissemble; to flatter. *Devon.*

CANIONS. Rolls at the bottom of the breeches

just below the knee. They were sometimes indented like a screw; the common ones were called *straight canions*. See Planché, p. 266; Strutt, ii. 148; Webster, iii. 165; Middleton, iii. 573. "*Subligar*, a paire of breeches without *cannions*," Welde's *Janua Linguarum*, 1615.

CANK. (1) To talk of anything; to cackle. *Var. dial.*
 (2) To persevere; to overcome; to conquer; to continue. *Wilts.*
 (3) Dumb. *Yorksh.*

CANKEDORT. A woful case? *Chaucer.*

CANKER. (1) The common red field-poppy. *East.* Also called canker-rose.
 (2) The dog-rose. *Var. dial.*
 (3) A toadstool. *West.*
 (4) Rust. *Var. dial.*
 (5) A caterpillar. *South.*

CANKERFRET. Copperas. Also a sore or blister in the mouth. *East.*

CANKERWEED. The ragwort. *Var. dial.*

CANKING. Whining; dissatisfied. *Derbysh.*

CANLE. A candle. *Craven.*

CANNEL-BONE. The collar-bone. Also called the channel-bone. See the *Nomenclator*, p. 30; Hawkins' *Engl. Dram.* ii. 215; Robson's *Met. Rom.* p. 19.

CANNINESS. Caution; good conduct; carefulness. *North.*

CANNING. Tying a can to a dog's tail, an amusement still practised, and alluded to in the *Janua Linguarum*, 1615.

CANNY. Pretty; good; neat. *North.* It is used generally in a sense of commendation. Canny-hinny, a sly person.

CANON. A portion of a deceased man's goods exacted by the priest. See the *State Papers*, ii. 512.

CANONS. The first feathers of a hawk after she has mewed.

CANSEY. A causeway. See Marshall's *Rural Economy of Norfolk*, ii. 377.

CANSH. A small mow of corn. Also, a small pile of faggots, &c. *East.*

CANST. Knowest. (*A.-S.*)

CANSTICK. A candlestick. This is a genuine archaism, improperly altered by some of the editors of Shakespeare. See Wright's *Monastic Letters*, p. 26; Cunningham's *Revels Accounts*, p. 65; Ritson on *Fairies*, p. 45.

CANT. (1) Strong; hearty; lusty. Also, to recover or mend. *North.* "Cant and kene," Minot, p. 30; Langtoft, p. 50.
 (2) To throw; to upset. *Kent.*
 (3) An auction. *North.*
 (4) To let fall. *Sussex.*
 (5) The corner of a field. Any corner or niche is also so called, and in Hampshire a small bundle of hay is termed a cant.
 (6) To backbite. *Herefordsh.* Also, to whine or play the hypocrite.
 (7) To set upon edge. *East.*
 (8) A company, or crowd. *North.*
 (9) A canter, or vagabond.

(10) To divide. Tusser, p. 278.

CANTABANQUL. Ballad-singers. (*Ital.*)

CANTANKEROUS. Contentious. *Var. dial.*

CANT-DOG. A handspike with a hook. *North.*

CANTED. Polygonal, applied to the portions of a building.

CANTELING. A stake or pole. *North.*

CANTER. A vagabond; one who speaks the cant language. Spelt *cantler* by Florio, in v. *Birrone.*

CANTERBURY. A canter, or short gallop. Holme mentions the *Canterbury rate* of a horse, in his *Academy of Armory*, 1688.

CANT-HOOKS. The fingers. *North.*

CANTING-CALLER. An auctioneer. *North.*

CANTLE. (1) A corner or angle; a small piece or portion of anything. (*A.-S.*) See Chaucer, *Cant.* T. 3010; *Morte Arthur*, i. 25; MS. *Morte Arthure*, f. 97; Cotgrave, in v. *Eschanteler*; Middleton, v. 209; *Turnament of Totttenham*, xiii.; Drayton's *Poems*, p. 58. Keunnett, p. 38, says that it means "any indefinite number or dimension."
 And a cantell of hys schyldo,
 Flewe fro hym ynto tho fylde.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 123.
 (2) The head. *Northumb.*
 (3) The leg of an animal. *North.*

CANTLE-PIECE. That part of the end of a cask into which the tap is driven. *Northumb.*

CANTLY. Strongly. Minot, p. 20.

CANTON. (1) To notch. *Florio.*
 (2) A canto. *Shak.*

CANT-RAIL. A triangular rail. *East.*

CANTRAP. A magic spell. *North.*

CANTRED. A district, similar to the hundred, although its dimensions have been variously estimated. See Holinshed, *Hist. Ireland*, p. 4.

CANTSPAR. A fire-pole.

CANTY. Merry; cheerful. *North.*

CANVASADO. Some kind of stroke in fencing. See Locrine, p. 19; *Troubles of Queene Elizabeth*, 1639, sig. D. iv.

CAP. (1) To complete; to finish; to overcome in argument; to excel; to puzzle any one. Also, a challenge to competition. *Var. dial.*
 (2) To arrest.
 (3) A master or head. *Cumb.*
 (4) To mend shoes at the toe.
 (5) A piece of iron which covers the end of the axle-tree. See Florio, in v. *Chiapperone.*
 (6) A shepherd's dog. *I. Wight.*
 (7) The cap of a flail is the band of leather or wood through which the middle-band passes loosely. There is one cap at the end of the hand-staff, generally made of wood, and another at the end of the swingel, made of leather. The term is at least as old as the fifteenth century, being found in the *Prompt. Parv.* p. 61, but it has escaped the notice of the provincial glossarists.

CAPABLE. Comprehensive. *Shak.*

CAPADOS. A hood. (*A.-N.*) *Captyhowse* occurs in the same sense in MS. *Arund.* 249, f. 88.

- CAP-CASE.** A small travelling case, or band-box. *Nares.*
- CAPE.** The coping of a wall. *North.*
- CAPE-CLOAK.** A Spanish cloak.
- CAPEL.** The horn joint which connects the two parts of a flail. *Devon.*
- CAPELLINE.** A skull-cap of steel.
- CAPER-COUSINS.** Great friends. *Lanc.*
- CAPERDEWSIE.** The stocks. *Butler.*
- CAPERIKIS.** A kind of wine, mentioned in a curious list in MS. Rawl. C. 86.
- CAPERLASH.** Abusive language. *North.*
- CAPER-PLANT.** A common garden weed.
- CAPE.** Ears of corn broken off in thrashing. *North.*
- CAPHA.** A kind of damask cloth.
- CAPILOME.** In a contest in a harvest field means the circumstance of one set of reapers being so far in advance of the other as to be out of sight by the intervention of a hill or rise. *North.*
- CAPIROTADE.** Stewed mince-meat. *Howell, sect. xliii.* According to *Minsheu*, "a stewed meat compounded of veale, capon, chicken, or partridge minced, and laid upon severall beds of cheese."
- CAPISTEN.** The capstan. *Arch. xi. 166.*
- CAPITAINE.** A captain. (*A.-N.*) *Capitay-nate*, lordship, captainship, *Dr. Dee's Diary*, p. 43.
- CAPITLE.** A chapter or summary. (*Lat.*) *Capitulat*, enumerated, *Topsell's History of Serpents*, p. 13.
- CAPLING.** The cap of a flail.
- CAP-MONEY.** Money gathered for the huntsman at the death of the fox, a custom nearly obsolete.
- CAPO.** A working horse; a capul, q. v.
- CAPOCCHIA.** A fool; an innocent. (*Ital.*)
- CAP-OF-MAINTENANCE.** A cap of a peculiar form carried before the mayor of a town on state occasions.
- CAPON.** (1) A letter. *Shak.*
(2) A red-herring. *Kent.*
- CAPON-BELL.** The passing-bell. *Dekker.*
- CAPONET.** A small capon.
- CAPON-OF-GREASE.** A fat capon. Translated *altit capus* by *Huloet*, 1552.
- CAPON'S-FEATHER.** The herb columbine.
- CAPOUCH.** A hood. "Attired in a *capouch* of written parchment," *Pierce Penniless*, p. 14.
- CAPPADOCHIO.** A cant term for a prison. *Kennett*, MS. Lansd. 1033, mentions a room in a prison called the *cappan-carl*.
- CAP-PAPER.** A coarse sort of brownish paper. See the *Nomenclator*, p. 6; *Men Miracles*, 1656, p. 42.
- CAPPE.** A cope. *Pr. Parv.*
- CAPPEL.** To mend or top shoes. *Craven.*
- CAPPER.** (1) One who excels. *North.*
(2) To chop the hands. *East.* Also, to coagulate, to wrinkle.
(3) A cap-maker. See the *Chester Plays*, i. 4; *Minsheu* and *Miege*, in v.
- CAPPY-HOLE.** A kind of game, mentioned in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* ii. 243.
- CAPRICIO.** A caprice. *Shak.*
- CAPRIFOLE.** The honeysuckle. *Spenser.*
- CAPRIOLE.** A lady's head-dress.
- CAPRYCK.** A kind of wine. *Bale's Kynge Johan*, p. 81; *caprike*, *Harrison*, p. 167.
- CAPS.** (1) All sorts of fungi. *East.*
(2) Hoodsheaves of corn-shocks. *North.* Also called capsheaves.
- CAP-SCREED.** The border of a cap. *North.*
- CAPSIZE.** To move a hogshead or other vessel forward by turning it alternately on the heads. *Somerset.*
- CAPTAIN.** Chief; more excellent. *Shak.*
- CAPTIF.** Captive. (*A.-N.*) *Captivate* in the same sense in *Hawkins*, ii. 252; to take captive, *Florio*, in v. *Captivare*.
- CAPUCCIO.** A hood. *Spenser.* *Capachin* was used in the same sense during the last century.
- CAPUL.** A horse. *North.* Also spelt *capel*, *caple*, *capyll*, &c. See *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 37, 66, 354, 415, 416; *Elyot*, in v. *Caballus*, "an horse, yet in some part of England they dooe call an horse a *caple*;" *Chaucer*, *Cant. T.* 17013; *Utterson*, i. 94; capons, *Sir John Oldcastle*, p. 63. There are some curious observations on the word in *Stanihurst's Description of Ireland*, p. 12. A domestic hen is also called a capul, as in the *Feest*, ix. *J. Ginn 5, 178*
- CAR.** (1) A wood or grove on a moist soil, generally of alders. A remarkable floating island, nearly covered with willows, and called the *Car*, is mentioned in the *Diversions of Purley*, p. 443. Any hollow place or marsh is also termed a *car*.
(2) A rock. (*A.-S.*)
(3) To carry. *South.*
(4) A cart. *North.*
(5) A gutter. *Linc.*
- CARABINS.** A sort of light cavalry from Spain, first mentioned about the year 1559. They were perhaps so called from their carabines, or muskets.
- CARACOL.** The half turn which a horseman makes on either side.
- CARACTES.** Characters. (*A.-N.*) See *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 233, 234; *Planché's Costume*, p. 247. *Caractered*, *Anc. Poet. T.* p. 69. *Carrectis*, *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 85.
Touchinge those brason mouldes for *caractes* of the plannetes, yf youe have them, and can tell howe to use them, youe have a good thinge.
MS. Ashmole 240.
- CARAGE.** Measure; quality. (*A.-N.*)
- CARAING.** A carcase. "A viler *caraing* nis ther non," *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 203. *Carayne*, *Kyng Alisaunder*, 6469, *carrion*.
- CARAVEL.** A light small ship.
- CARAWAYES.** *Palsgrave* has, "carawayes, small confettes, *draggee*." These comfits were made with caraway seeds, and, odd as it may now appear, eaten with fruit for promoting eructation. Caraways are still considered carminative. It is melancholy to peruse the

blundering of the commentators on this word in 2 Henry IV. v. 3. Our ancestors did not eat the seeds by themselves as a part of their desserts or banquets; *caraways* there mean caraway comfits.

CARBERRY. A gooseberry. *North.*

CARBOIL. A tumult. *Lanc.*

CARBOKULL. A carbuncle.

In the hylte was a *carbokull* stone,
A bettur swyrde was never noon.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 124.

CARBONADO. A steak cut crossways for broiling. See the Nomenclator, p. 88; All's Well that ends Well, iv. 5; Lilly's Sapho and Phao, "if I venture upon a full stomach to eate a rasher on the coales, a *carbonado*."

CARCANET. A necklace, or bracelet.

CARCELAGE. Prison fees.

CAR-CROW. A carrion crow. *North.*

CARD. (1) Crooked. *North.*

(2) A chart. Harrison, p. 39. Also, a mariner's compass.

(3) To mix bad and good together.

CARDER. (1) A card player. See Hawkins's Engl. Dram. i. 89.

(2) A jackdaw. *Suffolk.*

CARDEW. An alderkar, q. v.

CARDIACLE. A disease affecting the heart. (*Gr.*) See Piers Ploughman, pp. 266, 430; Chaucer, Cant. T. 12247; Reliq. Antiq. i. 190. Also, great grief or anxiety.

Suche jole Titus gan undretake,
That him toke a *cardlake*
Of his fadres gret honoure,
That he schulde be emperoure.

MS. Addit. 10036, f. 29.

CARDICUE. The fourth part of a French crown, corrupted from *quart d'écu*. The term occurs in our old dramatists.

CARDINAL. A kind of cloak, much in fashion about 1760, and recently revived.

CARE. (1) Grief; concern; vexation. Also, solicitude; inclination.

(2) To think about anything. "I care, I busye my mynde with a thyng," Palsgrave.

(3) The mountain-ash. *Devon.*

CARE-BED. A bed of care. See Percy's Reliques, p. 11; Perceval, 1062.

CARE-CAKE. A pancake. *North.*

CARE-CLOTH. A square cloth held over the head of a bride by four men, one at each corner. Palsgrave calls it *carde clothe*, and seems to say it was then (1530) out of use.

CARECRIN. Cheerfully. *Northumb.*

CAREFUL. Sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)

CAREIRES. Baret has, "a *carrire*, the short turning of a nimble horse, now this way, now that way." This is the proper meaning of the term, which is applied to a drunken man in the Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1. An intoxicated man, as every one knows, "passes the *careires*," turns this way, that way, and every way. See Opticke Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 24; Cotgrave, in v. *Carriere*, *Coursier*; Florio, in v. *Cursa*.

CAREWARE. A cart. *North.*

CARF. (1) Carved; sliced. See Rob. Glouc. p. 116; Arthour and Merlin, p. 183.

(2) The breadth of one cutting in a rick of hay. *Kent.*

CARFAX. A meeting of four roads. See Prompt. Parv. pp. 62, 188. The term is now only retained at Carfax in Oxford.

CARGO. A bully or bravo.

CAR-HAND. The left-hand. *North.* "With a cast of the car-honde," Robson's Met. Rom. p. 22.

CARIEN. To carry. (*A.-S.*)

CARIES. Carats of gold. (*A.-N.*)

CARINE. The bottom of a ship.

CARK. (1) Stiff. *Leic.*

(2) Care; anxiety. Also, to be careful and diligent. Cf. Collier's Old Ballads, p. 38; Philpot's Works, p. 328; Cotgrave, in v. *Esmay*; Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 29. "I *carke*, I care, I take thought, *je chagrine*," Palsgrave.

(3) Forty tod of wool.

CARKES. A carcase. *Palsgrave.*

CARL. A churl; a bondman; a rude country clown. (*A.-S.*)

Here es cury unclene *carle* be my trowthe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

CARL-CAT. A tom-cat. *North.*

CARLINE. A stout old woman. *North.*

CARLING. A penguin. *Skelton.*

CARLINGS. Grey peas, steeped all night in water, and fried the next day with butter. Palm Sunday, formerly called Carling Sunday, is the anniversary of this dish; though in some villages it is eaten on the previous sabbath. *North.*

CARLISH. Inflexible; churlish. *North.*

CARLOT. A rustic, or churl. *Shak.*

CARMES. Carmelite friars. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 7462; Piers Ploughman, p. 453. An hundrid pounde to the freris grey,
And *carmes* fyfty, tarleth it not I say.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 276.

CARNADINE. The carnation.

CARNARY-CHAPEL. A charnel-house. See Lelandi Itin. ed. 1769, iii. 12.

CARNE. A plough land. State Papers, iii. 170.

CARNEL. A battlement. (*A.-N.*)

And the *carnels* so stondeh upright,
Wel i-planed, and feir i-dight.

Castle of Love.

CARNEY. To coax. *Var. dial.*

CARNIFEX. A scoundrel. (*Lat.*) See Middleton, iii. 523; Downfall of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon, p. 39.

CARNILATE. To build stone houses. Harrison's Description of England, p. 206.

CAROCH. A coach or carriage. See Cotgrave, in v. *Embatage*; Drayton's Poems, p. 225; Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 467; Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 25.

CAROIGNE. A carcase. *Rob. Glouc.*

CAROL. (1) A closet or small study; a kind of pew. Carol-window, a bow-window. See Ducange, in v. *Carola*.

(2) A dance. (*A.-N.*) Rob. Glou. p. 53. Also, to dance.

And wymmen, y seye of tho
That borwe clothes yn carol to go.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23.

CARONYES. Carcases. Rob. Glouc. p. 265.

CAROUGHCLE. A small boat, made of horsehide, to carry a single person, employed on the river Dee. *Kennett.*

CAROUSE. A bumper.

CARP. Speech; conversation. Sometimes, noise, tumult. (*A.-N.*)

CARPE. To talk or speak. (*A.-N.*) Palsgrave mentions this as "a farre northen verbe."

The kyng in his concelle *carpye* thes wordes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

CARPET-KNIGHTS. Knights dubbed at court by favour, in contradistinction to those who were so honoured on the field of battle or for distinguished military services. They are mentioned with great contempt by our early writers; and an effeminate person was called a carpet-knight, with only a metaphorical reference to the original term. "A capring, carpet knight," Heywood's *Iron Age*, 1632, sig. C. iv. Also called a carpet-monger.

CARPET-STANDING. A small piece of rich carpet, for royal and noble personages to stand on in public places in the presence of royalty, or where sitting would not be considered correct etiquette.

CARPET-WAY. A green sward. *East.*

CARPMEALS. A coarse kind of cloth manufactured in the North of England in the reign of James I. There was also a kind of white cotton cloth called *carpnel*, mentioned in Strutt, ii. 94.

CARR. A kind of black fibrous stuff washed up by the sea in heavy gales, and used by the poor people for fuel. *East.*

CARRACK. A Spanish galeon. Sometimes English vessels of great value and size were so called. "Dux naves Hispanicæ, vulgo *carricks* dictæ, capiuntur ab Anglis," *MS. Sloane* 392, f. 402. See Du Bartas, p. 42; D'Avenant's *Madagascar*, 1648, p. 17; Webster, ii. 49; Hardyng's *Chronicle*, f. 211; *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 433. There was a smaller and swifter kind of vessel called by this name, as appears from the *Squyr of Lowe Degré*, 819; and in *Holinshed, Description of Scotland*, p. 22, small fishing boats called *carrocks* are alluded to.

CARRECT. A gold carat.

CARREFOUR. A place where four ways meet. Florio has, "*Crocicchio*, a *carrefoure*, or *crosse way*."

CARREL. Fustian cloth. See Book of Rates, 1675, p. 30; Florio, in v. *Guarnello*.

CARRIAGE. (1) A drain. *Wilts.*

(2) A belt which carries a whetstone behind the mower. *Var. dial.*

(3) Import; tendency. *Shak.*

(4) Power of resistance.

CARROCK. A heap of stones used as a boundary mark. *North.*

CARROSSE. A coach. *Florio.*

CARROY. Regiment or body of soldiers. (*A.-N.*)

CARRY. (1) To drive. *Craven.*

(2) To recover. *North.*

(3) To "carry coals," to submit to any indignity, a phrase very common in our early dramatists, and which perhaps had its origin in the mean nature of that occupation. "The time hath beene when I would a scorn'd to carry coals," *Troubles of Queene Elizabeth*, 1639, sig. E. iv.

CARRY-MERRY. A kind of sledge, used in conveying goods from one warehouse to another. *Somerset.*

CARRY-PLECK. A boggy place, whose water leaves a red sediment. *Lanc.*

CARRY-TALE. A tale-bearer. *Shak.*

CARRY-WITCHET. A conundrum, or riddle. Grose says, "a sort of conundrum, puzzlewit, or riddle."

CARS. A corpse or body. (*A.-S.*)

CARSCHAFTE. A kerchief. *Chester Plays*, i. 72.

CARSES. Cresses. *Gerard.*

CARSEY. Kersey. See Hall's *Satires*, iv. 2; "Carsey clothe, cresy," Palsgrave; Harrison's *Descr. of England*, pp. 163, 172; Arch. ix. 250.

CARSICK. The kennel or gutter. *North.* Caw-sink-pin, a pin picked up in a gutter.

CART. A car; or chariot. (*A.-S.*)

CART-BODY. The wooden body of a cart or waggon. Cartarse, the loose end of a cart.

CART-BREAD. A kind of bread, mentioned by Elyot, in v. *Agoræus*.

CARTED. Not considered; put out of consideration, equivalent to "put on the shelf." See Beaumont and Fletcher, vi. 54.

CARTER. A charioteer. (*A.-S.*) Kennett, p. 42, mentions an insect so called.

CARTLE. To clip, or cut round. Urry's *MS. additions to Ray*.

CART-LOOSE. A cart-rut. *North.*

CARTLY. Rough; unmannerly. *North.*

CART-RACK. A cart-rut. *East.*

CARTRE. A charter. Rob. Glouc. p. 77.

CART-SADEL. The saddle which is placed on the horse in the shafts. The term occurs in a curious burlesque in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 81.

CARVANDE. Cutting; sharp.

He had a spere *carvande*,

And towarde the batell was rydande.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 213.

CARVE. (1) To grow sour, or curdle. *North.*

(2) To woo. Mr. Hunter, *Illustrations*, i. 215, has the merit of pointing out the peculiar use of this word, although he has not discovered its meaning, which is clearly ascertained from the use of the substantive *carver* in Lilly's *Mother Bombie*, "neither father nor mother, kith nor kinne, shall bee her *carver* in a husband; shee will fall too where shee likes best."

(3) As much land as may be tilled in a year with one plough.

CARVEL. A basket; a chicken-coop. *North.* Also, a small ship or caravel, and metaphori-

- cally a prostitute. See Hall, Edward IV. f. 2; Minot, p. 76; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 39; State Papers, i. 805.
- CARVETT.** A thick hedge-row. *Kent.*
- CARVIS-CAKES.** Flat round cakes, made of oatmeal, and flavoured with caraway seeds. *Willan.*
- CARVIST.** A young hawk.
- CARVON.** Carved; cut.
- CARVY-SEEDS.** Caraway seeds. *Somerset.*
- CAR-WATER.** Chalybeate water. *North.*
- CARY.** A kind of coarse cloth. See Piers Ploughman, p. 475; Collier's Memoirs of Alleyn, p. 21.
- CARYE.** To go.
- CARYSTYE.** Scarcity. (*Med. Lat.*)
- CAS.** Chance; hazard. (*A.-N.*)
- CASBALD.** A term of contempt. See the Towneley Myst. p. 213.
- CASCADE.** To vomit. *Var. dial.*
- CASE.** (1) To skin an animal. See Gent. Rec. ii. 77. Hence, to strip, as in Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 150. *Cases*, skins, Holinshed, Descr. of Scotland, p. 18.
(2) A pair, as of pistols, &c.
(3) Because. *Var. dial.*
- CASE-HARDENED.** Impenetrable to all sense of virtue or shame. *North.*
- CASE-KNIFE.** A large knife, kept in a sheath, and carried in the pocket. *Var. dial.*
- CASELINGS.** The skins of beasts that die by any accident or violent death. *Chesh.*
- CASELTY.** Uncertain; casual. *West.* Caswelté, casualty, occurs in MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 51.
- CASEMENT.** A concave moulding.
- CASE-WORM.** The caddis. *East.* Florio mentions "casses or earthwormes," ed. 1611, p. 290.
- CASHED.** Cashiered. See Leycester Corr. p. 13; Holinshed, Chron. Irel. p. 136.
- CASIERS.** Broad wide sleeves. *Devon.*
- CASINGS.** Dried cow-dung used for fuel. *North.* Casard and Casen occur in Pr. Parv. p. 63.
- CASK.** A helmet, or casque. See Drayton's Poems, p. 65; Dodsley, ii. 295.
- CASKET.** A stalk, or stem. *North.*
- CASPERE.** The herb cardiac.
- CASS.** A word to drive away a cat. *Somerset.*
- CASSABULLY.** The winter cress. *South.*
- CASSE.** To discharge; to break or deprive of an office; to cashier; to disband. See *Cashed*; Cotgrave, in v. *Casser*, *Destitution*, *Donné*; Skelton, ii. 107. Cassen, cast off, Brockett.
- CASSIASISTRE.** The cassia fistula, described by Gerard, p. 1242. See an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.
- CASSOCK.** A loose outward coat, particularly a military one. See Ben Jonson, i. 62; Harrington's Nug. Antiq. i. 261; cassaque, Strutt, ii. 246.
- CASSON.** Beef. *Dekker.*
- CAST.** (1) A second swarm of bees from one hive. *Var. dial.*
(2) To speak; to address.
(3) A stratagem; a contrivance. (*A.-S.*) See Towneley Myst. p. 107; Robson's Rom. p. 22; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 236.
(4) A brace or couple. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 30, 108; Florio, in v. *Copia*; Privy Purse Expences of Hen. VIII. p. 141.
(5) Cast off, as a *cast* ship, Florio, in v. *Corbami*, "cast hulkes, old ships." *Cast lips*, As You Like It, iii. 4, unless we may read *chast lips*, as in ed. 1632, p. 199.
(6) Plotted; devised. Common in our early dramatists.
(7) To mean, intend. *Percy.* To contrive, Melibeus, p. 150. "I caste a way, I devyse a meanes to do a thing," Palsgrave. See the Basyn, xix.
(8) To yield; to produce. *Norw.*
(9) To choke one's self with eating too fast. *North.*
(10) Warped. *North.* See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Ascham uses the word.
(11) Opportunity; chance. *North.* This is perhaps the meaning in Cov. Myst. p. 129; Erle of Tolous, 452.
(12) A sheep is said to be *cast*, when it lies on its back. *North.*
(13) When hounds check, and the huntsman tries to recover the scent by taking the hounds round about the spot, he is said to *cast* them.
(14) To vomit. Common both as an archaism and provincialism.
(15) To cast a horse is to throw him down by a rope disposed in a particular manner, for any operation requiring confinement of the limbs.
(16) Thwarted; defeated. *Salop.*
(17) To deliver prematurely, as cows and other beasts. *Salop.*
(18) To empty. "Casting the poondes," Howard Household Books, p. 21.
(19) To set a hawk on a perch. *Berners.* Also, to purge a hawk.
(20) Looked forward. *Devon.*
(21) To consider. Thynne's Debate, p. 75, "casten how the matter wyll befall." Also, to determine. Palsgrave, and Drayton's Poems, p. 34.
(22) To dismiss, or rather, perhaps, to appoint persons to their several stations, as characters in a play. See Malone's Shakespeare, ix. 319.
(23) A brood or flight of hawks. "Caste of haukes, *niceoiseaux*," Palsgrave. Sometimes a couple, as in (4).
(24) To spin a top.
(25) To cast a compass, to rectify or correct it. *Palsgrave.*
(26) To add up a sum.
(27) To cast beyond the moon, a proverbial phrase for attempting impossibilities. Besides the examples quoted by Nares may be mentioned one in Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. viii.
(28) Added. Wicliffe's New Test. p. 9.
(29) A castle. *Rob. Glouc.*
(30) To think; to cogitate. *Baret.*
(31) A small portion of bread. See Ordinances

- and Regulations, pp. 26, 56, 72; Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 168. It seems to mean the portions of several loaves together into which bread is generally baked. "A caste piece," several pieces joined into one, Florio, in v. *Caverna*.
- (32) To throw dice.
- (33) To "cast up," to upbraid; to reproach. *North*. Palsgrave has this phrase in the sense, to forsake; "I cast up, I forsake a thyng."
- (34) To "cast a person's water," to find out diseases by the inspection of urine, a very common practice in former times. The phrase is used by Shakespeare.
- (35) To "cast afore," to forecast. *Palsgrave*.
- (36) "I cast my penyworthes, *je pourjecte*; whan I have all caste my penyworthes, I maye put my wynnyng in myn eye," Palsgrave, f. 183.
- (37) To groan. *Warw*.
- (38) Strife; contention. (*A.-S.*)
- (39) To condemn. *Minsheu*.
- (40) To arrange or dispose. *Pr. Parv*.
- CASTELET. A turret. (*A.-N.*)
- CASTELIS. Camps. (*Lat.*)
- CASTELLE. A large cistern.
- CASTEN. Cast off. *North*.
- CASTER. (1) A cloak. *Dekker*.
(2) A cow that casts her calf.
- CASTING-BOTTLE. A bottle used for casting, or sprinkling, perfumes, introduced about the middle of the sixteenth century. See the Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. C. iii; Unton Inventories, p. 27. Also called a *casting-glass*, as in Ben Jonson, ii. 144; Privy Purse Expences of Mary, p. 144.
- CASTLE. A kind of close helmet.
- CASTLEWARDS. A tax formerly laid on those that dwelt within a certain distance of a castle, for the support of the garrison. See Lambarde's Perambulation, 1596, p. 155.
- CASTLING. A calf born before its proper time. See Hollyband, in v. *Avorton*; Men-Miracles, 1656, p. 6.
- CASTOCK. The heart of a cabbage. *North*.
- CASTON. A capstan. *Florio*.
- CASTOR. A beaver. (*A.-N.*) There was a herb called "the balloc of the *castor*," MS. Sloane 5, f. 3. Cf. Brit. Bibl. iv. 26.
- CASTREL. A kind of hawk, not very courageous, and therefore seldom used for sporting purposes. See the Feest, ix (?); Gent. Rec. ii. 32; Brit. Bibl. ii. 118.
- CASUALTY. The flesh of an animal that dies by chance. *East*.
- CAT. (1) A mess of coarse meal, clay, &c. placed in dove-cotes, to allure strangers. *East*.
(2) A ferret. *Suffolk*.
- (3) The trap at the game of Trap and Ball was formerly called a *cat*, and the game itself also went under this name, or, according to Howell, Cat and Trap. See Florio, in v. *Lippa*, *Tráp-pola*; Cotgrave, in v. *Martinet*, *Quille*; but the game of cat is more properly that played with sticks, and a small piece of wood, rising in the middle, so as to rebound when struck on either side. This game is still playcd, and is even a favourite in the metropolis. See Nares, and Middleton, iv. 527. It is also called Cat and Dog, as Mr. Hartshorne notices, Salop. Antiq. and also in MS. Addit. 5008, under the year 1582. Take them who dares at nine-holes, cardes, or *cat*.
Peacham's Thalias Banquet, 1620.
- CATADUPE. A waterfall. (*Lat.*)
- CATAIAN. A sharper.
- CATAPUCE. A kind of spurge. (*A.-N.*)
- CAT-ARLES. An eruptive disorder on the skin. *North*.
- CATAYL. A sort of vessel. See Richard Coer de Lion, 1407. There is a ship called a *catch*, mentioned in Harrison, p. 201, for which this may be an error.
- CAT-BEAGLE. A swift kind of beagle mentioned in the Gent. Rec. ii. 68.
- CAT-BILL. A woodpecker. *North*.
- CAT-BLASH. Anything thin or sloppy, as weak tea. *Linc*.
- CAT-BRAIN. A kind of rough clay mixed with stone. *West*.
- CAT-CALL. A kind of whistle, chiefly used at theatres, to interrupt the actors, and damn a new piece. It was in common use some years ago, but is not often heard at the present day.
- CATCH. (1) A few hairs drawn out of a knot or bunch, which is woven in the silk.
(2) To "catch copper," to take harm, to fall into evil.
- CATCH-CORNER. A well-known child's game.
- CATCHED. Entangled. *Beds*.
- CATCHEREL. A catchpole. *Pr. Parv*.
- CATCHIS. Causeth. *Hearne*.
- CATCH-LAND. Border-land, of which the tithe was disputable, and taken by the first claimant who could *catch* it. *Norf*. This custom is now of course obsolete.
- CATCH-ROGUE. A constable, or bailiff. *East*.
- CATCH-WATER. A reservoir of water in a newly-erected common. *Somerset*.
- CATCHY. Disposed to take an undue advantage. It occurs in the sense of *showery* in the Times, August 24th, 1843.
- CATEL. Goods; property; possessions; treasure, or money. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 70; Ellis's Met. Rom. ii. 207; Octavian, 803; Wickliffe's New Test. p. 67.
- CATER. (1) A caterer. See Brit. Bibl. i. 407; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 155.
(2) To cut diagonally. *Var. dial*.
- CATER-COUSINS. Good friends. *Var. dial*.
- CATERPILLAR. A cockchafer. *Somerset*.
- CATERRAMEL. To hollow out. *Warw*.
- CATERY. The place in a large house or palace where provisions were kept or distributed. See the Ordinances and Regulations, pp. 68, 97.
- CAT-GALLOWS. A child's game, consisting of jumping over a stick placed at right angles to two others fixed in the ground.
- CATHAMMED. Clumsy; awkward. *South*.
- CATHAWS. Common haws. *North*.

CATHEDRAL. A bully. *Linc.*
CATHER. A cradle. *North.*
CATHERN. A Catherine-wheel. *West.* A merry-making on St. Catherine's day is called *ca-therning*.
CAT-HIP. The burnet-rose. *North.*
CAT-IN-PAN. A *cat in pan* is a turncoat, or deserter from his party; to turn cat in pan, to be a turncoat, to desert.
CAT-LAP. Tea. *Var. dial.*
CATLING. The string of a lute or violin, made of cat-gut. Strings for hats were also called *catlings*. See the Book of Rates, 1675, p. 79.
CATMALLISONS. Cupboards near chimneys, where dried beef and provisions are kept. *North.*
CATRIGGERD. Linen, when badly creased, is said to be *catriggerd*. *North.*
CATS. Coverings under which soldiers might lie, ready to attack. Gifford seems to have explained the term erroneously in Shirley, vi. 16.
CATS-CRADLE. A game played by children, with string twisted on the fingers.
CATS-FOOT. Ground ivy. *North.*
CATS-HEAD. A kind of porous stone found in coal pits, mentioned by Aubrey, Nat. Hist. Surrey, iii. 327; MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts, p. 54. Rider mentions an apple of this name.
CATS'-SMERE. A kind of axungia, mentioned in an early list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.
CATSO. A term of abuse or contempt. (*Ital.*)
CATS-TAIL. (1) The catkin of the hazel or willow. *Var. dial.* See the Nomenclator, p. 142, "the cats tails on nut trees."
 (2) The herb horsetail. *Var. dial.*
 (3) A sore place, or fester. See Cotgrave, in v. *Chat*. Elyot, in v. *Furunculus*, calls it a *cattes heare*.
 (4) A flogging whip?
 But evere beware of Cristis curse and of *cattis-tailles*.
MS. Digby 41, f. 16.
CAT-STAIRS. Tape, &c. so twisted, that by its alternate hollows and projections, it resembles stairs. *North.*
CATTER. To thrive. *North.*
CATTON. To beat; to thump. *North.*
CATWHIN. The dog-rose. *North.*
CAT-WITH-TWO-TAILS. An earwig. *North.*
CATWITTED. Silly and conceited. *North.*
CATWRALLING. Caterwauling. Topsell, p. 105.
CATYFDAM. Captivity; wretchedness.
CATZERIE. Cheating; roguery. (*Ital.*)
CAUCH. A nasty mixture. *Devon.* Sometimes called a *cauchery*.
CAUCI. A path or road. (*A.-N.*)
 King Yder and his overtoke
 Opon a *cauci* bi a broke.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 287.
CAUCIOUR. A surveyor. *Cumb.*
CAUD. Cold. *North.*
CAUDEBEC. A French hat, worn in England about the year 1700.
CAUDERNE. A caldron. It is glossed by *lebes* in MS. Arund. 249, f. 89. Cawdroun,

Maundevile, p. 250. Cawdurn, Reliq. Antiq. i. 81.
CAUDLE. Any slop. *Devon.* This is pretty nearly the older use of the word, which was generally applied to any sloppy mess in cookery. See a curious satirical notice of the word in this sense in Piers Ploughman, p. 98.
CAUD-PIE. A disappointment or loss. *North.*
CAUFTE. Caught. Amis and Amil. 2455.
CAUGLE. To quarrel. *North.*
CAUK. Limestone. *East.*
CAUL. (1) A spider's web.
 (2) A swelling. *North.*
CAULD. A dam-head. *North.*
CAUMPERTSOME. Lively; playful. *Derbysh.*
CAUP. To exchange. *North.*
CAURY. Worm-eaten. (*A.-N.*) *Caur* maury, Skelton and Piers Ploughman? This phrase in Skelton may perhaps have some connexion with the Scottish term *kirrywery*.
CAUSE. Because. *Var. dial.*
CAUSELLE. Cause?
 Of whom the sprynge was not *causelle*
 Of fortune, ne sodeyne aventure.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 22.
CAUSEY. A causeway. See Lamharde's Perambulation, ed. 1596, p. 425; Harrison, p. 37.
CAUSH. A sudden declivity. *North.*
CAUSIDICK. A lawyer. *Minsheu.*
CAUTEL. A cunning trick. (*A.-N.*) *Cautelled*, divided, Cleaveland's Poems, ed. 1660, p. 182. Nares has *cautelled* in the sense of *provided*. *Cautelous*, artful, artfully cautious, a very common word. *Cautelously*, Arch. xiv. 261.
CAUTION. A pledge, or surety. *Palsgrave.* The money paid at the Cambridge colleges on admission is still called *caution money*, a security for debts that may be contracted.
CAVE. (1) To tilt up. *Salop.*
 (2) To fall in, as earth does when undermined. *Var. dial.*
 (3) To rake; to separate. *South.* Also, to thrash corn.
 (4) A cabbage. *North.*
CAVEARE. The spawn of a kind of sturgeon pickled, salted, and dried. See the Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643, p. 31; Brit. Bibl. ii. 541; Book of Rates, p. 31.
CAVEL. A part or share. *North.*
CAVENARD. A term of reproach. (*A.-N.*)
CAVERSYNE. A hypocrite. (*A.-N.*)
Okkyrrese and caversynes
 Also swylk ere as Saresyns.
R. de Brunne, MS. Boies, p. 91.
CAVILATION. Cavilling. (*A.-N.*) See King Leir, p. 417; Hardyng, f. 174; Simonides, 2d pt. 1584.
CAVING. Chaff and refuse swept from the threshing floor. *East.*
CAVOUS. Hollow; abounding in caves. See Thoms' Anecdotes and Trad. p. 115.
CAW. The rot in sheep. *Devon.* Florio has the term, to bring forth a lamb.
CAWARD. Backward. Robin Hood, i. 84.
CAWBABY. An awkward shy boy. *Devon.*

CAWDAW. A jackdaw. *North*.
 CAWDRIFE. A shivering feeling. *North*.
 CAWE. To go, or walk. (*A.-N.*)
 CAWF. An eel-box. *East*.
 CAWFTAIL. A dunce. *Lanc.*
 CAWHAND. The left-hand. *North*.
 CAWKEN. To breed, a term generally applied to hawks. See *Gent. Rec.* ii. 62; *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 223, 241.
 CAWKY. Frumpish. *Linc.*
 CAWL. (1) To frighten or bully. *North*.
 (2) A swelling from a blow. *Yorksh.*
 (3) A coop. *Kent*.
 (4) A kind of silk.
 (5) To do work awkwardly. *North*.
 CAWN. Called. *Var. dial.*
 CAWNSE. A pavement. *Devon*.
 CAWPE. A cup. *Brit. Bibl.* iv. 18.
 CAWTE. Cautious. *Ritson*.
 CAXON. A worn-out wig. *Somerset*.
 CAYERS. Comers. *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 58.
 CAYRE. To go.
 Of alle the welthe and the wanes thou hade in kepynge,
 To cayre with that cumly thou keste the fulle clene.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 231.
 CAYTEFETE. Wretchedness. (*A.-N.*)
 And my modir consayved me
 In mekille synne and caytefeté.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 276.
 CAYVAR. A kind of ship, mentioned in *Kyng Alisaunder*, 6062.
 CAZAMI. An old astrological term, denoting the centre or middle of the sun. *Gent. Rec.* i. 100.
 CAJTE. Caught. *Rob. Glouc.*
 CE. Place. [Sea?]
 Some tugge, sum drawe fro ce to ce;
 A! Lorde Jhesu, how may thys be?
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 87.
 CEAGE. A key. *Verstegan*.
 CEASE. To die. *Shak.*
 CEATE. A membrane. *Topsell*.
 CEC. Sick. *Pr. Parv.*
 CECHELLE. A satchel. *Pr. Parv.*
 CECILE. St. Cecilia. (*A.-N.*)
 CECYNE. To cease. *Pr. Parv.*
 CEDULE. A scroll or schedule. See *Test. Vetust.* p. 495; *Arch.* xi. 436.
 CEE. The sea. See *Kyng Alisaunder*, 5158; *Prompt. Parv.* p. 64. Ce-king, a sea-king, *Holinshed, Hist. Engl.* p. 84.
 CEELDAM. Seldom. *Pr. Parv.*
 CEGE. A seat, or bench. *Pr. Parv.* Also a jakes, or siege.
 CEGGE. The water flower de-luce. Translated by *accorus* in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 64. See *Gerard*, p. 46. It is also written for sedge or *carex* in the former work.
 CEISE. To seize. (*A.-N.*)
 CEK. A sack. *Prompt. Parv.*
 CEKYNE. (1) To fall sick. *Prompt. Parv.*
 (2) To seek, or search. *Ibid.*
 CEKYR. Securely.
 Than dar I sey cekyr, and be myn hoode,
 Here trewe service to gowe than wyl they prove.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 153.

CEL. A seal. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 77.
 CELADE. A skull-cap for the head. *Celate, Florio*, in *v. Bacinetto*.
 CELATURE. The ornamented under-surface of a vault. *Lydgate*.
 CELDE. Sold. *Pr. Parv.*
 CELDOM. Seldom. *Pr. Parv.*
 CELE. (1) Happy; blessed; godly. (*A.-S.*)
 (2) Happiness; prosperity? (*A.-S.*)
 And so he shal, that woot I wele,
 For he is al bisett with cele.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab.
 (3) A canopy. *Rutland Papers*, pp. 7, 10.
 (4) Time; season. *Pr. Parv.*
 (5) "I cele a hanke or a pigyon or any other foule or byrde, whan I sowe up their eyes for caryage or otherwyse," *Palsgrave*.
 CELED. Decorated, sculptured, or painted. Also, wainscoted. Wainscot is still called *ceiling* in Yorkshire. *Craven Glossary*, i. 65.
 CELEE. Strange; wonderful. *Gower*.
 CELERER. The officer in a monastery who had the care of the provisions. (*Lat.*)
 CELESTINE. A kind of plunket or coloured cloth, usually having broad lists.
 CELESTIVE. Celestial.
 CELLAR. A canopy. "Cellar for a bedde, *ciel de lit*," *Palsgrave*. "A celler to hange in the chamber," *Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 127.
 CELLE. A religious house. (*Lat.*)
 CELLEN. Cells. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 233.
 CELSITUDE. Highness. (*A.-N.*)
 CELWYLLY. Unruly. *Pr. Parv.*
 CEME. A quarter of corn. *Pr. Parv.*
 CEMELY. Seemly. *Pr. Parv.*
 CEMELYNE. To compare. *Pr. Parv.*
 CEMMED. Folded; twisted.
 CEMY. Subtle. *Pr. Parv.*
 CEMYS. Seems; appears.
 CEN. To ken, or know. *Ritson*.
 CENCLEFFE. The daffodil.
 CENDAL. A species of rich thin silken stuff, very highly esteemed. See *Strutt*, ii. 3; *Gy of Warwike*, p. 421; *Ellis's Met. Rom.* ii. 15.
 "Cendell, thynne lynnyn, *sendal*," *Palsgrave*.
 Her gompainoun was of cendel Ynde,
 Of gold ther were on thre coronne.
Arthur and Merlin, p. 209.
 CENE. (1) A supper. (*Lat.*)
 Certys, seyde Petyr, thys nygt at the cene,
 He seyde, cftsones we shuldyn hym sene.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 91.
 (2) A kind of sauce. See the *Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 452.
 (3) An assembly. *Palsgrave*.
 CENGYLLE. Singular. *Pr. Parv.*
 CENS. Incense. *Palsgrave*. Cf. *Chester Plays*, i. 282; *Ordinances and Regulations*, p. 120. *Censing*, sprinkling with incense, *Davies' Ancient Rites*, 1672, p. 23.
 CENSER. An incense pot. (*A.-N.*) In *Shakespeare's* time the term was applied to a bottle perforated at top, used for sprinkling perfumes.
 CENSURE. Judgment; opinion. Also a verb, to give an opinion, to judge.

CENT. A game at cards, so called because 100 was the game. It is supposed to have resembled picquet. There was also a game called *cent-foot*, but it does not appear to be the same with this.

CENTENER. A captain or officer commanding a hundred men. See the Ordinances and Regulations, p. 5.

CENTO. A patchwork.

CENTRE. To strike the centre, to take away the frame of wood which they use in making and supporting an arch of brick or stone, after the said arch is completed. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

CENTRY-GARTH. The cemetery, or burial place of a monastery. See the Ancient Rites of Durham, pp. 2, 49, 136.

CENY. A sign. *Pr. Parv.*

CEOUT. To bark. *Salop.*

CEP. To catch a ball. *North.*

CEPE. A hedge.

CEPHENS. Male, or young drones.

CERADENE. A fresh-water muscle. *North.* An unusually large species of this muscle is found in the lake at Canons Ashby, the beautiful seat of Sir Henry Dryden, Bart.

CERCLE. To surround. (*A.-N.*)

CEREJOWRE. A searcher. *Pr. Parv.*

CEREMONIES. Prodigies. *Shak.*

CERES-AND-VIRGINUM. A rule in old arithmetic for the solution of simple problems that would now be worked by algebra. See Leybourn's Arithmetical Rec. 1699, p. 139.

CERGE. A wax taper. (*A.-N.*) See Havelok, 594; Chron. Vilodun. p. 36.

CERGIN. To search. *Pr. Parv.*

CERKE. A shirt.
Than sche spak, that burde brigt,
That al naked was saf hir cerke.
MS. Ashmole 33, f. 32.

CERKELYTT. Encircled.

CERN. To concern. *Shak.*

CERNOYLE. Honeysuckle.

CERSE. To cease. *North.*

CERSTYN. Christian. Robin Hood, i. 89.

CERT. Certes; certainly. See Sevyn Sages, 2575; Arthour and Merlin, p. 130.

CERTACION. Assurance.
He gaf me many a good certacion,
With right and holsom predicacion.
MS. Rawl. C. 86.

CERTAIN. Certainly. *Chaucer.*

CERTED. Certain; firm. *Huloet.*

CERTENLYCH. Certainly; positively.

CERTES. Certainly. (*A.-N.*)

CERT-MONEY. Head money or common fine, paid yearly by the residents of several manors to the lords thereof. *Blount.*

CERTYL. A kirtle. See Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 51; Songs and Carols, x.

CERUSE. Ceruse or white-lead, used by ladies for painting their faces and bosoms. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 108; Ben Jonson, i. 131; Amends for Ladies, p. 44; Strutt, ii. 133, 134.

CERVE. A circlet. "That ylke white cerve

was an evydent token of hir martirdome," Langtoft, p. cxcviii.

CERVELLE. The brain. (*A.-N.*)

CESOUN. Season. (*A.-N.*)

CESS. (1) To spill water about; also, to call dogs to eat. *South.*
(2) Measure; estimation. "Out of all cess," excessively, immoderately. "*Sans cesse*, excessively, immoderately, out of all cesse and crie," Cotgrave. "Overthroweth the Puritans out of all cesse," Mar-Prelate's Epitome, p. 49. *Shak.* Herrick, i. 44, appears to have the word for *assessment*, as in Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 145. *Cesser*, an assessor, Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.
(3) A layer or stratum. *East.* It is often pronounced *sase*.

CESSATION. Ceasing. (*Lat.*)

CESSE. (1) To cease. (*A.-N.*)
(2) To give seizin or possession. See Syr Degore, 538.

CESS-POOL. A pool for filth.

CEST. Ceased. (*A.-N.*)

CESTON. A studded girdle. (*A.-N.*)

CETE. A company of badgers.

CETECEYN. A citizen.

CETOYLE. A harp?
To cetoyle and to sawtree,
And gytternynge fulle gaye.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 130.

CETTE. Set; placed. *Pr. Parv.*

CETYWALL. The herb valerian; also mountain spikenard. Percy's Reliques, p. 79. It is translated by *cetinaleus* in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.

CEYLE. A sail. *Pr. Parv.*

CHABBE. Have. *Rob. Glouc.*

CHACE. (1) To chase, or pursue. (*A.-N.*)
(2) The groove in a crossbow in which the arrow is placed.

CHACEABLE. Fit to be hunted. Tooke, p. 660, considers Gower the inventor of this word; but in the Maystre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546, stags after the sixth year are said to be *chasable*.

CHACECHIENS. The same as *berniers*, q. v.
And the gromes that hatten *chacechiens* brynge
with hem the hertehound.
MS. Bodl. 546.

CHACKLE. To chatter. *Somerset.*

CHACKSTONE. A small flint. *North.*

CHAD. I had. *West.*

CHADEN. The inwards of a calf. *Dorset.*

CHADFARTHING. A farthing formerly paid among the Easter dues, for the purpose of hal-
lowing the font for christenings.

CHADIST. Sheddest.
As thou *chadist* thi blood on rod tre
Fore my redempcion. *Audelay's Poems*, p. 64.

CHADS. Dry husky fragments found amongst food. *East.*

CHAFE. To grow warm or angry. (*A.-N.*)
Hence *chaff*, to tease or worry.

CHAFER. (1) A beetle, or May-bug. *South.*
(2) A saucepan. See Unton Invent. p. 1; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 126. *Chaufere* Chron. Vilodun. p. 54.

CHAFER-HOUSE. An ale-house. *North.*

CHAFERY. A furnace. *Derbysh.*

CHAFF-BONE. The jaw-bone. *Yorksh.*

CHAFFERE. To deal, exchange, or barter.

(*A.-S.*) Also a substantive, merchandise.
Emere vel vendere, Anglice to chaffaryn, MS.
Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 19.

If thou art a margchaunt, disceyve not thi brother
in chaffaryng. *Wimbelton's Sermon*, 1388, MS. Hatton
57, p. 4.

CHAFF-FALLEN. Low-spirited. *North.*

CHAFFLE. To haggle. *North.*

CHAFF-NETS. Nets employed for catching
birds of small size.

CHAFFO. To chew. *Lanc.*

CHAFLET. A small scaffold or platform. (*A.-N.*)
See the Brit. Bibl. i. 59.

CHAFTE-BAN. A jaw-bone. *North.*

With the *chafte-ban* of a ded has,
Men sais that therwit slan he was.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. lii. f. 7.

CHAFTY. Talkative. *Yorksh.*

CHAIERE. A chair, or pulpit. (*A.-N.*)

CHAIN. A weaver's warp. *Somerset.*

CHAISEL. An upper garment. (*A.-N.*) See
the Sevyng Sages, 1814. There was a kind of
fine linen called *chaisil*, of which smocks were
often made, alluded to in Kyng Alisaunder,
279; Strutt, ii. 257; Warton, Introd. p. 163;
Leg. Cathol. p. 152.

CHAITY. Careful; delicate. *Somerset.*

CHAKYL. A shackle, a moveable hoop made
of iron, and fixed to the extremity of the
plough-beam by a loose bolt and screw.

CHALANDE. A chanter.

And bycause reason wyll that suche a person
shulde be honorably interteyned lest that staye myght
be made for the grete charges of the same, I thinke
it rather expedyent to forbere a grete number of our
monnkes and *chalandes*, namely as thay now use
themselves, then so necessary a thing for the comyn
wealthe shulde be lakked and sett asyde.

State Papers, ii. 484.

CHALANGE. To challenge. (*A.-N.*) Also
sometimes, to accuse.

CHALDER. (1) To crumble. *East.*

(2) A caldron. *North.*

CHALDRON. A kind of sauce. It is spelt
chaoduen in Reliq. Antiq. i. 88.

CHALEN. Chill; cold. *Weber.*

CHALK. To mark with chalk. *Var. dial.*

CHALK-WHITE. Quite white. *Var. dial.*
"Chalk-whyth as the mylk," Sir Degrevant,
1490.

CHALL. The jaw. *Leic.*

CHALLENGE. When hounds or beagles first
find the scent and cry, they are said to chal-
lenge.

CHALM. To chew, or nibble. *East.* More
usually spelt *cham*.

CHALON. A coverlet. *Chaucer.*

CHAM. (1) I am. *West.*

(2) Awry. *North.*

(3) To chew or champ. *Palsgrave.*

CHAMBERDEKINS. Irish beggars. *Blount.*

CHAMBERER. (1) A chamber-maid. (*A.-N.*)
See Ywayne and Gawin, 883; Chaucer, Cant.
T. 5882; Ordinances and Regulations, p. 127;

chamberys, Reliq. Antiq. i. 26; chambrere,
Maundevile, p. 102.

(2) A wanton person; an intriguer.

CHAMBER-FELLOW. A chum; one who in-
habits the same chambers with another. See
Florio, in v. *Cameradio*.

CHAMBERING. Wantonness; intriguing.

CHAMBER-LIE. Urine. *Shak.*

CHAMBERLIN. An attendant in an inn, equi-
valent to the present head-waiter or upper-
chambermaid, or both offices united; some-
times male, sometimes female. *Nares.* See
Middleton, iii. 383.

CHAMBERS. Small cannon, without carriages,
chiefly used on festive occasions. See Mid-
dleton, v. 190; Peele, ii. 124; Ben Jonson,
viii. 422; First Sketches of Henry VI. p. 217.

CHAMBERYNGS. Furniture of a bed or bed-
room. See Test. Vetust. p. 372.

CHAMBLE. To chew. *Var. dial.*

CHAMBLEY. A chimney. *Devon.*

CHAMBLINGS. Husks of corn. *East.*

CHAMBRE-FORENE. A jakes. *Rob. Glouc.*

CHAMER. A chamber. *Somerset.*

CHAMFER. The plain slope made by paring
off the edge of a stone or piece of timber.
Also, a hollow channel or gutter, such as the
fluting of a column. See Willis, p. 8. In this
latter sense Spenser speaks of "winter with
chamfred brows," i. e. furrowed or channelled.
So also Florio, "*Accanellare*, to *chamfure*, to
enchanell, to make gutter-wise;" and Brit.
Bibl. ii. 117, "my *chamfred* lips." Minsheu
has, "to *chamfer*, or to make channels, gut-
ters, crevices, or hollow strakes, in pillars or
such like." Cotgrave spells it *chamfret* in the
first sense, in v. *Braser*, *Embrasure*. "*Stria*,
a rebbat or small furrow made in stone or
tymber, *chamferyng*: *stria* seemeth to bee the
boltell or thinge that riseth up betwene the
two chanel, and *stria* the chanell itselfe, or
chamferynge," Elyot.

CHAMFRON. Armour for a horse's nose and
cheeks. See Excerpt. Hist. p. 209.

CHAMLET. Camelot. See Unton Invent. p.
33; Test. Vetust. p. 434; Gascoigne's Delicate
Diet, p. 12; Withals, ed. 1608, p. 139.

CHAMMER. A kind of gown, worn by persons
of rank, and generally richly ornamented. It
appears to have been in fashion in Henry
VIII.'s time. See Strutt, ii. 248; Planché,
p. 238.

CHAMP. (1) Hard; firm. *Sussex.*

(2) To bite, or chew. *Suffolk.* See the Down-
fall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, p. 78; Sir
John Oldcastle, p. 20; Lilly's Mydas.

(3) A scuffle. *Exmoor.*

(4) To tread heavily. *Warw.*

CHAMPAINE. Plain; flat; open. See Ray's
Dict. Tril. p. 4; Lambarde's Perambulation,
ed. 1596, p. 10. Also a substantive, a plain,
flat or open country.

Fra thethine thay went fourty dayes, and come
intille a *champayne* cuntree that was alle barayne,
and na hys place, ne na hilles mighte be sene on na
syde.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 31

(2) To chastise, or correct. (*A.-N.*) See Const. Freemason. p. 27; Octovian, 219, Sir Tristrem, p. 268; MS. Douce 52; Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. pp. 36, 51.

(3) Trained, broken in, a term applied to dogs and hounds.

CHASTEDE. Chastity. (*A.-N.*)

CHASTELAIN. The lord of a castle. (*A.-N.*) *Chantlayne*, Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1986; *chattelaine*, Cotgrave, in *v. Dignité*.

CHASTEY. The chesnut. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.

CHASTIE. To chastise. (*A.-N.*) Chasty, Wright's Seven Sages, p. 57.

CHASTILET. A little castle. (*A.-N.*) A pasty made in that shape was also so called. See the *Forme of Cury*, p. 85.

CHASTISE. To accuse. Also, to question closely, particularly as to some mischief done. *West.*

CHASTY. To chasten. (*A.-N.*)

CHASYNG-SPERE. A hunting-spear.

With a *chasyng spere* he choppes doune many.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

CHAT. (1) A small twig, or fragment of anything. *West.*

(2) A tell-tale. *Devon.*

(3) A cat, or kitten. *West.*

The firy *chat* he slouy withoute more,

And of Archadie the cruel tushy bore.

MS. Digby 230.

(4) A child. *Devon.*

CHATE. (1) A feast; a treat. *Essex.*

(2) A kind of waistcoat.

CHATES. The gallows. *Harman.*

CHATEUS. Chattels. (*A.-N.*) Also *chateus*. See Rob. Glouc pp. 18, 113.

CHAT-POTATOES. Small potatoes. *Lanc.*

CHATRE. To chatter. (*A.-N.*)

CHATS. Catkins of trees. *West.* "Chattes of haselle," Maundevile, p. 168.

CHATSOME. Talkative. *Kent.*

CHATTER. To tear; to make ragged; to bruise. *North.*

CHATTER-BASKET. A prattling child. Chatter-box, an incessant talker.

CHATTERNOUL. A lubber. *North.*

CHATTER-PIE. A magpie. *Var. dial.*

CHATTER-WATER. Tea. *Var. dial.*

CHATTERY. Stony, or pebbly. *Craven.*

CHATTOCKS. Refuse wood left in making faggots. *Glouc.*

CHAUCER'S-JESTS. Incontinence in act or language, probably from the licentious turn of some of that poet's tales. *Nares.*

CHAUDRON. Part of the entrails of an animal. Chaldrons, Middleton, in 55. Chaundron, Ordinances and Reg. p. 96. Chawtherne, Topsell's Beasts, p. 90.

CHAFE. To warm, to heat. (*A.-N.*) Also, to heat exceedingly, especially applied to the first stages of corruption.

Jhesu, thi lufe me *chafe* within,

So that nouthynge dot the I seke.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 211.

CHAUPRAIN. The head-piece of a barbed horse. *Palagrene.*

CHAULE. A jaw. *West.* "To *chaule*," to jaw or scold, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 240.

I shook hem at the berdes so,

That her *chaules* I waste in two.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 47.

CHAUM. A chasm or cleft. *Warre.*

CHAUMPE-BATAILE. Battle in the open field. Kyng Alsaunder, 5553.

CHAUNCELRIE. Chancery. (*A.-N.*)

CHAUNCELY. Accidentally. (*A.-N.*)

CHAUNCEMELE. A shoe. Translated in *Pr. Parv.* p. 71, by *subtelaris*, a word formed from *talus*.

CHAUNCEPE. A shoeing horn. *Pr. Parv.*

CHAUNDLER. A candlestick. A Sheffield word, given in Ray, ed. 1674, p. 10.

CHAUNE. To gape, or open. (*Fr.*)

CHAUNTEMENT. Enchantment. See Lybeaus Disconus, 1901; Rob. Glouc. p. 28.

CHAUNTRE. A singer. (*A.-N.*)

Disposed be kynde to bee a *chauntre*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. 1. 6, f. 142.

CHAVE. (1) I have. *West.* See Peete's Works, i. 8; Brit. Bibl. i. 108.

(2) Chaff.

Azeyn the flum to fynde the *chave*,

Corn there shul we fynde to have.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 30.

CHAVEL. A jaw. *Sir Tristrem*. Chavyl, Ywaine and Gawin, 1991; chavyl-bon, Cov. Myst. p. 37. To chew. *Yorksh.*

CHAVEPYS. See *Chawdpys*.

CHAVISH. (1) A chattering, prattling, or murmuring noise. *South.*

(2) Peevish; fretful. *Kent.*

CHAW. To be sulky. *South.*

CHAW-BONE. The jaw-bone. *Palagrene.*

CHAWCLERS. Shoes. (*A.-N.*)

CHAWDEWYN. A dish in ancient cookery, a receipt for which is given in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 63.

CHAWDPYS. The strangury. (*A.-N.*) A receipt for it is given in MS. Linc. Med. f. 298.

CHAVE. To chew. *Palagrene.*

CHAWELLED. Chewed. *Linc.*

CHAWFON. A chafing-dish. (*A.-N.*)

CHAWMERE. A chamber. (*A.-N.*)

CHAYERE. A chair. (*A.-N.*)

CHAYME. A chain. *Percy.*

CHAYS. Chase. *Percy*, p. 2.

CHE. Sho. In the West country dialect, *L.* See Greene's Works, i. 96.

CHEADLE-DOCK. The *Senecio Jacobaea*.

CHEANCE. Turn; fall; chance.

CHEAP. Cheapside. The old distinctions of East and West Cheap were not confined to what is now called *Cheapside*.

CHEAPEN. To ask the price of any thing. *Salop.* This explanation is from More's MS. additions to Ray. "I see you come to *cheap*, and not to buy," Heywood's Edward IV. p. 66. "Cheap, to cheapen," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. "I cheape, I demaunde the price of a thyng that I wolde bye," *Palagrene*.

CHEAPS. Number. *Weber*.

CHEAR. Look; countenance. *Peele*.

CHEASIL. Bran. *Topseell*.

CHEAT. The second sort of wheaten bread, ranking next to manchet. There were two kinds of cheat bread, the best or fine cheat, mentioned in Ord. and Reg. p. 301, and the coarse cheat, ravelled bread, ib. 307. The second sort was, as Harrison expressly tells us, "used in the halles of the nobilitie and gentrie onche," a fact which will readily explain a passage in Middleton, m. 505, where Mr. Dyce has an unnecessary conjecture. "The second is the cheat or wheaten bread, so named because the colour therof resemblith the graie or yedowish wheat, being cleane and well dressed, and out of this is the coarsest of the bran taken," Harrison, p. 168. See Arch. i. 8; Florio, in v. *Hoffetto*; Rutland Papers, p. 98; Boke of Curtasye, p. 21.

CHEATER. An escheator. *Shak*.

CHEATERS. False dice. *Dekker*.

CHEATRY. Fraud; villainy. *North*.

CHECK. (1) To taunt; to reproach. *East*. See Percy's Reliques, p. 78.

(2) In hawking, "is when she forsakes her proper game, and flies at crows, pyes, or the like, that crosseth her in her flight." Gent. Rec. ii. 62. The base game itself was also called *check*.

(3) Florio has, "*Boccheggidre*, to play or *checke* with the mouth as some ill horses doe."

(4) When a hound stops of its own accord, having lost scent, he is said to check.

(5) Equal; on the same footing.

CHECKED. Chapped. *Suffolk*.

CHECKERE. A chess-board. (*A.-N.*)

CHECKERED. A checkered sermon, one filled with Greek and Latin quotations.

CHECKLING. Cackling; scolding. *West*.

CHECKROLL. A roll or book containing the names of the servants in a palace or large mansion. "To put out of checkroll," to dismiss a servant. The checkroll is well noticed in the Ord. and Reg. p. 230.

CHECKSTONE. A game played by children with round small pebbles. It is mentioned in the early play of Apollo Shroving, 12mo. Lond. 1627, p. 49.

CHEE. A hen-roost. *Kent*.

CHEEF. "In cheef," in capite.

CHEEK. To accuse. *Linc*.

CHEEK-BALLS. The round parts of the cheeks. *North*.

CHEEKS. Door posts. See the Craven Glossary, i. 67, Nomenclator, p. 212.

CHEEKS-AND-EARS. A fantastic name for a kind of head-dress, of temporary fashion. *Nares*.

CHEEK-TOOTH. A grinder. *North*.

CHEEN. Sprouted. *Devon*.

CHEEP. To chirp. *North*.

CHEER. To feast, or welcome one's friends. *North*.

CHEERER. A glass of spirit and warm water. *North*.

CHEERING. A merry-making. See *Lamharde's Perambulation*, ed. 1596, p. 354; *Withals*, ed. 1608, p. 84.

CHEERLY. Pleasant, well-looking.

CHEERTEE. Regard. *Hoccleere*.

CHEESE. A bag of pummace from the cider-wring. *Var. dial*.

CHEESE-BRIGS. Two long pieces of wood, crossed towards the middle by two shorter ones, for the purpose of being placed over a large pan containing cream, to support the skimming bowl after it has been used, so that it may drip into the liquid below. *Linc*. Also called a cheese-ladder.

CHEESECAKE-GRASS. Trefoil. *North*.

CHEESE-PATT. A machine in which the whey is passed from the curd in making cheese. *Cheese-late*, a loft or floor to dry cheese on. *Cheese-rack*, a rack to dry cheese on.

CHEESELOPE. Rennet. *North*.

CHEESE-RUNNING. Lady's-bedstraw. *South*.

CHEESBS. The seeds of the common mallow. *Var. dial*.

CHEESTE. Strife; debate. (*A.-S.*)

CHEEVING-BOLT. A lynch-pin. *Florio*.

CHEFE (1) To obtain; to arrive; to succeed in any business. "Wele had me chefedede," MS. *Morte Arthure*.

(2) A sheaf of arrows.

CHEFFERY. A small rent due to the lord of a district. See *Holinshed*, Conq. Ireland, p. 11.

CHEFTANCE. Chieftmen; chieftains. (*A.-N.*)

CHEPTS. Chops of meat. *North*.

CHEG. To gnaw. *Northumb*.

CHEGE. A frolic. *Kent*.

CHEGGLE. To chew or gnaw. *North*.

CHEITIF. A catiff. *Langtoft*, p. 177.

CHEK. Fortune; ill fortune. From the French *echec*?

CHEKE. (1) Choked. *Ritson*.

(2) Checked, as in the game of chess; and hence used metaphorically.

(3) A person, or fellow. *Linc*.

CHEKELATOLN. A kind of rich cloth. (*A.-N.*) See Chaucer, Cant. T. 13664. Also spelt *ciclatoun*, which is more correct. "*Ciclatoun* ant purpel pal," Warton, i. 12.

CHEKENYD. Choked, strangled. *Pr. Parv*.

CHEKERE. The exchequer. *Langtoft*, p. 312. The game of chess, Rob. Glouc. p. 192.

CHEKKEFULL. Quite full. *Check-full* is still in use in various counties.

Charottis chekkefull charegyde with golde.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 69.

CHEKLEW. Strangling. MS. Digby 185 reads *chokelew*, and MS. Laud. 735 *chekelew*.

Unto stelthe beware hem of hempen laue,

For stelthe is med d with a *chakew* bans,

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 262.

CHEKONYS. Chickens.

CHEKYNE. To choke. *Pr. Parv*.

CHEL. A churl. *Pr. Parv*.

CHELAUNDRE. A goldfinch. (*A.-N.*) See Rom. of the Rose, 81, 663; *Cocayne*, 95.

CHELD. Chilled; cold. (*A.-S.*)

CHELDEZ. Shields of a boar.

CHELE. Chill; cold. (*A.-S.*) See Rob. Glouc. p. 7; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 256.

And make unto myselfe a whippe,
With whiche, in many a *chels* and hete,
My woful herte is so to bete.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 85.

For hungur, colde, thurste, and *cheele*,
In many a drede chaungeth hys thoghte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 27.

CHELL. I shall. *West.*

CHELP. To chirp. *Northampt.*

CHELTRED. Clotted; coagulated. *North.*

CHELYNGE. The cod-fish. *Pr. Parv.*

CHEM. A team of horses. *West.*

CHEMENEY. A chimney.

CHEMISE. A wall that lines a work of sandy or loose earth. *Bourne.*

CHENCHIP. Ruin. Audelay, p. 27.

CHENE. The chin. (*A.-S.*)

CHENILE. The henbane. (*A.-N.*)

CHIENYS. Chains.

Than Alexander garte bryngo many grete trees
for to make a brygge of over that water appone
schippes, and garte tye thame samene with *chenys*
of irene and irene nayles.

Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 15.

CHEORLIS. Churls; rustics. (*A.-S.*)

CHEP. (1) The part of a plough on which the share is placed.

(2) Chance; fortune; success. *Pr. Parv.*

CHEPE. (1) To cheapen; to buy. (*A.-S.*) *Chepede*, marketed, sold. *Cheper*, a seller, Collier's Old Ballads, p. 5.

(2) Cheapness. (*A.-S.*) A bargain, Towneley Myst. p. 102.

(3) A sheep.

Take a *chepes* hert, and bryne it to powdre, and
stampe it, and temper it up with oyle, and schave
the hede, and anoynte it therwith.

MS. Med. Linc. f. 281.

CHEPING. Market; sale. (*A.-S.*) Also, a market place. *Citra forum*, on that parte of the *chepynge*, MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 103. *Chepyns*, Const. Mason. p. 40.

CHEPOND. Selling. (*A.-S.*)

There he mony chapmen fond,
Dyverse marchaundise *chepond*.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 91.

CHEPSTER. A starling. *North.*

CHEQUER-TREE. The service tree. *Sussex.*
The fruit is called *chequers*.

CHERCHE. A church. (*A.-S.*)

CHERCHER. "Xij. *cherchers* off the myddylle sworte" are mentioned in an early inventory in MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 58.

CHERCOCK. The mistletoe thrush. *Yorksh.*

CHERE. (1) Countenance; spirits; behaviour; entertainment. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A chair.

(3) High. So explained by Hearne in gloss. to Rob. Glouc. p. 166.

CHEREL. A churl; carl; serf; peasant. (*A.-S.*)

"With the *cherel* sone gan he mete," Ywayne and Gawin, 612. More generally spelt *cherl*. *Cherld*, Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 37.

CHERETE. Dearness; affection. (*A.-N.*)

CHERICE. To cherish. (*A.-N.*)

CHERISANCE. Comfort. (*A.-N.*)

CHERKE. To creak. *Pr. Parv.*

CHERLICH. Richly; sumptuously. (*A.-N.*)

CHERLISH. Illiberal. (*A.-S.*)

CHERLYS-TRYACLE. Garlic. Arch. xxx. 405.

CHEROF. Shrove; confessed.

CHERRILET. A little cherry. See Du Bartas, quoted in Brit. Bibl. iv. 223, and p. 286.

CHERRY. (1) Ruddy. *Devon.*

(2) To cherish. *Park.*

CHERRY-COBS. Cherry-stones. *West.*

CHERRY-CURD-MILK. Beastlings, q. v. *Oxon.*

CHERRY-FAIR. Cherry fairs are still held in Worcestershire and some other parts of the country on Sunday evenings, in the cherry orchards; and being almost always a resort for lovers, and the gay portion of the lower classes, may appropriately retain their significant type of the uncertainty and vanity of the things of this world. See Audelay's Poems, p. 22; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 231; Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. p. 90; Skelton, i. 2; Gower, ed. 1532, f. 133.

Thys worlde hyt ys fulle sekylle and frelo,

Alle day be day hyt wylle enpayre;

And so sone thys worldys wecle,

Hyt faryth but as a *chery feyre*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

They prechen us in audience

That no man schalle his soule empayre,

For alle is but a *cherye-feyre*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 33.

This life, my son, is but a *chery fare*,

Worldly ricches have ay in memory.

MS. Bodl. 221.

Therefore be the werldes wele,

It farys as a *chery feyre*. *MS. Ashmole 61, f. 6.*

CHERRY-PIT. A childish game, consisting of pitching cherry-stones into a small hole. It was also played with nuts in the same manner.

CHERSED. Cherished.

My dysciple whych y have *cheresed*

Me to betraye hym have they hyred.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 86.

CHERSID. Christened. (*A.-N.*)

Off alle werkys in this worlde that ever were wrought,

Holy chirche is chefe, there children been *chersid*;

For be baptim these barnes to blisse been i-brought,

Thorough the grace of God, and fayre refreshed.

Lelandi Itin. ix. 200.

CHERTE. Love. (*A.-N.*) See the example quoted under *Aperte*.

CHERVEN. To writhe, or turn about. *Prompt. Parv.*

CHESBOKE. A poppy.

The chyne, the cholet, and the *chesbake chene*.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 1.

CHESE. (1) To choose. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Saw. "Even til the hegh bord he *chese*," Syr Gowghter, 312.

CHESEBOLLE. A poppy.

Never the lesse that oure wirchippe and oure grete noblaye be sumwhate knawene to the, we sende the a male fulle of *chesebolle* sede in takennyng therof. Luke if thou may nombir and telle alle

thir chesebolls sedez, and if thou do thatt, thane
may the folke of oure oste be nowmerd.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 9.

CHESFORD. A cheese vat. *North.* See
Cotgrave in v. *Cagerotte, Esclisse.*

CHESIBLE. A cope shorter than the principal
cope, not close, but open on either side, so
that the priest who wore it had the free use
of his hands. On the fore and hinder part of
it was embroidered a large cross. It was
worn at high mass by the priest and deacon.
See the Test. Vetust. p. 50; Piers Ploughman,
p. 117; St. Winifred, 78.

CHESLE-MONEY. Roman brass coins found
in some places in Gloucestershire, and so
called by the country people.

CHESLIP. A woodlouse. *Var. dial.*

CHESOUN. Reason; motive. (*A.-N.*) See
Langtoft, pp. 129, 172; Sir Eglamour, 1261.
The kynge had no *chesouns*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.

Why he hem dyd and for what *chesun*,
Of alle behoveth hym to zelde a resoun.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 38.

CHES. (1) To crack. *Linc.*

(2) To pile up. *Craven.* "Thre ches chambre,"
three chambers one over the other, Towneley
Myst. p. 27.

CHESIL. Gravel, or pebbles. (*A.-S.*) "*Chesill*,
a bank of sand," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
Cheselys, pebbles on the sea shore, or grains
of sand, Cov. Myst. p. 56. A kind of sandy
and clayey earth is called *chessom*.

CHESNER. A chess-player. *Middleton.*

CHEST. (1) A coffin. (*Lat.*) *Chestid*, placed in
a coffin, Arch. v. 234. Cf. Lydgate, MS.
Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8.

To pray for hym that lyeth nowe in his *chest*
To God aboven, to yeve his sowle gcod reste.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 48.

(2) Chaste. *Weber.*

(3) Chased; pursued. (*A.-N.*)

CHESTE. Strife; debate. (*A.-S.*) See Lang-
toft, p. 19; Arthour and Merlin, p. 113;
Gower, ed. 1554, f. 49; Kyng Alisaunder, 29.

To fyfte or to make *cheste*,

It thougte them thanne not honeste.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 32.

And so wolde I my wordis plye,

That myn ten wraththe an *cheste* avale.

MS. Ibid. f. 87.

CHESTEINE. The chesnut. (*A.-N.*) *Chestayn*
tree, Syr Gowghter, 71; *chestayne*, Palsgrave,
f. 24; *chesteynes*, Maundevile, p. 307; Ly-
beaus Disconus, 1191; *chesten*, Cooper, in v.
Aesculus; Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

CHESTER. A person who embalms, or places
corpses in coffins. *Huloet.*

CHESTS. Chess. "The playe at *chests*,"
Nomenclator, p. 293.

CHEST-TRAP. A kind of trap used for taking
pole-cats, &c.

CHET. A kitten. *South.*

CHETE. (1) To cut. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To escheat. *Pr. Parv.*

CHETYLE. A kettle. *Prompt. Parv.*

CHEURE. To work or char. *Wills.*

CHEVACHIE. An expedition. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVALRIE. Knighthood. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVALROUS. Valiant. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVE. To compass a thing, succeed, or bring
to an end; to thrive; to obtain, adopt. (*A.-N.*)
Still used in the North of England.

Howsomever that it *cheve*,

The knyght takis his leve.

Sir Degrevant, Lincoln MS.

Scripture saith heritage holdyn wrongfully

Schal never *cheve*, ne with the thred heyr remayne.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 98.

CHEVELURE. A peruke. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVEN. A blockhead. *North.*

CHEVENTEYN. A chieftain. (*A.-N.*) See
Rob. Glouc. p. 24; Maundevile, p. 3; Ritson's
Anc. Songs, p. 19. *Cheventene*, Sir Degre-
vant, 243.

CHEVERE. To shake or shiver. See Hawkins'
Engl. Dram. i. 19; Digby Myst. p. 21.
"Thair shaftes *cheverd*," broke to pieces,
Ywayne and Gawin, 637. "I hafe *cheveride*
for chele," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 89.

CHEVERIL. Kid leather. (*Fr.*) Hence a
very flexible conscience was constantly called
a *cheveril* conscience. "*Proverbiale est*, he
hath a conscience like a *cheverel*'s skin, i. e.
it will stretch," Upton's MS. add. to Junius.
"A large *cheveril* conscience," Optick Glasse
of Humors, 1639, p. 41.

CHEVERON. A kind of lace, the method of
making which is described in MS. Harl. 2320.

CHEVESAIL. A necklace. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVICE. To bear up. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVING. Success; completion. (*A.-N.*)
"Evyll *chevyng*," Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 2.

CHEVISANCE. Treaty; agreement. (*A.-N.*)
See Lydgate's Minor Poems, pp. 34, 77, 255;
Chaucer, Cant. T. 13259, 13277, 13321; Piers
Ploughman, pp. 92, 426; Collier's Hist. Dram.
Poet. ii. 291; Rutland Papers, p. 118;
Thynne's Debate, p. 24. It appears some-
times to mean *gain* or *booty*, and is translated
by *providencia* in Pr. Parv.

CHEVISH. To bargain; to provide. (*A.-N.*)

CHEVORELL. The herb chervil.

CHEWEN. To eschew. (*A.-N.*)

CHEWER. A narrow passage. *West.*

CHEWERS. Chares or tasks. *Devon.*

CHEWERYES. Cherries. See a receipt in the
Forme of Cury, p. 33.

CHEWET. A small pie. See Forme of Cury,
p. 83; Ord. and Reg. pp. 317, 442; Middle-
ton, iii. 273; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 65.

CHEWREE-RING. To assist servants. *Wills.*

CHEYLE. Cold; chill. (*A.-S.*)

For many a way y have y-goo,

In hungur, thurste, *cheyle*, and woo.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 40.

CHEYNES. Chains. *Maundevile.*

CHEZ. To choose. *North.*

CHIBBALS. Onions. (*A.-N.*)

CHIBDER. Children. *Derbysh.*

CHIBE. A kind of onion. *North.*

CHICE. A small portion. *Essex.*

CHICHE. Niggardly; sparing. (*A.-N.*) See

Rom. of the Rose, 5588. So *chichevache*, a lean spare cow. *Chiche-faced*, lean baby-faced, Craven Gloss.

CHICHELINGS Vetches. *North*.

CHICK. To germinate. Also, to crack; a crack, or flaw. *East*.

CHICKABIDDY. A young chicken. *Var. dial.*

CHICKELL. The wheat-ear. *Devon*.

CHICKENCHOW. A swing. *North*.

CHICKEN-PEEPER. A chicken just peeping from the shell. See Lilly's *Endimion*, ed. 1632, sig. F. i.

CHICKEN'S-MEAT. According to Forby, the chick-weed, but *chickne mete* occurs in an early list of plants in MS. Harl. 978, translated by *intiba*, the endive. Dross corn is also called chicken's-meat.

CHIDDEN. Wrangled; quarrelled. (*A.-S.*)

CHIDDLENS Chitterlings. *Wills*.

CHIDE. To make an incessant noise. "I chyde, I multiplye langage with a person, *je tence*," Palsgrave. It is constantly used without any reference to quarrelling. Palsgrave has, "*chidyng*, altercation, noise," the word occurring in the latter sense in Shakespeare.

CHIDERESSE A female scold. (*A.-S.*)

CHIDESTER. See *Chideresse*.

CHID-LAMB. A female lamb. *South*.

CHIEL A young fellow. *North*.

CHIERTEE. Tenderness; affection. (*A.-N.*) *Chyerre*, *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 408.

CHIEVE. (1) See *Chere*.

(2) "*Aper*, *stamen*, the *chiere* or litle threds of flowers, as in gilloses, lilhes," *Nomenclator*, p. 112.

CHIFE. A fragment. *Suffolk*.

CHIG. To chew. Also a substantive, a quid of tobacco. Hence metaphorically, to ruminate upon. *North*. Sometimes pronounced *chiggle*.

CHIKE. A chicken. (*A.-S.*) Hence applied to a child, *Sevyn Sages*, 2159, *in m. k. k. k.*

CHIL. A child. *Ritson*.

CHILBLADDER. A chilblain. *South*.

CHILD. (1) A youth trained to arms; a knight. This is not an unusual meaning of the word in old romances.

(2) A girl. *Devon*. "A boy or a child, I wonder," *Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

CHILDAGE Childhood. *East*.

CHILDE. To be delivered of a child. Corresponding to the French *enfant*. See *Chester Plays*, i. 112; *Maundevile's Travels*, p. 133; *Gesta Rom.* 166. *Harrison, Deser. of England*, p. 233, speaking of saffron, says, "in this period of time also the heads are said to *child*, that is, to yeeld out of some parts of them diverse other headlets." This passage confirms an observation by White in *Malone's Shakespeare*, v. 220.

And howe a mayde in hir vlyrginite
Might also *childe*, and a modir be.

MS. *Ashmole* 39, f. 58.

The more dougtir *childe* a sone, and clepide his name Moab. He is the fadir of men of Moab unto this present dai; and the lesse dougtir *childe* a sone, and clepide his name Amon, that is, the sone of my people.

Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. 277.

CHILDERMAS. Innocents' day. (*A.-S.*)

CHILD-GERED. Of childish manners. (*A.-S.*)

CHILDING. Bringing forth a child. Childing-woman, a breeding woman. Hence *childing*, productive, in Shakespeare.

In hire *chidyng* to fele no penaunce,

Sith she was bothe mayde, modir and wyf.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 9.

Whiche the goddess of *chidyng* is,

And clepid was by name Isis.

Gower, MS. Bodl. f. 43.

CHILDLY Childish. *Hoccleve*.

CHILDNESS. Childishness. *Shak.*

CHILDERE. Children. (*A.-S.*) Very common in the provincial dialects. *Childred*, family, *Plumpton Corr.* p. 143.

So itt happenyd, as fortune wold, that oon of the *childe* of the sowdeyn come as the wynde drove hym.

MS. *Digby* 185.

Of alle women that ever were borne

That bere *chylde*, abyde and see.

MS. *Cantab.* ff. ii. 38, f. 47.

CHILDWIT. A fine paid to the Saxon lord when his bondwoman was unlawfully got with child; and now within the manor of Writtle, co. Essex, every reputed father of a base child pays to the lord for a fine 3s. 4d. which custom is there still called *childwit*. *Hennett, MS. Lanad.* 1033.

CHILE. A blade of grass. *Leic.*

CHILL. (1) To take the chill off liquor by warming it. *Var. dial.*

(2) A cold. *Dorset.*

(3) I will. *Somerset.*

CHILLERY Chilly. *Kent*. In *Romeus and Juliet*, p. 71, we have *chillish*, which is still in use in the provinces.

CHILVER. An ewe-sheep. *West.* Properly one year old, and also applied to ewe mutton.

CHIMBE (1) The prominent part of the staves beyond the head of a barrel. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To chime, as bells. (*A.-S.*)

CHIMBLE. To gnaw. *Bucks.* Fragments so made are called *chimbings*.

CHIMBLER. A chimney. *North*. More usually perhaps *chimbley*, and in some dialects *chimdy*.

CHIMENEY. A fire-place. (*A.-N.*)

Than was ther on a *chymenay*

A gret fyr that brente rede.

MS. *Ashmole* 33, f. 29.

CHIMER. To shiver. (*A.-S.*)

CHIMICKE. A chemist. *Florio*.

CHIMING. A certain kind of light perceived when we wake in the night or rise suddenly.

CHIMINGNESS. Melodiousness. *Fairfax*.

CHIMLEY. A chimney or fire-place. This form, which is very common in the provinces, occurs in an old inventory printed in *Croft's Excerpta Antiqua*, p. 25.

CHIMP A young shoot. *Dorset.*

CHIMPINGS. Grits. *North*.

CHIMY. A smock, a shift. *South*.

CHIN-BAND A kind of lace, generally twisted, which fastened the hat or cap under the chin.

CHINBOWDASH. The tie of the cravat. *Dorset.*

CHINCHE. A miser. (*A.-N.*) "God es no

chynche of his grace," MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 241. *Chyncherde*, Skelton.

Every avowter or unclene man that is a gloton or *chynche* schal never have crytoge in the rewme of Crist.

Wimbelton's Sermon, 1398, MS. Hatton 67, p. 39.

CHINCHEL. A small hammer. *Craven.*

CHINCHERIE. Niggardness. (*A.-N.*)

And amonge other thingis that yowre wilne,

Be infecte with no wrecchid *chincherie*

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 278.

CHINCHONE. The herb groundsel.

CHINCHY. Niggardly. (*A.-N.*)

CHIN-CLOUT. A sort of muffler.

CHIN-COLGH. The whooping-cough. *Var. dial.*

CHINE (1) Same as *Chimbe* (1). See Ordinances and Regulations, p. 295. *Chine-hoop*, the extreme hoop which keeps the ends of the staves together, and is commonly of iron. According to Kennett, the *chine-hoops* are the middle hoops.

(2) A kind of salmon. "Troutes, or *chyne* salmon," Ord. and Reg. p. 181.

(3) A chunk or cleft. In the Isle of Wight, a small ravine is so called. See Harrison's Deser. of Britaine, p. 31. "I *chyne* as the yerthe dothe whan it openeth in the sommer season for great drought," Palsgrave.

CHINED. Broken in the back. *Chined* his back, i. e. broke his back.

CHINESES. The Chinese people.

CHING. A king. *Rob. Glouc.*

CHINGLE. Gravel, shingle. *East* Hence *chingly*, abounding in gravel or grit.

CHINK. (1) A chaffinch. *West.*

(2) Money. *Var. dial.* The term occurs in Stanhurst's Description of Ireland, p. 22. "Dad or father, some money or *chinke*, as children use to say," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 355. "Have *chinks* in thy purse," Tusser, p. 191.

(3) A sprain on the back. *East.*

(4) To cut into small pieces. *East.* To loosen or separate earth for the purpose of planting. "*Chynken* or gape, as the ground dooth with dryeth," Huloet, 1552.

CHINNY-MUMPS. A rude kind of music caused by beating the chin with the knuckles, and by the rattling of the teeth causing sounds in time. *Yorksh.*

CHIP. (1) To break, or crack. An egg is said to *chip* when the young bird cracks the shell. *North.*

(2) To trip. *North.*

(3) The cry of the bat.

(4) To cut bread into slices.

CHIPPE. A ship. "Within *chippe-burdez*," on board vessels, MS. Morte Arthure, f. 71. "Sevene skore *chippes*," ib. f. 90.

The lady intille thair *chippe* thay hente.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 101.

CHIPPER. To chirp. *East.*

CHIPPINGS. Fragments of bread. *North.* See Ord. and Reg. p. 32.* Chipping-knife, a knife to cut bread with, ib. p. 294. *Chipper*, a person who cuts bread, ib. p. 233.

CHIP-UP. To recover. *East*

CHIQUNIE. A sequin, an Italian coin.

CHIRCHE. A church. (*A.-S.*)

CHIRCHON. Churches. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 132.

CHIRE. (1) To feast, or make cheer. *Hall.*

(2) A blade of grass or any plant. "Chyer of grasse," Drayton's Harmonie, 1591.

CHIRISTANE. A cherry-stone. "Christane kernels," Rebg. Antiq. i. 52. *Chirston*, Gy of Warwike, p. 367.

CHIRK. To chirp. (*A.-S.*) "Chyrkyd faste," Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 144. Applied to the noises of various animals.

CHIRM. The melancholy under-tone of a bird previous to a storm. *North.* "Chyrme or chur, as byrdes do," Huloet, 1552.

CHIRRE. To chirp. *Herrick.*

CHIS. Chose. *Weber.*

CHISAN. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the Ord. and Reg. p. 448. *Chymme*, Forme of Cury, p. 51.

CHISEL. Bran, coarse flour. *Line.*

CHISMATE. Quarrelling.

Of rebellyones, insurrectiones, and false *ch-smate*.

They were ever war of on eche parte.

MS. Lanet. 208, f. 19.

CHISSOM. To germinate. *West.*

CHISTE. A chest. (*Lat.*)

CHIT. (1) To germinate. The first sprouts of anything are called *chits*.

(2) A forward child. *Var. dial.*

(3) "Chyts in the face lyke unto wartes, which is a kynde of pulse, *lenticula*," Huloet, 1552.

CHITE. To scold. (*A.-N.*)

CHITRE. To chirp. "Chitering of briddis," Apol. Loll. p. 92.

But sche withalle no worde may sounce,

But *chitre* as a bird jargowne.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 161.

CHITT. A kind of bird, mentioned in Archaeologia, xiii. 350.

CHITTER. (1) To shiver, or tremble. *North.* "Chytteryng, quiverryng, or shakyng for cold, *quercerus*," Huloet, 1552.

(2) To chirp. *Palsgrave.*

CHITTERLINGS. The small entrails. The frill of a shirt when ironed flat, is sometimes called a *chitterlin* shirt, being somewhat of the same appearance. See the New Bath Guide, ed. 1830, p. 83. *Stubb* seems to use the term for some kind of ornamental fringe. A small child is called a *chitterling* in Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 264. Part of the giblets or entrails of a goose are called *chitters* in the North of England.

CHITTING. Seed laid to *chit*, when it first shoots its small roots in the earth. *More's MS.* add. to Ray.

CHITTYFACED. Baby-faced. *Var. dial.* *Chitty-face* is used by our old writers as a term of contempt, not necessarily conveying the idea of leanness. See the Downfall of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, p. 80; Cotgrave, in v. *Chiche-face*.

CHIVAL. A horse. (*Fr.*)

Upon the captive *chivale* came

Into my tents againe.

Turbervile's Ord., 1567, l. 148.

- CHIVAUCHE.** An expedition. (*A.-N.*)
- CHIVER.** To shiver. (*A.-S.*)
- CHIVES.** Chits of grass. *Leic.* "Chyve of safron or suche lyke," Palsgrave.
- CHIVY.** To chase; to pursue. Also a substantive. Possibly the same with *chiven*, Robin Hood, ii. 68.
- CHIZEN.** To munch. *Linc.*
- CHIZZLY.** Hard; harsh and dry. *East.*
- CHOAK-DAMP.** Foul air in a colliery. *North.*
- CHOAKING-PIE.** A trick played on a heavy sleeper by lighting a piece of cotton and holding it to his nose.
- CHOAK-PEAR.** A cant term for a small piece of copper money.
- CHOANE.** A small fracture, or cleft.
- CHOATY.** Fat; chubby. *Kent.*
- CHOBINS.** Grains of unripened wheat left in the chaff, called in Suffolk *chobs*.
- CHOCK.** (1) To choke. *Sussex.*
(2) A part of a neck of veal.
(3) A piece of wood. *North.*
- CHOCKLING.** Hectoring; scolding. *Exmoor.*
- CHOCKLY.** Choky; dry. *Sussex.*
- CHODE.** Chided. *Miege.*
- CHOFF.** Stern; morose. *Kent.*
- CHOFFE.** A churl. *Pr. Parv.*
- CHOGS.** The cuttings of hop plants when dressed in the spring. *South.*
- CHOILE.** To overreach. *Yorksh.*
- CHOKELING.** Chuckling. *Chaucer.*
- CHOKES.** The throat. *Northumb.*
- CHOKKE.** To push, or pass through. (*A.-N.*)
- CHOL.** The jole; head; jaws. (*A.-S.*) It is explained in a MS. Somersetshire glossary penes me, "that part extending from beneath the chin and throat from ear to ear," which seems to be the meaning of *cholle* in Weber's Met. Rom. iii. 315; Beves of Hamtoun, pp. 96, 104. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 59; Ywaine and Gawin, 1994.
- CHOLEDE.** Suffered. Probably an error for *tholedge* in Rob. Glouc. p. 647.
- CHOLER.** Soot. *North.*
- CHOLICKY.** Choleric. *East.*
- CHOLLER.** A double chin. *North.*
- CHOLT-HEADED.** Thick-headed. "Cholt-headed fellow, whose heade is as greate as a betle or mall, *tuditanus*," Huloet, 1552.
- CHOMP.** To chew; to crush. *North.*
- CHON.** To break. See Arthour and Merlin, p. 287, "tho that deth her hert *chon*."
- CHONCE.** To cheat. *Devon.*
- CHONGET.** Changed. (*A.-S.*) Chongy, to change. "He nel *chongy* for no newe," MS. Harl. in Wright's Songs and Carols.
- CHOO.** I will. *Somerset.*
- CHOONER.** Grumbling. *Lanc.*
- CHOR.** See *Char* (4).
- CHOORE.** Thirty bushels of flour or meal, according to the Liber Niger Domus Edw. IV. p. 16.
- CHOORY.** To work, or char. *Somerset.*
- CHOOSING-STICK.** A divining-rod. *Somerset.*
- CHOP.** (1) To flog. *Essex.*
(2) To exchange, or barter. *Var. dial.*
(3) To meet by chance. *North.*
(4) To put in. *North.* "Chopt up in prison," put in prison, True Tragedie of Richard III. p. 31.
- CHOPCHERRY.** A game in which a cherry is snatched for, alluded to in the Hesperides, Herrick's Works, i. 198.
- CHOPCHURCHES.** Secular priests who gained money by exchanging their benefices. See Kennett's Glossary, p. 44.
- CHOP-LOGGERHEAD.** An intense blockhead. *East.*
- CHOP-LOGICK.** A person who is very argumentative. Fraternite of Vacabondes, 1575.
- CHOPPER.** A cheek of bacon. *Hants.*
- CHOPPINE.** (1) A clog or clog patten, or light framework, covered with leather, and worn under the shoe. They were not worn in this country except on fancy occasions, but were common in Venice, Spain, and other places. "Chioppiens for short," Strode's Floating Island, sig. C.
(2) A quart measure. *North.*
- CHOPPING.** Fat; lusty. *North.*
- CHORE.** A narrow passage between two houses. A Wiltshire word given in MS. Lansd. 1033, f. 2. *Chare* is still used at Newcastle in the same sense.
- CHORK.** Saturated or soaked with water. *Northumb.*
- CHORLE.** A churl. *Ritson.*
- CHOSSES.** Excuses. Plumpton Corr. p. 198.
- CHOSLINGES.** Chosen people. (*A.-S.*)
Quen he to pin him-selfen did
For his *choslinges* on rod tre.
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 10.
- CHOUCHE.** A couch.
- CHOUGH.** A bird like a jackdaw, which frequents rocks by the sea-side. Sometimes a young crow was so called. "Choughe, a yong crowe, *corneille*," Palsgrave.
- CHOULE.** A jaw. *North.* This form is found in Audelay's Poems, p. 77. The crop of a bird is also so called. The strap of the bridle under the jaw is called the *choul-band*.
- CHOUNGE.** Exchange. *Weber.*
- CHOUNTING.** Quarrelling. *Exmoor.*
- CHOUNTISH.** Surly. *Devon.*
- CHOUPS.** Hips. The fruit of briars. *North.*
- CHOUSLE.** To munch. *Linc.*
- CHOUT.** A frolic, or merry-making. *East.*
- CHOVE.** To sweep. (*A.-N.*)
- CHOVY.** A kind of small beetle. *East.*
- CHOW.** (1) To grumble. *North.*
(2) To chew. *Var. dial.*
- CHOWDER.** A fish-seller. *Devon.*
- CHOWFINGED.** A stupid fellow. *Lanc.*
- CHOWRE.** To grumble or mutter. *Somerset.*
But when the crabbed nurse
Beginnes to chide and *chours*,
With heaue heart I take my course
To seawarde from the towre.
Turbeville's Ovid, 1567, f. 122.
- CHOWSE.** To cheat. *Var. dial.*
- CHOWTER.** To grumble or scold. *Devon.*

CHOYS. Shoes. See the Howard Household Books, p. 48.

CHRISECOLL. Crystal? See Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier, p. 78. Perhaps the same with *chrysocolle*, Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 236.

CHRISOME. Signifies properly the white cloth which is set by the minister of baptism upon the head of a child newly anointed with chrism after his baptism; now it is vulgarly taken for the white cloth put about or upon a child newly christened, in token of his baptism, wherewith the women use to shroud the child if dying within the month, otherwise it is usually brought to church at the day of Purification. *Chrisoms* in the bulls of mortality are such children as die within the month of birth, because during that time they use to wear the chrisom-cloth; and in some parts of England, a calf killed before it is a month old is called a chrisom-calf. *Blount*. The anointing ointment was also called chrisome. "Wyth *crisume* enoyntede," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 54, reference being made to a coronation. "Oile and *crisme*," Leg. Cathol. p. 243.

CHRIST CROSS. The alphabet. One early school lesson, preserved in MS. Rawl. 1032, commences, "Christe crosse me speide in alle my worke," which seems to be alluded to in the Boke of Curtasye, p. 7. The signature of a person who cannot write is also so called.

CHRISTENDOM. A christian name. *Shak.*

CHRISTENMESSE. Christmas.

CHRISTENTYE. Christendom. *Percy.*

CHRISTIAN-HORSES. Sedan chairmen. *Narr.*

CHRISTLINGS. A small sort of plum. *Devon.*

CHRISTMAS. Holly, with which houses are decorated at Christmas.

CHRISTMAS-BOXES. Boxes for money carried by poor men at Christmas to solicit contributions. Boxes being now no longer used the term is still retained for the contributions. Our first explanation is gathered from Melton's Sixe Fold Politician, 1609, p. 161.

CHRISTMAS-LORD. The lord of misrule. See Stanburst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 40.

CHRIST-TIDE. Christmas. In MS. Addit. 10406, f. 4, is a payment "to the poore at *Crutide* and Easter."

CHUBBY. (1) Surly; angry. *East.*

(2) Fat; swelling. *Var. dial.*

CHUCK. (1) A great chip. *Sussex.*

(2) A hen. *Craven.*

(3) A term of endearment. Sometimes, a wife. Earle's Microcosm. p. 184.

(4) A sea-shell. *North.* Chucks, a game played with five of them.

(5) To toss; to throw. *Var. dial.*

CHUCKER. Cosily. *Sussex.*

CHUCKERS. Potions of ardent spirits. *North.*

CHUCKFARTHING. A game described by Strutt, p. 386. It is alluded to in Peregrine Pickle, ch. xvi.

CHUCK-PLLL. Quite full. *Warw.*

CHUCKIE. A hen. *Craven.*

CHUCKLE-HEAD. A fool. *Devon.*

CHUCKS. (1) The cheeks. *Devon.*

(2) Pinched grains in the husk. *Dorset.*

CHUFF. (1) A term of reproach, often applied to an old miser. See Florio, in v. *Avarone*; Nash's Pierce Penniless, p. 11; Forde's Tracts, p. 11. *Chuffer*, Towneley Myst. p. 216.

(2) Churlish; surly. *Var. dial.*

(3) A cheek. *Cotgrave.*

CHUFFY. Fat and fleshy. *East.* Cotgrave has the word in v. *Dodu*.

CHULLE. To handy about.

We have bene chased to daye and *chulled* as hares,
Rebuyked with Romaynes appone theire ryche steden.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

The world makus a mon to ryse and falle,
And *chullas* hym as men don a balle,
That is casten fro hande to hande.

MS. Bib. Reg. 17 B. xvii. f. 142.

CHUM. (1) A bedfellow. *Var. dial.*

(2) To chew tobacco. *Miege.*

CHUMMING-UP. A ceremony practised at some prisons on the arrival of a new comer, who is welcomed with the music of old swords and staves, and is afterwards expected to pay a small sum of money as the price of admission to their company.

CHUMP. A log of wood for burning. "A great chip," according to Urry's MS. additions to Ray. The thick end of a sirloin of beef is called the *chump end*.

CHUMPY. Small; stunted. *Line.*

CHUMS. Fragments of brick, the smallest used by masons.

CHUN. A bad woman. *West.*

CHUNCH. Sulky. *Line.*

CHUNK. (1) A log of wood. *Kent. 1 A - - -*

(2) To chuck one under the chin. *Kent.*

CHUNTER. To complain; to grumble, to mutter. Also spelt *chunner* and *chunder*.

CHURCH-ALE. A wake, a feast in commemoration of the dedication of a church.

CHURCH-CLERK. A parish-clerk. *East.*

CHURCH-HEARD. A church-yard. *South.*

CHURCH-GANG. Church-going. *Rob Glone.*

CHURCHHAW. A church-yard. (*A.-S.*) *Chyrche-hawe*, Sevyng Sages, 2625. *Chyrche-haye* occurs in an early MS. quoted in Prompt. Parv. p. 221, and was in use in the seventeenth century, as appears from Lhuyd's MS. additions to Ray in Mus. Ashmol. Also called a church-garth.

CHURCHING. The church-service, not the particular office so called. *East.*

CHURCH-LITTEN. A church-yard, or burial ground. *West Sussex.* "When he come into that *chyrche-lyttown* tho," Chron. Vilodun. p. 114.

CHURCHMAN. An officiating minister. *Var. dial.*

CHURCH-MASTERS. Church-wardens. *North.*

CHURCH-REVE. A church-warden. (*A.-S.*)

CHURCH-SCOT. Payment or contribution to the church. *Kennett.*

CHURCH-STILE. A pulpit. *North.*

CHURCH-TOWN. A village near the church. *South.*

CHURCHWARDEN. A cormorant. *South.*

CHURCHWORT. The herb pennyroyal.

CHURL. The wall-tower. *Salop.*

CHURL'S-TREACLE. Allium, or garlic.

CHURLY. Cheerless, applied to prospect; rough, applied to weather. *Yorksh.*

CHURN-DASH. The staff belonging to a churn. *North.*

CHURNEL. An enlargement of the glands of the neck. *North.*

CHURN-GOTTING. A harvest-supper. *North.*

CHURN-MILK. Buttermilk. *East.*

CHURN-SUPPER. A supper given to the labourers at the conclusion of the harvest. *North.*

CHURRE. Some kind of bird, species unknown, mentioned in Arch. xiii. 350.

CHURRING. The noise made by a partridge in rising. *North.* See Cotgrave, in v. *Cadab.*

CHURTY. Rocky soil; mineral. *Kent.* The word *chart*, which is in the names of some localities in Kent, is supposed to be connected with this term.

CHUSE. To reprehend, or find fault. (*A.-N.*) Maundevile, p. 221.

CHUSE-BUT. To avoid. *Northumb.*

CHUSEREL. A debauched fellow. *South.*

CHUTE. A steep hilly road. *I. Wight.*

CHWOT. Dressed. *Somerset.*

CHYCONES. Chickens. This form occurs in MS Burney 356, f. 99.

CHYDDER. To shiver. *Stelton.*

CHYFE. Chief. Percy, p. 46.

CHYKKYNE. To chirp. *Pr. Parv.*

CHYLDERIN. Children. (*A.-S.*)

CHYMBE. A cymbal. (*A.-S.*)

As a *chymbe* or a brazen belle,

That mouter con understonde ny telle.

Curior Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 76.

CHYMMER. A gown cut down the middle, and generally used only by persons of rank and opulence. *Archæologia, xxx. 17.*

CHYMOL. A hinge. Arch. x. 93.

CHYN. The chine, or back. *Weber.*

CHYNE. A chain. *Langloft.*

CHYNGYL. A shingle of wood.

CHYPPE. To carp at.

In wordys men weren never so wyce,

As now to *chyppe* at wordys of reson.

MS. Cantab. Pl. ii. 38, f. 23.

CHYRYSE. Cherries.

CHYS. Choice; select. See *Reliq. Antiq. i. 123; Cov. Myst. p. 180.*

CHYSTES. Chests. *Weber.*

CHYTE. To chide. *Towneley Myst.*

CHYVELEN. To become shrivelled.

CICELY. Cow parsley. *North.*

CICHLING. Vetches. *North.*

CICILIA. The name of an ancient dance. See the *Shak. Soc. Papers, i. 26; Brit. Bibl. ii. 610.*

CIDDLE. To tickle. *Kent.*

CIDE. To decide. *South.*

CIDERAGE. The herb arsmart.

CIERGES. Wax tapers. (*A.-N.*)

CIFTE. A sieve. *Pr. Parv.*

CILE. To seal or sew up the eyelids of a hawk.

CILVERYN. To silver over. *Pr. Parv.*

CIMBICK. A miserly fellow. (*A.-N.*)

CIMICE. A wall-louse. (*Ital.*)

CINCATER. A person who has entered his fiftieth year.

CINGLET. A waistcoat. *North.*

CINGULAR. A wild boar in its fifth year. *Howell.*

CINOPER. Ciunabar. *Jonson.*

CINQUE-PACE. A kind of dance, the steps of which were regulated by the number five. See *Thynne's Debate, p. 52; Collier's Shak. iii. 335.*

CINQUE-PORT. A kind of fishing-net, having five entrances.

CINQUETALE. A quintal. See *Burton's Life of Gresham, i. 69.*

CINTER. The centering of an arch. See *Cotgrave, in v. Douville.*

CIPE. A great basket. *Berks.*

CIPIOUN. Scipio. *Chaucer.*

CIPPUS. The stocks or pillory. *Ben Jonson.* Cf. *Blount, in v.*

CIPRESS. A fine kind of gauze, very similar to crape. "Cypres for a womans necke, *crespe*," *Palsgrave.*

CIRCLET. A round piece of wood put under a dish at table. *North.*

CIRCLING-BOY. A roaring boy. *Jonson.*

CIRCOT. A surcoat. *Hardyng.*

CIRCUDRIE. Arrogance; conceit. (*A.-N.*) MS. Ashmole 59 reads *surquyd*.

O where is all the transetorie fame

Of pompe and pride and circudrin in fere.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 30, f. 28.

CIRCUIT. A circle or crown. *Shak.*

CIRCUMBENDIBUS. A circuitous round-about way. *Var. dial.*

CIRCUMCIDE. To cut or pare off. (*Lat.*)

So prudently with vertu us provide,

Oure vices alle that we may circumside

Lydgate, MS. Ric. Antiq. 134, f. 22.

CIRCUMSTANCE. Conduct; detail. *Shak.*

CIRNE. The lote-tree. "Cinnetre, *alter*," *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 82.*

CISS. Cicely. *Tusser.*

CISSERS. Scissors. *Huloet.*

CIST. (1) A chest. *Yorksh.*

(2) A cess-pool. *South.*

CITEE. A city. (*A.-N.*)

CITIZEN. Town bred; delicate. *Shak.*

CITOLE. A kind of musical instrument with chords. (*A.-N.*) *Citolera*, persons who played on citoles, *Ord. and Reg. p. 4.*

CITTE. To cut. (*A.-S.*)

CITTERN. A musical instrument, similar to a guitar. *Cittern-headed*, ugly, in allusion to the grotesque figures with which the cittern was ornamented.

CIVE. To prove, or appear. (*A.-N.*)

Be this ensample it may wel cive

That man schalve homicide eschive.

Lydgate, MS. Ric. Antiq. 134, f. 101.

CIVERY. A partition or compartment in a vaulted ceiling.

CIVIL. Sober; grave; plain.

CIVIL-GOWN. The gown of a civilian.

CIVITY. A city. "An ancient *civitie*," Stanishurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 9.

CLAAS. Close; tight. *Yorksh.*

CLAATH. Cloth. *Craven.*

CLACK. (1) A woman's tongue. *Var. dial.*

(2) A kind of small windmill set on the top of a pole to turn and clap on a board to frighten away birds.

(3) To cut off the sheep's mark from wool, which made it weigh less, and so diminished the duty payable on it. *Blount.*

(4) The clapper of a mill. See Cotgrave, in v. *Clauet.*

(5) The sucker or valve of a pump. *Var. dial.*

(6) To snap with the fingers. See Florio, in v. *Castagnette.*

CLACK-BOX. The tongue. *East.*

CLACK-DISH. A dish, or rather box, with a moveable lid, carried by beggars in former times, to attract notice by the noise it made, and to bring people to their doors. It was also called a clap-dish, and Forby mentions a phrase still in use, "his tongue moves like a beggar's *clap-dish*." In Kennett's time the term was applied to "a wooden dish wherein they gather the toll of wheat and other corn in markets."

CLACKER. A rattle to frighten away birds from a corn-field. *West.* It is called a *clacket* by Cotgrave, in v. *Clac.* "Clacks of wood," small pieces of wood to clap with, Thoms' Anecdotes and Traditions, p. 113.

CLADDE. Covered with armour; armed. See Sir Tristrem, p. 145.

CLAES. Clothes. *North.*

CLAFE. Cleft.

Thorow owt helme and hawberk cler,
Hed and body he *clafe* yn sonder.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 108.

CLAG. To stick, or adhere. *North.* Hence *claggy*, glutinous, sticky.

CLAGGER. A well-timed remark. *North.*

CLAGGUM. Treacle made hard with boiling. *North.* It is also called *clag-candy*.

CLAG-LOCKS. Locks of wool matted or clotted together. *East.*

CLAGS. Bogs. *North.*

CLAIKET. A hole, or puddle. *Oxon.*

CLAIKS. Barnacles, or brant-geese. See Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 17.

CLAIM. To cry out. (*Lat.*)

CLAIM-UP. A mill is said to be *claim'd up* when it is overloaded. It also means to paste up a paper as an advertisement. *North.*

CLAIRG. To bedaub. *North.*

CLAIRON. A clarion. *Florio.*

CLAITY. Dirty. *Cumb.*

CLAKE. To scratch. *North.*

CLAM. (1) A stick laid across a stream of water. *West.*

(2) *Clammineas.* *East.* Any adhesive, viscous

matter. "To clam or sticke close unto. Florio, ed. 1611, p. 33.

(3) A slut. *East.*

(4) To emaciate. *East.* A person who is starved is said to be clammed. "I would sooner *clam* than go to the workhouse."

(5) To daub; to glue. *North.*

(6) To pinch. *North.*

(7) Climbed. *Yorksh.* "He *clam* uppon the tree," Wright's Seven Sages, p. 33; *clame*, p. 107. See also Collier's Old Ballads, p. 99. *Clambe*, Perceval, 1223.

(8) To clog up. *West.* Also, to choke with thirst.

(9) To snatch; to shut. *Linc.*

(10) A kind of shell-fish, mentioned by Pennant. See Brit. Bibl. iv. 316.

(11) To castrate a bull or ram by compression. *North.*

(12) A rat-trap. *South.*

(13) To rumple. *Devon.*

(14) To muffle a bell. See Waldron's Sad Shepherd, p. 167. According to some, to ring a bell irregularly or out of tune.

CLAMBEN. Climbed. (*A.-S.*)

CLAMBER. To climb. *Var. dial.* Howell has *clammer* in his Lex. Tet.

CLAMBERANDE. Clustering.

CLAMBERSCULL. Very strong ale. *East.*

CLAME. (1) To fasten one thing to another with any glutinous or clammy matter. *North.* To *clame* butter, to spread it upon bread.

(2) To call. *Spenser.*

(3) An iron hook, to bind together horizontally the stonework of a piece of masonry.

(4) To challenge. (*A.-N.*)

CLAMERYNE. To creep, or climb. *Pr. Parv.*

CLAMMAS. (1) To climb. *North.*

(2) A noise, or clamour. *North.*

CLAMMERSOME. Clamorous; greedy. *North.*

CLAMP. (1) An extempore and imperfect sort of brick-kiln. *East.*

(2) A mound of earth lined with straw to keep potatoes, beetroot, or turnips through the winter. *East.*

(3) To tread heavily. *Var. dial.* Sometimes *clamber* is heard in the same sense.

(4) A large fire made of underwood. *North.*

(5) When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece across the grain, the first board is said to be *clamped*.

CLAMPS. Andirons. *North.*

CLAMS. A kind of forceps or pincers, with long wooden handles, with which farmers pull up thistles and weeds. *North.*

CLANCH. To snatch at. *Linc.*

CLANK. A clang, or bang. *North.*

CLANKER. A severe beating. *North.*

CLANLICHE. Cleanly; entirely. See Rob. Glouc. p. 97; Life of St. Brandan, p. 4.

CLANNES. Purity; chastity. *Clansy*, to purify, Gesta Roman. p. 70.

CLANT. To claw, or scratch. *North.*

CLAP. (1) To sit down. *Var. dial.*

(2) The lip, or tongue. *West.*

(3) A blow, or stroke. *Var. dial.* Skelton has the word in this sense. *Clappe*, to strike off, Ritson's *Anc. Songs*, i. 51; Wright's *Poet. Songs*, p. 188.

(4) To fondle, to pat. *North.*

(5) To place to, or apply. *Var. dial.*

(6) The lower part of the beak of a hawk. *Gent. Rec.* ii. 62.

(7) Low; marshy. *East.*

CLAP-BENE. A request made to infants in their nurse's arms to clap their hands as the only means they have of expressing their prayers. Pronounced clappenny. See *Bene* (5).

CLAP-BOARD. Board cut in order to make casks. See *Book of Rates*, p. 32.

CLAP-BREAD. Cake made of oatmeal, rolled thin and baked hard. Also called clap-cake. According to Kennett, "they seem to be so called from clapping or beating the part till it is very thin."

CLAP-DISH. See *Clock-dish*.

CLAPER. To chatter. *Oron.*

CLAP-GATE. A small horse-gate. *East.*

CLAPHOLT. Same as *clap-board*, q. v. See *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 401, 510; *Book of Rates*, p. 32.

CLAPPE. To talk fast. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive. "Hold thou thy *clappe*," *Chron. Vuodun.* p. 94. See *Clap* (2); *W. Mapes*, p. 343.

CLAPPER. (1) The tongue. *North.*

(2) A plank laid across a running stream as a substitute for a bridge. *Devon.*

(3) A rabbit burrow. (*A.-N.*) "Cony hole or clapar," Palsgrave. "A clapper for conies, i. e. a heap of stones, earth, with boughes or such like, whereunto they may retire themselves, or a court walled about and full of nests of boords for tame conies," *Minshew*.

(4) A door-knocker. *Minshew*

CLAPPERCLAW. To beat and abuse. In the *Clavis to Meriton*, 1697, it is explained "to work earnestly, or beat or fight earnestly."

CLAPPERDUDGEON. Beggars who went about with patched cloaks, accompanied by their morts.

CLAPPING. Noisy talking. (*A.-S.*)

CLIPPING-POST. The smaller of a pair of gate-posts, against which the gate closes. *East.*

CLAPSE. A clasp. *West.* We have the verb *clapre* in Chaucer, *Cant. T.* 275.

CLAP-STILE. A peculiar kind of stile, the horizontal ledges being moveable. *Suffolk.*

CLAPTE. Struck. (*A.-S.*)

CLARANERIS. Clarinets, or bells. *Weber.*

CLAREFID. Glorified. (*Lat.*)

A voice come fro hevens thote,
I haf *clarefid* the, he salde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 90.

CLARENT. Smooth. *Devon.*

CLARESTER. See *Clear-story*.

CLARET. See *Clarry*.

CLARETEE. Brightness. *Maundevile.*

CLARGYMAN. A black rabbit. *Chesh.*

CLARICORD. A musical instrument in the form of a spinet, containing from thirty-five to

seventy strings. Florio calls it *clarigote*, and makes it synonymous with the harpsichord. He also spells it *claricoes*. See his *New World of Words*, ed. 1611, pp. 39, 173, 219, Harrison's *Descr. of England*, p. 238. "Claricymballes, *cimballes*," Palsgrave. Sir W. Leighton has *claricoales* in his *Teares or Lamentations of a Sorrowfull Soule*, 4to. Lond. 1613.

CLARION. A kind of small-mouthed and shrill-sounding trumpet, used commonly as a treble to the ordinary one (*A.-N.*) (*clarionere*, a trumpeter, *MS. Morte Arthure*. *Claryule*, played on the clarion, *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 86.

CLARISSIMO. A grandee of Venice.

CLARRY. Wine made with grapes, honey, and aromatic spices. Wine mixed with honey and spices, and afterwards strained, was called *clarra*, but the original claret was a sweet wine of itself made of the above-mentioned materials. See *Launfal*, 314; Chaucer, *Cant. T.* 1473, 9717; Kyng *Alisaunder*, 7582; *Arthour and Merhu*, p. 116; *Warner's Antiq. Culin.* p. 90; Harrison's *Descr. of England*, p. 167; *Ord. and Reg.* pp. 435, 473; *Digby Mysteries*, p. 77. According to Forby, any sort of foreign red wine is called claret in the East of England.

The erle come to hur with that,
Wyth piment and wyth *clarry*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 36 f. 117.

CLART. To spread, smear, or daub. A flake of snow, when it is large and sticks to the clothes, is called a *clart*. So we have *clarts*, mud, *clarty*, muddy, sticky. *Clarty-paps*, a dirty slob of a wife.

CLARYNE. To clear, or clarify.

CLASH. (1) To gossip. *North.* Also, an idle story, tittle-tattle; a tale-bearer. *Clash-maunter*, a tiresome repeater of stories.

(2) To throw anything carelessly, or bang it about. *North.*

CLASHY. Foul; rainy. *North.*

CLASPER. A tendril. *Oron.*

CLASP-KNIFE. A large pocket-knife.

CLAT. (1) To cut the dirty locks of wool off sheep. *South.*

(2) To break clods of earth or spread dung on a field. *West.* Also, a clod of earth.

(3) To tattle. See *clash* (1).

(4) Cow-dung. *West.*

(5) A dish in ancient cookery, described in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 42.

CLATCH. A brood of chickens. *Lanc.*

CLATE. Some wedge belonging to a plough. *Chesh.*

CLATHERS. Clothes. *West.*

CLATS. Slops; spoon victuals. *Linc.*

CLATTER. Noise; idle talk. *North.* "Halden stille thy clater," *Towneley Myst.* p. 190. To chatter, *Morte d'Arthur*, u. 170. To beat so as to rattle, Florio, ed. 1611, p. 293. *Clatterer*, a person who cannot keep a secret.

For counceyl ought to be kept and not to be *clattered*,
And children ben ay *clatterings* as thou wel knowest.

MS. Digby 41, f. 9.

CLATTERFERT. A tale-teller. See Stan-
hurst's Description of Ireland, p. 21.

CLATTY. Dirty; slovenly. *Linc.*

CLAUCHT. Scratched; clawed. *Craven.* In
Lincolnshire, *clauks*, to snatch.

CLAUD. A ditch, or fence. *North.*

CLAUGHT. Snatched at. *Northumb.*

CLAUM. To scrape together. *Linc.*

CLAUNCH. To walk in a lazy, lounging man-
ner. *East.*

CLAUSE. An end, or conclusion. (*A.-N.*)

CLAUSTER. A cloister. (*Lat.*)

CLAUT. (1) To tear, or scratch. *North.* To
scrape together, to clean.
(2) The marsh ranunculus. *Wilts.*

CLAVE. (1) The handle, or the part of a pair of
small balances by which they are lifted up in
weighing anything.
(2) Cleaved. *Chester Plays*, ii. 70.

CLAVEL. A mantel-piece. *West.* Called also
clavel-tack, *clavy*, and *clavy-piece*. Clavel-
tack is, I believe, the shelf over the mantel-
piece.

CLAVER. (1) To climb. *North.* "Clymbande
and claverande one heghe," *MS. Morte Arthure*.
(2) To talk fast, to cajole any one by talking.
North.
(3) Clover-grass. *North.*
The close was in compas castyne alle abowte
With claver and clereworte clede evene over.
Linc. MS. Morte Arthure, f. 87.

CLAVERS. Din; noisy talking. *North.*

CLAVY-TACK. A key. *Exmoor.*

CLAW. (1) To curry favour. *North.*
(2) To seize, or snatch; to take away violently.
North. "Claw me, and Ile claw thee,"
Howell, p. 11.
(3) One fourth part of a cow-gait in common
pastures. *North.*

CLAW-BACK. A flatterer. See Cotgrave, in
v. Jaquet; *Barnaby's Journal*.

CLAWE. To stroke. (*A.-S.*) *Clawng*, stroking,
Wright's Seven Sages, p. 34, or, perhaps,
tickling.

CLAW-ILL. An ulcer in the feet of cattle.
Devon.

CLAW-OFF. To reprove. *North.*

CLAWS. Clothes. *Somerset.*

CLAY. To shiver. *Devon.*

CLAY-COLD. Lifeless. *South.*

CLAY-DAUBIN. A custom in Cumberland,
where the neighbours and friends of a newly-
married couple assemble, and do not separate
till they have erected them a rough cottage.

CLAY-SALVE. The common cerate. *East.*

CLAY-STONE. A blue and white limestone
dug in Gloucestershire.

CLAYT. Clay or mire. *Kent.*

CLEACH. To clutch. *Salop.*

CLEACHING-NET. A hand net, with a semi-
circular hoop and transverse bar, used by
fishermen on the banks of the Severn. Ken-
nett, *MS. Lansd. 1033*, calls it a *cleek-net*.

CLEAD. To clothe or clad. *East.*

CLEAK. To snatch. *North.*

CLEAM. To glue together. See *Clam* (2).

CLEAMED. Leaned; inclined. *North.*

CLEAN. (1) Entirely. *Var. dial.* "To abolish
cleane, or make to be forgotten," *Rider*. See
Harrison's Desc. of Britaine, p. 52, *England*,
p. 139; *Cotgrave*, in *v. Anguille*, *Contre-fil*,
Devant.
(2) Clear in complexion; pure. See *Stanihurst*,
p. 44; *Holinshed*, *Hist. Scot.* p. 69.
(3) To wash, dress, and arrange one's toilet.
Var. dial.

CLEANING. The after-birth of a cow. Also
called the *cleansing*.

CLEANSER. A large kind of gun-picker.
Meyrick, iii. 118.

CLEAR. (1) Pure; innocent. *Shak.*
(2) Same as *clean* (1). *Clear and shear*, totally,
completely.

CLEAR-STORY. The upper story of a church.
This term seems to have been used in a variety
of ways for any method of admitting light into
the upper parts of a building. It appears from
Holme that *clearstory windows* are those
which have "no transum or cross-piece in
the middle of them to break the same into two
lights," the meaning employed by *Shakespeare*,
Twelfth Night, iv. 2. "Clarestorie wyndowe,
fenestrenula," *Huloet's Abcedarium*, 1552.

CLEAT. A piece of iron worn on shoes by
country people. To cleat, to strengthen any
thing with iron.

CLEAT-BOARDS. Mud pattens, broad flat
pieces of board fastened to the shoes to enable
a person to walk on the mud without sinking
into it.

CLEAVER. A school-boy's toy, consisting of a
piece of thoroughly-soaked leather to which a
string is attached. The leather is then closely
squeezed to a stone by the feet to exclude every
particle of air, when by pulling the string the
stone may be lifted out of the flagging, the
experiment being generally tried on pavement.
North.

CLEAVERS. Tufts of grass. *East.*

CLECHE. To snatch, or seize.
Thus wolde he cleche us with his hande,
With his fynghers on rawe.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 82.

CLECK. To hatch. *North.*

CLECKIN. A chicken. *North.* In *Towneley*
Myst. p. 311, *clekyt*, hatched.

CLECKING. Said of a fox, *maris appetens*.
Craven.

CLECKINGS. A shuttlecock. *Cumb.*

CLECKS. Refuse of oatmeal. *Linc.*

CLED. (1) Clad; clothed. *Chaucer.* It occurs
also in *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.*; *Craven*
Glossary, i. 75; *Towneley Myst.* p. 131; *MS.*
Lansd. 1033.

CLEDEN. Goosegrass. *Dorset.*

CLEDGY. Clayey, stiff. *Kent.* *Harrison* uses
the term in his *Description of England*, pp.
111, 170.

CLEEK. A hook, a barb. *North.*

CLEERTE. Glory. (*A.-N.*)

CLEES. Claws. *North.* Also spelt *cleyes*.
See the Nomenclator, p. 63; Marlowe, iii.
492; Maundevile, p. 198.

As a cat wolde ete fischis

Withoute wetyng of his *clees*.

Gower, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 110.

CLEET. (1) The hoof. *North.*

(2) A stay or support.

CLEEVES. Cliffs. See Greene's Works, i. 147;
clefe, Eglamour, 415.

CLEFFE. Cleaved. "*Cleffe* one the cukewalde,"
Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 67.

CLEFT. (1) Black slate. *North.*

(2) Timber fit for cooper's ware, spokes, &c.
Yorksh.

CLEG. (1) The gad-fly. *North.* "Hornets,
clegs, and clocks," Du Bartas, p. 361. "A
clegge flie, *solipuga*," Baret, C. 594.

(2) A clever person; an adept. *Lanc.*

(3) To cling, or adhere. *North.*

CLEGGER. To cling. *Cumb.*

CLEGNING. See *Cleaning*.

CLEKE. To snatch, grasp, or strike. "He
clekys owtte Collbrande," MS. Morte Ar-
thure.

The devell bekynnes with his honde

Men als he wele kane,

And with his fyve fyngerys

He *clekes* mony a mone.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 81.

CLEM. (1) Same as *Clam* (4, 8).

(2) St. Clement. *South.*

(3) To climb. Arch. xxviii. 97.

CLEMYD. Closed; fastened. Arch. xxx. 405.

CLENCHE. To cling together. (*A.-S.*)

CLENCY. Miry; dirty. *Linc.*

CLENE. Pure; clean. (*A.-S.*)

CLENENESSE. Purity. (*A.-S.*)

CLENGE. To contract or shrink. To strain at,
Wickliffe, MS. Bodl. where Baber reads *clen-*
synge, p. 27.

CLENKING. Clinking; jingling.

CLENSOUNE. Declension. Reliq. Ant. ii. 14.

CLENT. To become hard, generally applied to
grain. *West.*

CLEOVES. Cliffs. Kyng Alis. 6277.

CLEPE. To call. (*A.-S.*) *Clepton*, pl. called,
Chron. Vilodun. p. 97. Palsgrave has, "I
clepe, I call, *je huysche*; this terme is farre
Northerne." This verb is still used by boys
at play in the Eastern counties, who *clape* the
sides at a game.

CLEPEL. A kind of pipe forming part of a
clock.

CLEPPS. A wooden instrument for pulling
weeds out of corn. *Cumb.*

CLER. Polished; resplendent. *Weber.* Clers,
clear, Sevn Sages, 2036.

CLERE. A kerchief.

On their heades square bonettes of damaske golde,
rolled wyth lose gold that did hange doune at their
backes, with kerchiefes or *cleres* of fyne cypres.

Hall, Henry VIII. f. 83.

CLERENESSE. Glory. (*A.-N.*)

CLERETE. Purity. (*A.-S.*)

Some mane whenne he hase lange travelde bodyly
and gastely in dystroyng of synnes and getyng of

vertus, and peraventour hase getyn by grace a som-
dele ryste and a *clereté* in concyence.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 221.

CLERGIE. Science; learning. (*A.-N.*) See
Sevn Sages, 46; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 2;
Middleton, ii. 155. *Clergially*, learnedly,
Piers Ploughman, p. 8; Hartshorne's Met.
Tales, p. 56.

I rede how besy that he was

Upon *clergye*, an hed of bras

To forge and make it for to telle.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 104.

For thouge I to the steppis *clergial*

Of these clerkis thre may not atteyne.

Occleve, MS. Ibid. f. 963.

CLERGION. A young clerk. (*A.-N.*)

CLERGY. An assembly of clerks. "Clergy, a
nombre of clerkes," Palsgrave.

CLERK. A scholar. (*A.-N.*) To make a clerkes
berde, i. e. to cheat him.

CLERLICHE. Purely. (*A.-S.*)

CLER-MATYN. A kind of fine bread. (*A.-N.*)
See Piers Ploughman, p. 135.

CLERTE. Brightness. (*A.-S.*) See Gesta Rom.
p. 277; Audelay's Poems, p. 45; Apol. Loll:
p. 5.

CLERYFY. To make known, or clear.

CLESTE. To cleave in two. *North.* Huloet
has this word, Abcedarium, 1552.

CLETCH. A brood of chickens. *North.*

CLETE. A piece of wood fastened on the yard-
arms of a ship to keep the ropes from slipping
off the yards.

CLETHE. To clothe. *North.*

CLETT. Gleet. MS. Med. Linc.

CLEVE. A dwelling. (*A.-S.*)

CLEVEL. A grain of corn. *Kent.*

CLEVEN. (1) Rocks; cliffs. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To split, or cleave. (*A.-S.*)

Sche was meteles vj. dayes,

For care hur herte *cleuyth*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 68.

CLEVE-PINK. A species of carnation which
grows wild on the Cheddar cliffs. *Cleve* for
cliff is common in early English.

Ynto a wode was veryly thykk,

There *cleveys* were and weyes wyck.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 84.

CLEVER. (1) Handsome; good-looking. *East.*
Kennett says, "nimble, neat, dextrous."
Lusty; very well. *Lanc.*

(2) Clearly; fully. *Kent.*

(3) To climb, or scramble up. *North.*

(4) Affable. *South.*

(5) A clod, or tuft of coarse grass turned up by
the plough. *East.*

CLEVERBOOTS. A clever person, generally in
a satirical sense. *Var. dial.* Brockett has
clever-clumsy.

CLEVET. Cleaved. See Warton's Hist. Engl.
Poet. ii. 413; Anturs of Arther, xl. 13.

CLEVY. A species of draft iron for a plough.
North.

CLEW. (1) A ring at the head of a scythe which
fastens it to the sned.

(2) Scratched. Sevn Sages, 925.

- (3) A rock. (*A.-S.*) "Bothe the *clewez* and the clyfez," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74.
- CLEWE. To cleave, or fasten to.
- CLEWKIN. Strong twine. *North.*
- CLEW3THE. Coiled. Chron. Vil. p. 99.
- CLEY. A hurdle for sheep.
- CLEYMANNE. A dauber. *Pr. Parv.*
- CLEYMEN. To claim. (*A.-N.*) *Cleymyn*, Christmas Carols, p. 8; *cleymyd*, Apol. Loll. p. 42.
- CLEYNT. Clung. *Ritson.*
- CLEYSTAFFE. A pastoral staff. *Pr. Parv.*
- CLEY3TE. Cleaved? See Morte d'Arthur, i. 157, "and *cleyste* hym under his ryght arme."
- CLIBBY. Sticky; adhesive. *Devon.*
- CLICK. (1) To snatch. *Var. dial.*
- (2) To tick as a clock. "To *click* or flurt with ones fingers as moresco dancers," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 52. "To *clিকে* with ones knuckles," ib. p. 148.
- (3) A blow. *East.*
- CLICKET. (1) To chatter. *East.* "Her that will *clicket*," Tusser, p. 251. "A tatling huswife, whose *clicket* is ever wagging," Cotgrave.
- (2) A clap-dish; anything that makes a rattling noise. *Cotgrave.* "A boy's clickets, flat bones wherewith a pretty rattling noise is made," *Miege.*
- (3) A latch-key. (*A.-N.*) According to Salop. Antiq. p. 361, "to fasten as with a link over a staple." See *cliketted*, Piers Ploughman, p. 114.
- (4) A term applied to a fox when maris appetens. Gent. Rec. ii. 76.
- CLICKETY-CLACK. The noise that iron patens make in walking. *Var. dial.*
- CLICK-UP. A person with a short leg, who in walking makes a clicking noise. *Linc.*
- CLIDER. Goose-grass. *Var. dial.*
- CLIELD. A child. *Devon.*
- CLIFE. Clear; fine. (*A.-N.*)
- CLIFFE. A rock. (*A.-S.*)
- CLIFT. A cleft, or opening of any kind, as the split of a pen, the *fourchure* in Cotgrave, &c. See Nomenclator, p. 7; Reliq. Antiq. ii. 78; Urry's Chaucer, p. 94, l. 881. *Clift*, a cliff, Middleton, v. 405, and Moor's Suffolk Words.
- CLIFTY. Lively; active. *North.*
- CLIGHTE. Closed; fastened together. See Chester Plays, i. 115, and the list of obsolete words prefixed to Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.
- CLIGHTY. Stiff; clayey. *Kent.*
- CLIM. (1) To climb. *Var. dial.* Drayton uses this form in his Battaille of Agincourt, p. 30. "The waves to climme," ib. p. 5.
- (2) Clement. Forby gives the name to a kind of nursery goblin.
- (3) To call, or challenge. (*A.-N.*)
- CLIMBER. To clamber. *Tusser.* Jennings, p. 115, has *climber*.
- CLIME. The ascent of a hill. See Holinshed, Hist. of England, i. 38.
- CLIMP. (1) To steal. *East.*
- (2) To soil with the fingers. *East.*
- CLINCH. (1) To confirm an improbable story by a lie. *Var. dial.*
- (2) A witty saying, or repartee. Howell's Lex. Tet. 1660.
- (3) A claw, or fang. *North.*
- CLINCHING-NET. See *Cleaching-net.*
- CLINCHPOUP. A term of contempt found in Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577.
- CLINCQUANT. Brass thinly wrought out into leaves. *North.* This is in More's MS. additions to Ray. (*Fr.*)
- CLINE. To climb. *Warw.*
- CLING. (1) To shrink up. *North.* This is Kennett's explanation, and is used by Shakespeare.
- (2) To rush with violence. *North.*
- CLINK. A hard blow. *Var. dial.*
- CLINKE. To ring; to tinkle. (*A.-N.*)
- CLINKER. (1) A bad sort of coal; a cinder from an iron furnace. *Salop.*
- (2) A small puddle made by the foot of a horse or cow. *Warw.*
- CLINKER-BELL. An icicle. *Somerset.*
- CLINKERS. Small bricks. *Var. dial.*
- CLINKET. A crafty fellow. *North.*
- CLINKS. Long nails. *Var. dial.*
- CLINQUANT. Shining. (*Fr.*)
- CLINT. To clench, and hence, to finish, to complete. *Somerset.*
- CLINTS. Crevices among bare lime-stone rocks. *North.*
- CLIP. (1) To shear sheep. *North.*
- (2) To embrace. (*A.-S.*)
- (3) To hold together by means of a screw or bandage. *Salop.*
- (4) To call to. *North.* This is merely a form of *clepe*, q. v.
- (5) To shorten. *Craven.*
- (6) A blow, or stroke. *East.*
- (7) To shave. *Rider.*
- CLIPPE. To cut. (*A.-S.*)
- CLIPPER. A sheep-shearer. *North.*
- CLIPPES. An eclipse.
- CLIPPINGS. Fragments; broken victuals.
- CLIPPING-THE-CHURCH. An old Warwickshire custom on Easter Monday. The charity children joined hand in hand formed a circle completely round each church. See Hone's Every-day Book, i. 431.
- CLIPS. (1) Eclipsed. *Lydgate.* It is a substantive in the Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 65; Lilly's Gallathea, ed. 1632, sig. R. i; Piers Ploughman, p. 377; Chron. Mirab. p. 93. *Clipsy*, as if eclipsed, Rom. of the Rose, 5349.
- (2) Shears; scissors. *Northumb.*
- (3) Pot-hooks. *North.*
- CLIPT-DINMENT. A shorn wether sheep; a mean looking fellow. *Cumb.*
- CLISHAWK. To steal. *Linc.*
- CLISH-CLASH. Idle discourse. *North.* Also called clish-ma-clash, and clish-ma-claver.
- CLIT. (1) Stiff; clayey; heavy. *South.* Also heavy, hazy, applied to the state of the atmosphere.

- (2) Imperfectly fomented, applied to orcad. *Somerset*.
CLITCH. To stick ; to adhere ; to become thick, or glutinous. *Devon*.
CLIT-CLAT. A great talker. *North*.
CLITE. (1) Clay ; mire. *Kent*.
 (2) Goose-grass. Gerard marks this as obsolete, but it is in use in Oxfordshire at the present day.
 (3) A wedge. *Pr. Parv*.
CLITER. To stumble. *North*.
CLITHE. The burdock. *Gerard*.
CLITHEREN. Goose-grass. *Gerard*.
CLITPOLL. A curly head. *Dorset*.
CLITTER-CLATTER. A great noise. *Var. dial*.
 "I clytter, I make noyse as harnesse or peuter dysshes or any suche lyke thynges," Palsgrave.
CLITTERY. Changeable, stormy, applied to the weather. *Hants*.
CLITTY. Stringy ; lumpy. *West*.
CLIVE. (1) To cleave. *Suffolk*.
 (2) A cliff. (*A.-S.*)
CLIVER. (1) Goosegrass. *Hants*.
 (2) A chopping-knife. *East*.
 (3) Cliver-and-shiver, i. e. completely, totally. *Somerset*.
CLIVERS. The refuse of wheat. *East*.
CLIZE. A covered drain. *Somerset*.
CLOAM. Earthenware. *Devon*. See Clobery's Divine Glimpses, 1659, p. 95. *Clomer*, a maker of earthenware, ib. p. 33.
CLOB. Some rough material used for building cottages. *Devon*.
CLOBB. A club. Eglamour, 308. Clobe-lome, club-weapon, Perceval, 2053.
CLOCHE. To break into a blister. (*A.-N.*)
 So a canker unclene hit cloched togedres.
MS. Laud. 656, f. 1.
CLOCHER. (1) A large cape or mantle. "The greet *clocher* up for to bere," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 201.
 (2) A belfry. *Pr. Parv*.
CLOCK. (1) The noise made by a hen when going to sit.
 Leef henne wen ho leith,
 Looth wen ho klok selth.
MS. Cott. Faust. B. vi. f. 91.
 (2) The downy head of the dandelion in seed. *North*.
 (3) A beetle. *North*.
 (4) A bell. (*A.-N.*)
 (5) A watch. In common use with writers of the sixteenth century.
 (6) A kind of ornamental work worn on various parts of dress, now applied exclusively to that on each side of a stocking. Palsgrave has, "clocke of a hose," without the corresponding French.
 (7) A cloak. Robin Hood, i. 98.
CLOCK-DRESSING. A mode of obtaining liquor on fictitious pretences. *Craven*.
CLOCK-SEAVES. The black-headed bog-rush. *North*.
CLOD. (1) To clothe. *East*.
 (2) To throw. *North*.
 (3) Clodded ; hard. (*A.-S.*)
 (4) A species of coal. *West*.
 (5) The coarse part of the neck of an ox. See Ord. and Regulations, pp. 288, 296.
 (6) To break clods. See Harrison's England, p. 233. Palsgrave has it in the opposite sense, to form into clods.
CLODDER. To coagulate. *Palsgrave*.
CLODDY. Thick ; plump. *Wilts*.
CLODE. To clothe. (*A.-S.*)
 And sche made Hercules so nice
 Upon hire love, and so assote,
 That he him *clodeth* in hire cote,
 And sche in his was clothid ofte.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 76.
CLODGE. A lump of clay. *Kent*.
CLODGER. The cover of a book. *East*.
 "Closere" occurs in the Prompt. Parv. p. 83, in the same sense.
CLODGY. Close made ; plump. *Hants*.
CLOD-HEAD. A stupid fellow. *North*.
CLOD-HOPPER. A farmer's labourer.
CLOD-MALL. A wooden hammer used for breaking clods. *Salop*.
CLODYS. Clothes. (*A.-S.*)
CLOFFEY. A great sloven. *North*.
CLOFFING. The plant hellebore.
CLOFT. The jointure of two branches, or of a branch with the trunk. *North*.
CLOFYD. Cleft ; split. (*A.-S.*)
CLOG. (1) To pickle, or prepare wheat for sowing. *West*.
 (2) A sort of shoe, the upper part of strong hide leather, and the sole of wood. See Towneley Mysteries, p. 313.
 (3) Any piece of wood fastened to a string for husbandry purposes.
 (4) An ancient sort of almanac formerly used in Sweden and Denmark, made with notches and rude figures upon square sticks, still in use among the meaner sort of people in Staffordshire. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
CLOGGY. Sticky. *Var. dial*.
CLOGSOME. Deep ; dirty ; adhesive. Also, heavy, dull, tiresome. *Var. dial*.
CLOGUE. To flatter. *Sussex*.
CLOG-WHEAT. Bearded wheat. *East*.
CLOINTER. To tread heavily. *North*.
CLOISTER-GARTH. The area inclosed by a cloister. Davies's Ancient Rites, pp. 114, 117. Any inclosure was called a cloister. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 15511.
CLOIT. A clown or stupid fellow. *North*.
CLOKARDE. A musical instrument mentioned in the Squyr of Lowe Degré, 1071.
CLOKE. A claw, or clutch. See Towneley Myst. p. 324 ; Skelton, i. 287.
CLOKKE. To clog, or hobble in walking. (*A.-N.*)
CLOM. To clutch. *North*.
CLOMBE. Climbed. (*A.-S.*) *Clombon*, they climbed, Tundale, p. 67. Cf. Rob. Glouc. p. 410. *Clome*, climbed, Drayton's Poems, p. 239.
CLOME. To gutter, as a candle. *North*.

CLOMER. See *Cloam*.

CLOMP. To clump, or walk heavily. *North*.

Hence *complerion*, one who walks heavily.

CLOMSEN. To shrink or contract. (*A.-N.*)

CLONGYN. Shrunk; shrivelled.

I may wofully wepe and wake

In clay tyll I be clongyn cold.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 97.

CLONKER. An icicle. *Somerset*.

CLOOM. Clay or cement. *Kennell*.

CLOOR. A sluice. *Northumb.*

CLOOTH. Cloth (*A.-S.*)

CLOOVIS. Gloves, gauntlets.

CLOPE. A blow. (*Germ.*)

CLOPLEYNTE. A complaint. (*A.-N.*)

So as ye tolden here above

Of murmur and clopleynthe of love.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47.

CLOPPING. Lame; limping. *Cornw.*

CLOSE. (1) An obscure lane. *North*.

(2) Clothes. *Towneley Myst.* p. 46.

(3) A farm-yard; an enclosure of any kind. *Var. dial.*

(4) A public walk. *I. Wight.*

(5) Secret; selfish. *Var. dial.*

(6) To enclose, or fix minerals in metal. *Palgrave*

CLOSE-BED. A press-bed. *North*.

CLOSEDEN. Enclosed. *Ritson*.

CLOSE-FIGHTS. Things which are used to shelter or conceal the men from an enemy in time of action.

CLOSE-FISTED. Stingy; mean. *Var. dial.*

CLOSE-GAUNTLET. A gauntlet with moveable fingers. *Meyrick, n. 258.*

CLOSE-HAND-OUT. Apparently a game of guessing for money held in the hand. See *Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts*, p. 113.

CLOSER. An enclosure. (*A.-N.*) *Palgrave* and *Tusser* have *clonger* and *cloner*.

CLOSH. (1) A Dutchman. *South*.

(2) The game of ninepins. It was prohibited by Edward IV. and Henry VIII. See *Strutt*, p. 271; *Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet.* i. 36; *Hooper's Early Writings*, p. 393; *Arch.* xxi. 277

CLOSURE. (1) A clencher. *I. Wight.*

(2) An enclosure. See *Holinshed, Hist. Eng-land*, i. 146.

(3) A gutter. *North*.

CLOT (1) Same as *clod* (6).

(2) A clod. *North*. "No clot in c'lay," *Leg. Cathol.* p. 2. See *Black's Pen. Psalms*, p. 52; *Tundale*, p. 115. A lump, *Harrison's England*, p. 215.

(3) To clog. *Topsell's Beasts*, p. 271.

(4) To toss about. *North*.

CLOTCH. To tread heavily. *East*.

CLOTE. (1) The yellow waterlily. *Chaucer* has *clote lefe*, 16045, explained the leaf of the burdock, although the present meaning best suits the context. See *Gerard*, p. 674, *D. t. toten*, *Walter de Bibbesworth, MS. Arundel*, 220.

(2) A wedge. *Pr. Par.*

CLOTTRED. Clotted. (*A.-S.*)

CLOTH. Arras. *Middleton*, i. 445.

CLOTHE. The bed-clothes. *Perceval*, 1934.

CLOT-HEAD. A blockhead. *Var. dial.*

CLOTH-OF-ESTATE. A canopy suspended over the place where the principal personages sat. See *Warner's Antiq. Culin.* p. 99; *Rutland Papers*, p. 8; *Eliz. of York*, p. 66.

CLOTTER. A clothier. *Weber*.

CLOTTING. A method of catching eels with worsted thread. *West*.

CLOUCH. To snatch or clutch. *Line*. The substantive occurs in *Piers Ploughman*, and in *Topsell's Beasts*, p. 269.

CLOU D-BERRY. The ground mulberry. *North*. From *cloud*, a hill. *Staff*.

CLOUDE. A clod. *Ritson*.

CLOLE. A fruit or berry. (*A.-N.*)

CLOUGH. (1) A ravine, or narrow glen. "Into a grisly clough," *Sir Tristrem*, p. 225. It means a *cliff* in *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 63.

(2) The body of a tree, or where the main stem divides into branches. *Cumb.*

(3) A wood. *Lauc*

CLOUGHY. Gaudily dressed. *North*.

CLOUNGE. Shrunk; shrivelled. *Elyot*.

CLOU R. (1) A lump, or swelling. *North*.

(2) Hollow ground, or a field. (*A.-N.*) "Barryn clouris," *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 166.

CLOUT. (1) A blow. *Var. dial.* See *Richard Coer de Lion*, 768; *Cov. Myst.* p. 98; *Sir launbras*, 619. Also a verb.

(2) "A Plimouth clout, i. e. a cane or staff," *MS. Sloane 1946, f. 19.*

(3) A piece or fragment. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To mend, or patch. *Var. dial.*

(5) The mark fixed in the centre of the butts at which archers shot for practice. *Nares*.

CLOUTER. To do dirty work. *North*. *Clowter*, a cobbler, *Prompt. Parv.*

CLOUTERLY. Clumsy; awkward. *North*.

CLOUT-NAILS. Nails used for fixing clouts, or small patches of iron or wood.

CLOVE. Eight pounds of cheese.

CLOVEL. A large beam, extending across the chimney in farm-houses. *Devon*.

CLOVER-LAY. A field of clover recently mown. *Hants*.

CLOVE-TONGUE. The black hellebore.

CLOW. (1) A floodgate. *North*. See *Dugdale's History of Imbanking*, 1662, p. 276.

(2) To scratch. *Cumb.*

(3) The clove-pink. *East*.

(4) To work hard. *North*.

(5) To nail with clouts. *West*.

(6) A rock. (*A.-S.*)

These caltif Jewes dud not so now

Sende him to seche in clif and clow.

Cursor Mundet, MS. Co. L. Trin. Cantab. f. 108.

CLOWCHYNE. A clew of thread. *Pr. Parv.*

CLOWCLAGGED. "Thur yowes are clow-clagg'd, they skatter faire," *Yorksh. Dial.* p. 43.

CLOWDER. To daub. *Line*.

CLOWDYS. Clods. *Cov. Myst.* p. 402.

CLOWEN. (1) To bustle about. *Cumb.*

(2) Cleaved; cut down. *Weber*.

CLOWK. To scratch. *North.*
CLOWSOME. Soft; clammy. *North.*
CLOWT-CLOWT. "A kinde of playe called *clowt clowt*, to beare about, or my hen hath layd," *Nomenclator*, p. 299.
CLOY. To prick in shoeing a horse. See *Accloyd*; *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 511. Also, to nail or spike up, as artillery.
CLOYER. A person who intruded on the profits of young sharpers by claiming a share. An old cant term. *Cloyers*, *Bale's Kyng Johan*, p. 69.
CLOYSE. Clothes. *Towneley Myst.*
CLOZZONS. Talons; clutches. *North.*
CLUB-BALL. A game at ball, played with a straight club. *Strutt*, p. 104.
CLUBBE-WEED. *Matfelon*. *Arch.* xxx. 405.
CLUBBEY. A kind of game, something like doddart.
CLUBBISHLY. Roughly. *Hall*, *Henry VIII.* f. 140.
CLUBID. Hard; difficult. *Rel. Ant.* i. 8.
CLUB-LAW. Equal division. *Kennett*.
CLUB-MEN. An irregular force of armed men who rose in the West of England in 1645, about the time of the battle of Naseby. See *Wright's Pol. Ballads*, p. 2.
CLUBS. An old cry in any public affray. It was the popular cry to call forth the London prentices.
CLUBSTER. A stoat. *North.* Also called a *clubtail*.
CLUCCHE. To clutch, or hold. (*A.-S.*) See *Piers Ploughman*, p. 359; *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 211.
CLUCK. Slightly unwell. *South.*
CLUD-NUT. Two nuts grown into one. *North.*
CLUFF. To strike; to cuff. *North.*
CLUKES. Clutches. *North.*
CLULINGS. The clew-lines of a vessel.
CLUM. (1) Daubed. *Yorksh.*
 (2) Climbed. *North.*
 (3) To handle roughly. *West.*
 (4) To rake into heaps. *Devon.*
CLUME-BUZZA. An earthen pan. *Devon.*
CLUMMERSOME. Dirty; sluttish. *Devon.*
CLUMP. (1) To tramp. *Var. dial.*
 (2) A lump, or mass. *North.*
 (3) Idle; lazy. *Linc.*
CLUMPER. A large piece. *Somerset.*
CLUMPERS. Thick, heavy shoes. *East.*
CLUMPISH. Awkward; unwieldy. *North.*
CLUMPS. (1) Twilight. *East.*
 (2) Idle; lazy; clownish. Also plain-dealing, honest. *North.*
 (3) Benumbed with cold. *North.* *Cotgrave* has this word, in v. *Entombi*.
CLUMPY. (1) A dunce. *South.*
 (2) Aggregated; adhered. *Devon.*
CLUNCH. (1) Close-grained hard limestone. Also close, applied to the temper, or the weather. *North.*
 (2) A thump, or blow. *East.*
 (3) A clod-hopper. *North.* *Cotgrave* has this word, in v. *Taille-bacon*, *Escogriffe*.
CLUNCHY. Thick, and clumsy. *East.*

CLUNG. (1) Shrivelled; shrunk. "Hee is clung or hide-bound," *Hollyband*, 1593.
 (2) Heavy; doughy. *Var. dial.*
 (3) Empty; emaciated. *Craven.*
 (4) Daubed. *Craven.*
 (5) Tough; dry. *East.*
 (6) Soft; flabby; relaxed. *Norw.*
 (7) Strong. *Berks.*
CLUNGE. To crowd, or squeeze. *South.*
CLUNGED. Stopped. *Craven.*
CLUNGY. Adhesive. *North.*
CLUNK. To swallow. *Devon.*
CLUNTER. (1) To walk clumsily. *North.*
 (2) A clod of earth. *North.*
 (3) To turn lumpy, as some things do in boiling. *Yorksh.*
CLUNTERLY. Clumsy. *Craven.*
CLUPPE. To embrace. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 14.
CLUSE. (1) A cell. (*Lat.*)
 (2) A flood-gate. *North.*
CLUSSOMED. Benumbed. *Chesh.*
CLUSSUM. Clumsy. *Chesh.*
CLUSTERE. To harden. (*A.-N.*)
CLUSTERFIST. A clodhopper. See *Cotgrave*, in v. *Casus*, *Escogriffe*, *Lourdaut*.
CLUT. To strike a blow. *North.*
CLUTCH. (1) Close. *Sussex.*
 (2) To cluck. *South.*
 (3) A fist. *Var. dial.* *Clutch-fist*, a very large fist.
 (4) A covey of partridges. Also, a brood of chickens. *East.*
 (5) To seize; to grasp. *Shak.*
CLUTE. A hook. *North.*
CLUTHER. (1) In heaps. *North.*
 (2) A great noise. *Kent.*
CLUTS. Wedges. *North.*
CLUTT. A small cloth. (*A.-S.*)
The mytans clutt forgate he noyt.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.
CLUTTER. (1) A bustle; confusion, disorder. See *Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 13.
 (2) "Grumeau de sang, a clot, or clutter of congealed blood," *Cotgrave*. "Cluttered blood," *Holnshed*, *Hist. Engl.* p. 94.
 (3) A plough-coulter. *South.*
CLUTTER-FISTED. Having large fists. See *Armin's Nest of Ninnies*, p. 27.
CLUTTERY. Changeable. *Var. dial.*
CLUUTTS. Feet. *Cumb.*
CLY. Goose-grass. *Somerset.*
CLYKYTH. Noises abroad.
Then heyth sche forthe and bygynnyth to chyde,
And clykyth forthe in hute langage,
Wat falshode ys in maryage.
Gower, MS Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 2.
CLYNE. To incline. (*A.-N.*)
CLYPPE. An eclipse. *Palgrave.*
CLYTENISH. Sickly; unhealthy. *Wills*
CLYVEN. Rocks. *Kyng Alis.* 5429.
CNAFFE. A lad, or boy.
CNAG. A knot. *North.*
CNOBLE. Knob; tuft. *Arch.* xxx. 405.
CNOPWORT. The ball-weed.
CNOUTBERRY. The dwarf-mulberry. There is a tradition in Lancashire that King Canute

or Cnout being reduced to great extremity was preserved by eating this fruit.

CNOWE. To know or recognize. (*A.-S.*)

He was so beseyn with payne a throwe,
That his frendes coude him not cnowe.

MS. Adda. 11307, f. 69.

CNYT. Knit; tied. (*A.-S.*) See Wright's Seven Sages, p. 24.

CO. (1) To call. *North.*

(2) The neck. (*A.-N.*) "The co, la chowue,"
W. de Bibbesworth, *Rel. Ant.* ii. 70.

(3) Come. *Devon.*

COACH-FELLOW. A horse employed to draw in the same carriage with another. Hence, metaphorically, a person intimately connected with another, generally applied to people in low life. Ben Jonson has *coach-horse*.

COACH-HORSE. A dragon-fly. *East.*

COAD. Unhealthy. *Exmoor.*

COADJUVATE. A coadjutor. This word occurs in the Description of Love, 8vo. 1620.

COAGULAT. Curdled. (*Lat.*)

COAH. Heart or pith. *North.*

COAJER. A shoemaker. *Exmoor.*

COAKEN. To strain in vomiting.

COAKS. Cinders. *Yorksh.*

COAL-BRAND. Smut in wheat.

COAL-FIRE. A parcel of fire-wood set out for sale or use, containing when burnt the quantity of a load of coals.

COAL-HARBOUR. A corruption of Cold Harbour, an ancient mansion in Dowgate Ward, London, frequently alluded to by old writers.

COAL-HOOD. (1) A bullfinch. *West.*

(2) A wooden coal-scuttle. *East.*

COAL-RAKE. A rake used for raking the ashes of a fire or oven.

COAL-SAY. The coal-fish. *North.*

COAL-SMUT. A fossil or efflorescence found on the surface of coal.

COALY. (1) A lamplighter. *Newc.*

(3) A species of cur, famous for its sagacity. *North.*

COALY-SHANGIE. A riot, or uproar. *North.*

COAME. To crack. *Googe.*

COANDER. A corner. *Exmoor.*

COAP. A fight. *North.*

COARSE. Bad, applied to the weather. *Var. dial.*

COARTE. To compel, or force. See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 276.

Dyves by deihe was straytely coartid
Of his lyf to make a sodeyne translation.

MS. Laud 418, f. 101.

COASAY. A causeway. Tundale, p. 33.

COASH. To silence. *North.*

COAST. To approach, or pursue.

COASTING. A courtship. *Shak.*

COAT. (1) The hair of cattle, or wool of sheep. *Var. dial.*

(2) A petticoat. *Cumb.* Any gown was formerly called a coat, as in Thoms's Anec. and Trad. p. 94.

COAT-CARDS. Court-cards, and tens. See Arch. viii. 150, 163; Florio, ed. 1611, p. 86; Du Bartas, p. 593.

COATE. A cottage. *North.* Apparently a *furnace* in Leland's Itin. iv. 111.

COATHE. (1) To swoon, or faint. *Lincol.*

(2) The rot in sheep. *Somerset.*

COATHY. (1) To throw. *Hants.*

(2) Surly; easily provoked. *Norfolk.*

COAT-OF-PLATE. A coat of mail made of several pieces of metal attached to each other by wires. *Meyrick.*

COB. (1) A blow. *Var. dial.* Also a verb, to strike or pull the ear, or hair.

(2) To throw. *Derbysh.*

(3) A basket for seed. *North.*

(4) Marl mixed with straw, used for walks. *West.*

(5) A leader, or chief. *Chesh.* To cob, to outdo, or excel.

(6) A small hay-stack. *Oxon.*

(7) A sea-gull. *Var. dial.*

(8) A stone or kernel. *East.* Also called a *cobble*.

(9) Clover-seed. *East.*

(10) A young herring. Florio seems to make it synonymous with the miller's-thumb, in v. *Bózzolo*, and Grose gives *cobbo* as a name for that fish.

(11) A chuff, or miser; a wealthy person. See the State Papers, ii. 228, and Nash, quoted by Nares. In the following passage it seems to mean a person of superior rank or power.

Sustaynid is not by persons lowe,
But cobbis grete this riote sustene.

Oecleas, MS. Soc. Antiq. 184, f. 267.

(12) A Spanish coin, formerly current in Ireland, worth about 4s. 8d.

(13) A lump, or piece. *Florio.*

CORBER. A great falsehood. *North.*

COBBIN. A piece or slice of an eel or any other fish.

COBBLE. (1) A round stone. *North.* "Good cobbled stonyes," Torrent of Portugal, p. 55. "Cobling stones," Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 330. Round coals are also called cobbles.

(2) To hobble. *Var. dial.*

(3) An icicle. *Kent.*

(4) Cobble-dick-longerakin, a kind of apple so called.

(5) Cobble-trees, double swingle trees, or splinter bars. *North.*

COBBLER'S-MONDAY. Any Monday throughout the year. *North.*

COBBS. Testiculi. *North.*

COBBY. Brisk; lively; proud; tyrannical; headstrong. "Cobby and crous, as a new wash'd louse." *North.*

COB-CASTLE. A satirical name for any building which overtops those around it, more usually applied to a prison. *North.*

COR-COALS. Large pit-coals. *North.*

COB-IRONS. Andirons. Also, the irons by which the spit is supported. *East.*

COB-JOE. A nut at the end of a string. *Derbysh.*

COBKEY. A punishment by bastinado inflicted on offenders at sea.

My L. Foster, being a lytle dronk, went up to the mayn-top to set down a rebel, and twenty at the

least after hym, wher they gave hym a cobbey upon the cap of the mayn mast. *MS. Addit. 5400.*

COBLE. A peculiar kind of boat, very sharp in the bow, and flat-bottomed, and square at the stern, navigated with a lug-sail. "Fakene theire cobbles," *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 61.

COBLER'S-DOOR. In sliding, to knock at the cobbler's door is to skim over the ice with one foot, occasionally giving a hard knock on it with the other.

COBLER'S-LOBSTER. A cow-heel. *Camb.*

COBLOAF. A crusty uneven loaf with a round top to it. Loaves called *cobbs* are still made in Oxfordshire. See Edwards's *Old English Customs*, p. 25. Aubrey mentions an old Christmas game called cob-loaf-stealing. Shakespeare seems to use the term metaphorically. "A cobloafe or bunne," *Minsheu*.

COBNOBBLE. To beat. *Var. dial.*

COB-NUT. A game which consists in pitching at a row of nuts piled up in heaps of four, three at the bottom and one at the top of each heap. All the nuts knocked down are the property of the pitcher. The nut used for pitching is called the *cob*. It is sometimes played on the top of a hat with two nuts, when one tries to break the nut of the other with his own, or with two rows of hazel nuts strung on strings through holes bored in the middle. The last is probably the more modern game, our first method being clearly indicated by Cotgrave, in *v. Chastelet*, "the childish game *cobnut*, or (rather) the throwing of a ball at a heape of nuts, which done, the thrower takes as many as he hath hit or scattered." It is also alluded to in Florio, ed. 1611, pp. 88, 333; Clarke's *Phraseologia Puerilis*, 1655, p. 322.

COB-POKE. A bag carried by gleaners for receiving the *cobs* or broken ears of wheat.

COB-STONES. Large stones. *North.*

COB-SWAN. A very large swan. *Jonson.*

COB-WALL. A wall composed of straw and clay, or *cob* (4).

COBWEB. Misty. *Norf.* Drayton compares clouds to *cobweb lawns*, a thin transparent lawn.

COCHEN. The kitchen. (*A.-S.*)

COCHOURE.

He makyth me to swelle both fleshe and veyne,
And kepith me low lyke a *couchoure*.

MS. Cantab. Pf 1 6, f. 48.

COCK. (1) A common mode of vulgar salutation.

(2) The needle of a balance. See Cotgrave, in *v. Langnette*.

(3) To walk lightly or nimbly about, applied to a child. *North.*

(4) A piece of iron with several notches fixed at the end of the plough-beam, by which the plough is regulated.

(5) A cock-boat. "Leape into the cocke," Hoffman, 1631, sig. C. i.

(6) To hold up. *Lanc.*

(7) To contend? See Holinshed, *Chron. Ireland*, p. 90; Wright's *Pol. Songs*, p. 153.

(8) A conical heap of hay. Also, to put hay into cocks. Tusser, p. 168.

(9) To swagger impudently. *Cocking*, Stanishurst's *Descr. of Ireland*, p. 35.

COCKAL. A game played with four hucklebones. See *MS. Ashmole 708*, f. 162; *Nomenclator*, p. 293.

COCK-A-MEG. A piece of timber fastened on the reeple in a coal mine to support the roof.

COCK-AND-MWILE. A jail *West.*

COCKAPERT. Sassy. *Var. dial.*

COCK-APPAREL. Great pomp or pride in small matters. *Line.* Now obsolete.

COCKARD. A cockade.

COCKATRICE. A familiar name for a courtesan, very commonly used in our early dramatists. See Heywood's *Royall King*, 1637, sig. F. i.; Peele's *Jests*, p. 18; Tarlton's *Jests*, p. 9.

COCK-BOAT. A small boat, sometimes one that waits upon a larger vessel. They were formerly common in the Thames, and used with oars.

COCK-BRAINED. Fool-hardy; wanton. *Palsgrave* has this term, and it also occurs in the *Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 101.

COCK-BRUMBLE. *Rubus fruticosus*, Linn.

COCK-CHAFER. A May bug. *Var. dial.*

COCK-CHICK. A young cock. *North.*

COCK-CROWN. Poor pottage. *North.*

COCKED. Turned up. *Var. dial.* Metaphorically used for *affronted*.

COCKEL-BREAD. "Young wenches," says Aubrey, "have a wanton sport which they call moulding of cockle-bread, viz. they get upon a table-board, and then gather up their knees and their coates with their hands as high as they can, and then they wabble to and fro, as if they were kneading of dough, &c." See further particulars in *Thoms' Anec. and Trad.* p. 95. I question whether the term cockel-bread was originally connected with this indecous custom. *Cocille mele* is mentioned in an old medical receipt in *MS. Lincoln A. i.* 17, f. 304.

COCKER. (1) To alter fraudulently; to gloss over anything. *South.*

(2) To indulge, or spoil. *Var. dial.* This is a very common archaism. "So *kokered* us nor made us so wanton," More's *Supplicacyon of Soulys*, sig. L. ii.

(3) To crow, or boast. *North.*

(4) A cock-fighter. *Var. dial.* See *Thoms' Anecdotes and Trad.* p. 47; *cocker*, Towneley *Myst.* p. 242.

(5) To rot. *Norf.*

COCKEREL. A young cock. See Marlowe, ii. 44; Cotgrave, in *v. Cochet*, *Hestoudean*; Harrison's *Descr. of England*, p. 133.

COCKERER. A wanton. *Cotgrave.*

COCKERS. A kind of rustic high shoes, or half-boots, fastened with laces or buttons. Old stockings without feet are also so called. *North.* See Percy's *Reliques*, p. 80; *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 120, 513. Rims of iron round

- wooden shoes are called *cokers* in Cumberland.
- COCKET** (1) "To joyne or fasten in building, as one joyst or stone is *cocketed* within another," Thomas Diet 1644.
- (2) Swaggering, pert. *Colen*. Kennett explains it, brisk, airy. "Not too loud nor *cocket*," Rape of Lucrece, p. 44. See Cotgrave, in v. *Herr*.
- (3) A doquet. *Cotgrave*.
- (4) Cocket bread was the second kind of best bread. *Cocet*.
- COCKEY**. A common sewer. *Norw*.
- COCK EYE**. A squinting eye. *Var. dial*.
- COCK-FEATHER**. The feather which stood upon the arrow when it was rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the notch. *Norw*.
- COCK-GRASS**. Darnel. *Combr*.
- COCK-HANNELL**. A house cock. *Huloet*.
- COCKHEAD**. That part of a mill which is fixed into a stave of the ladder on which the hopper rests.
- COCKHEADS**. Meadow knobweed. *North*.
- COCK-HEDGE**. A quickset hedge.
- COCK-HOOP**. A bullfinch.
- COCK-HORSE**. To ride a cock-horse, to promise children a ride. Harrison, Descr. of England, p. 235, uses the term for a child's rocking-horse "Cockhorse peasantry," Marlowe, iii 412, upstarts. See Cotgrave, in v. *Cheval*. In some places, riding a cock-horse is applied to two persons on the same horse.
- COCKING**. Cockfighting. *North*. See the Plampton Corr. p. 251.
- COCKISH**. Wanton. *North*.
- COCKLE**. (1) *Agrostemma githago*, Lin. Cf. Harrison's Descr. of England, p. 170. *Quædam herba quæ vocatur vulgo cockkyle*, MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 30.
- And as the cockle with heavenly dew so elene
Of kynde engendreth white perills rounde.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3.
- (2) To cry like a cock. *Cumb*.
- (3) To wrinkle *Var dial*.
- (4) A stove used for drying hops. *Kent*.
- (5) To "cry cockles," to be hanged.
- (6) The *cockles* of the heart? Grose gives a phrase involving this term.
- COCKLEART**. Day-break. *Devon*. Sometimes called cock-leet.
- COCKLED**. Enclosed in a shell *Shak*.
- COCKLER**. A seller of cockles. *North*.
- COCKLE-STAIRS**. Winding stairs.
- COCKLETY**. Unsteady. *North*.
- COCKLING**. Cheerful. *North*.
- COCKLOCHE**. A simple fellow. (*Fr.*)
- COCKLOFT**. A garret. Hence a burlesque phrase for the scull.
- COCKMARALL**. A little fussy person. *Line*. "Cockmedaunt," in Brockett, p. 75.
- COCKMATE**. A companion. *Lilly*.
- COCKNEY**. A spoilt or effeminate boy "Puer in deliciis matris nutritus, Anglice a *cockenay*," MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 14. "Cockney,

acerza, vineolus," Huloet, 1552. Forby has *cock-furthing* in a similar sense, a term of endearment used to a little boy. "To be dandlyd any longer uppon his father's knee, or to be any longer taken for his father's *cockney*, or minyon, or darlyng," Palsgrave's *Acolastus*, 1540. The voracious Tusser says, p. 276, "some cockneys with cocking are made very fools," and according to Dekker, Knight's Conjurings, p. 29, the term is derived from the *cockering* or indulgent mothers. A cockney was also a person who sold fruit and greens, *qui vendit collibus*, Prompt. Parv. p. 281. *Dicitur etiam collibista qui vendit collibus*, Joan. de Janua. The word is also stated to signify a little cook, but I find no certain authority for such an interpretation. It was frequently used as a term of contempt, as in Chaucer, Cant. T. 4206; Hall's Poema, 1546, repr. p. 28; Twelfth Night, iv. 1. Some writers trace the term with much probability to the imaginary land of Cokaygne, so curiously described in the well-known poem printed by Hickes. Florio has, "*Cocogna*, as *Lucogna*, lubbarland;" and a ballad in the Roxburghe collection is entitled, "An Invitation to Lubberland, the land of Cokaigne." See Catalogue of B. H. Bright's Library, 1845, p. 26. To these the lines quoted by Camden, in which the "King of Cockney" is mentioned, afford a connecting link, and the modern meaning of *cockney*, one born in Cocksaigne, or Lubberland, a burlesque name for London, seems to be clearly deduced. The King of the Cockneys was a character in the Christmas festivities at Lincoln's Inn in 1517, Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 295; and Fuller tells us that a person who was absolutely ignorant of rural matters was called a cockney, which is most probably the meaning of the term in Lear, ii. 4, and is still retained. What Bow-bells have to do with it is another question. In the London Prodigal, p. 15, a country fellow says to another, "A and well sed *cocknell*, and bow-bell too." See also Beaumont and Fletcher, iv. 186, "Bow-bell suckers," i. e. sucking children born within the sound of Bow-bell.—But a *cocknell* is properly a young cock, as appears from Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593; which also seems to be the meaning of *cockeney* in Piers Ploughman, p. 134, and, as Mr. Wright remarks, in Heywood's Proverbs, but a lean chicken was so called, as appears from a passage quoted in Malone's Shakespeare, x. 117. Florio mentions *cockanays* in v. *Caccherelli*, and *cockney's-eggs* may not be therefore so great an absurdity as is commonly supposed. In Devonshire *cockernony* is the name of a small cock's egg, which if hatched is said to produce a cockatrice or something exceedingly noxious. A cock's egg, according to Forby, is an abortive egg without a yolk. The absurd tale of the *cock neighing*, related by Minshew and traditionally remembered, may deserve a passing notice.

A young heyre, or cockney, that is his mothers darling, if hee have playde the waste-good at the lones of the court, or about London, fallies in a quarrelling humor with his fortune, because she made him not king of the Indies.

Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

COCK-O-MY-THUMB. A little diminutive person. *North.*

COCK-PENNY. A customary present made to the schoolmaster at Shrovetide by the boys, in some of the schools in the North, as an increase of salary. See Brockett, and Carlisle on Charities, p. 272.

COCK-PIT. The pit of a theatre. Also, a place used for cock-fighting.

COCKQUEAN. A beggar or cheat. (*Fr.*)

COCK-ROACH. A black-beetle. *West.*

COCKS (1) Cockles. *Devon.*

(2) A puerile game with the tough tufted stems of the ribwort plantain. One holds a stem, and the other strikes on it with another.

COCK'S-FOOT. Columbine. *Gerard.*

COCK'S-HEADLING. A game where boys mount over each other's heads.

COCKS'-HEADS. Seeds of rib-grass.

COCKSHUT. A large net, suspended between two poles, employed to catch, or shut in, woodcocks, and used chiefly in the twilight. Hence perhaps it came to be used for twilight, but Keunett says, "when the woodcocks shoot or take their flight in woods." Florio has the latter sense exclusively in p. 79, ed. 1611.

COCK'S-NECKLING. To come down cock's neckling, i. e. head foremost. *Wilt.*

COCKSPUR. A small shell-fish. See Brome's Travels, ed. 1700, p. 275.

COCK-SQUOILING. Throwing at cocks with sticks, which are generally loaded with lead. *West.* Sir Thomas More calls the stick a cockstole.

COCKSURE. Quite certain. *Var. dial.*

COCKWARD. A cuckold.

COCKWEB. A cob-web. *North.*

COCK-WEED. Same as cockle (1).

COCKY. Pert; saucy. *Var. dial.*

COCKYBABY. The arum. *J. Wight.*

COCKYGEE. A rough sour apple. *West.*

COCOWORT. The shepherd's-purse, *bot.*

COCTYN. Scarlet, or crimson. *Baber.*

COCUS. Cooks (*A.-N.*)

COD. (1) A pillow or cushion. *North.* See Towneley Mysteries, p. 84.

Faire coddie of silke

Chalked whyte als the mylke.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 136.

(2) A bag. (*A.-S.*) In Elizabeth's time the little bag or purse used for perfumes was so called.

(3) The neck of a net, the bag at the end in which it is usual to place a stone to sink it.

(4) A pod. See Ray's Dict. Tril. p. 7; Cotgrave, in v. *En, Gousu*, Bacon, p. 450.

(5) A large seed-basket. *Oron.*

COD-BAIT. The caddis worm. *North.*

COD-BERE. A pillow-case.

CODDER. A pea-gatherer. *Midr.*

CODDLE. To indulge or spoil with warmth.

Also to parboil, as in Men Miracles, 1656, p.

43. To coddle-up, to recruit.

CODDY. Small; very little. *North.*

CODE. Cobbler's wax. "Bepayntyd with sow-ter code," Digby Myst. p. 35.

CODGER. An eccentric old person; a miser. *Codger's-end*, the end of a shoemaker's thread.

Codgery, any strange mixture or composition.

COD-GLOVE. A thick hedge-glove, without fingers. *Devon.*

CODINAC. A kind of conserve.

CODLINGS. Green peas.

CODLINS. Limestones partially burnt. *North.*

CODPIECE. An artificial protuberance to the breeches, well explained by its name, and often used as a pincushion! Also spelt *cod-piss*. See Howel, sect xxxiii; Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 36; Thynne's Debate, p. 64; Cotgrave, in v. *Eguslette*, Middleton, iii. 81. The same name was given to a similar article worn by women about the breast.

CODS. Bellows. *North.*

CODS-HEAD. A foolish fellow. *North.*

CODULLE. A cuttle-fish. *Pr. Parr.*

COD-WARE. Pulse. Tusser, p. 37.

COE. (1) An odd old fellow. *Norw.*

(2) A small house near a mine, used by the workmen. *North.*

COF. Quickly. (*A.-S.*)

Forth a wente be the stream,

Till a com to Iurisaern,

To the patrlark a wente cof,

And al his lif he him schrof

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 77.

COFE. A cavern, or cave. (*A.-S.*)

COFERER. A chest-maker.

COFF. To chop, or change. *Oron.*

COFFE. A cuff. (*A.-S.*)

COFFIN. The raised crust of a pie. Also a conical paper for holding spices, &c. or a basket or chest. See Florio, pp. 107, 473; Warner's Antiq. Culin. p. 65; Ord. and Reg. p. 442; Nomenclator, p. 259; Langtoft, p. 135; Prompt. Parv. p. 128; Wickliffe's New Test. p. 18.

COFRE. A chest. (*A.-N.*) *Cofrene*, to place in a coffer.

COFT. Bought. *Northumb.*

COPYN. The shell, or rind.

COG. (1) To entice. *Sussex.*

(2) To suit or agree. *East.*

(3) The short handle of a scythe.

(4) A wooden dish, or pail. *North.*

(5) To lie or cheat. Also, to load a die. "To cogge a dye," Cotgrave, in v. *Casser*.

COG-BELLS. Icicles. *Kent.*

COGER. A luncheon. *South.*

COGFOIST. A cheat, or sharper.

COGGE. A cock-boat. (*A.-S.*)

Than he coveres his cogge, and catches one ankere.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

COGGERIE. Falschood; cheating.

COGGLE. (1) To be shaky. *Var. dial.*

(2) A cock-boat. *North.*

(3) A small round stone. *Linc.*

(4) To harrow. *North.*

COGHEN. To cough. (*A.-S.*)

COGMEN. Dealers in coarse cloth.

COGNITION. Knowledge, information. (*Lat.*)

COG-WARE. A kind of worsted cloth.

COHIBITOR. A hinderer. *Hall.*

COHORTED. Incited; exhorted.

COHWE. To cough. (*A.-S.*)

COIGNE. The corner stone at the external angle of a building (*A.-N.*) "*L'erours* is also the *coygne* or corner of an house or walle wherat men dooe turne," *Elyot.*

COIL. (1) A hen-coop. *North.*

(2) A tumult, or bustle.

(3) A lump, or swelling. *North.*

(4) To beat, or thrash.

COILE. To choose, or select. (*A.-N.*) Also, to strain through a cloth.

COILERS. That part of a cart-horse's harness which is put over his rump and round his haunches to hold back the cart when going down-hill.

COILET. A stallion. (*A.-N.*)

COILONS. Testiculi. (*A.-N.*)

COILTH. A hen-coop. *North.*

COINDOM. A kingdom. (*A.-N.*)

COINE. A quince. (*A.-N.*)

COINTE. Neat; trim; curious; quaint; cunning. (*A.-N.*)

COINTESE. A stratagem. (*A.-N.*)

COISE. Chief; master. *Cumb.* "Coisy," excellent, choice, *Hartshorne's Met. Tales*, p. 118.

COISTERED. Inconvenienced. (*Fr.*)

COISTREL. An inferior groom. See *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, pp. 89, 127. Originally, one who carried the arms of a knight.

COISTY. Dainty. *North.*

COIT. (1) To toss the head. *East.*

(2) To throw. *North.* "If you coit a stone," *Cotton's Works*, ed. 1734, p. 326. See *Anec. and Trad.* p. 12.

COITING-STONE. A quoit.

COITURE. Cotion. *Topsell.*

COKAGRYS. A dish in ancient cookery, described in *Warner's Antiq. Culin.* p. 66.

COKE. (1) To cry peccavi. *North.*

(2) To pry about. *Sussex.*

(3) A cook. (*Lat.*)

COKEDRILL. A crocodile. *Weber.* *Maundeville* has *cokodrilles*, p. 321.

COKEN. To choak. *North.*

COKER. (1) A reaper. *Warw.* Originally a charcoal maker who comes out at harvest-time.

(2) To sell by auction. *South.*

COKES. A fool. *Coles.* See *Cotgrave*, in v. *Effemint*, *Enfournier*, *Fol*, *Lambin*. More correctly perhaps, a person easily imposed upon.

COKEWOLD. A cuckold. (*A.-N.*)

COKIN. A rascal. (*A.-N.*)

*Quoth Arthour, thou bethen cokin,
Wende to thi devel Apolin.*

Arthour and Merlin, p. 236.

COKYRMETE. Clay. *Pr. Parv.* Corresponding to the Spanish *lapia*.

COKYSSE. A female cook.

*Hyt is now hard to deserne and know
A tapster, a cokysse, or an ostelare wyf,
From a gentylwoman, yf they stond arow,
For who shall be freshest they ymagyn and stryf.*
MS. Laud. 416, f. 74

COL. (1) Charcoal. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To strain. *North.*

COLAGE. A college. See *Hardyng's Chron.* ff. 87, 216; *Tundale*, p. 71.

*All suche executours specially 1 bytake,
That fals be unto hym that may not speke no go,
Unto the grete colage of the syndis blake.*

MS. Laud. 416, f. 26.

COLBERTAIN. A kind of lace mentioned in *Holme's Academy of Armory*, 1688.

COLD. (1) Could; knew. *Percy.*

(2) To grow cold. (*A.-S.*)

*He was aferd, his hert gan to cold,
To se this marvelous thyng to-for his bed*

MS. Laud. 416, f. 63

(3) Cold-rost, i. e. nothing to the point or purpose.

(4) Sober; serious.

COLD-CHILL. An ague-fit. *East.*

COLD-COMFORT. Bad news. *North.*

COLDER. Refuse wheat. *East.*

COLD-FIRE. A laid fire not lighted.

COLDHED. Coldness. (*A.-S.*)

COLDING. Shivering. *Chesh.*

COLD-LARD. A pudding made of oatmeal and suet. *North.*

COLD-PIE. To give a cold pie, or cold pig, to raise a sluggard in the morning by lighted paper, cold water, and other methods.

COLD-PIGEON. A message.

COLD-SHEAR. An inferior iron.

COLE. (1) Pottage. *North.*

(2) Sea-kale. *South.*

(3) Cabbage. (*A.-N.*) "Cole cabes," *Elyot* in v. *Brassica*. See *Ord. and Reg.* p. 426.

(4) To put into shape. *North.*

(5) To cool. *Oxon.* "Lete hir cole hir bodi thare," *Leg. Cath.* p. 93.

(6) A colt. *Weber.*

(7) The neck. (*A.-N.*)

(8) A species of gadus.

COLEMAN-HEDGE. A common prostitute.

COLE-PROPHET. A false prophet, or cheat.

COLER. A collar. (*A.-N.*) See *Rutland Papers*, p. 7; *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 41.

COLERIE. Eye-salve. (*Lat.*)

COLERON. Doves. *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 32.

COLESTAFF. A strong pole, on which men carried a burden between them.

COLET. The acolyte, the fourth of the minor orders among Roman Catholic priests.

COLFREN. Doves. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 190

COLISANCE. A badge or device.

COLKE. The core. *North.*

*For the erthe y likned may be
To an appel upon a tree,
The whiche in myddes hath a colke,
As hath an eye in myddes a yolke.*

Hampole, MS. Addit. 11306, f. 98.

COLL. (1) To embrace, or clasp. (*Fr.*)

(2) To run about idly. *North.*

COLLAR. (1) Soot. *Var. dial.* "All his *col-low* and his soot," Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 190.

(2) Stunt in wheat. *Kent.*

(3) To entangle. *North.*

(4) To collar the mag, to throw a coit with such precision as to surround the plug.

COLLAR-BALL. A light ball used by children to play with. *East.*

COLLAR-BEAM. The upper beam in a barn, or other building.

COLLAR-COAL. Same as *collar* (1).

COLLARD. Colewort. *East.*

COLLATION. A conference. (*A.-N.*)

COLLAUD. To unite in praising. (*Lat.*) *Col-laudid*, Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 114.

COLLAYES. A kind of broth. *Huloet.*

COLLECTION. A conclusion or consequence. Or perhaps sometimes observation.

COLLEGE. An assembly of small tenements having a common entrance from the street. *Somerset.*

COLLER-EGGS. New laid eggs. *North.*

COLLET. The setting which surrounds the stone of a ring. Some article of apparel worn round the neck was also so called. See Du Bartas, p. 370.

COLLEY. (1) Soot. *Var. dial.* Hence *collied*, blackened, as in Shakespeare.

(2) Butchers' meat. *North.*

(3) A blackbird. *Somerset.*

COLLIER. A seller of coals or charcoal. A little black insect is also so called.

COLLING. An embrace. (*A.-N.*)

COLLOCK. A great pail. *North.*

COLLOGUE. To confederate together, generally for an unlawful purpose; to cheat; to converse secretly.

COLLOP. A rasher of bacon; a slice of flesh. *Var. dial.*

COLLOW. See *Collar*.

COLLYGATE. To bind together. (*Lat.*) See Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 145.

COLLY-WESTON. A term used when anything goes wrong. *Chesh.*

COLLY-WOBBLE. Uneven. *West.*

COLLY-WOMPERED. Patched. *North.*

COLMATE. A colstaff. *Durham.*

COLMOSE. The seamew. See *Calmeuse*.

COLNE. A basket or coop. "*Scirpea*, a dounge pottle or *colne* made with ruddes or russes," Elyot.

COLOBE. A kind of short coat reaching to the knees. (*Lat.*)

COLOFONY. Common rosin.

COLOFRE. Fine gunpowder, mentioned in MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 76.

COLON. (1) The largest intestine, and hence metaphorically *hunger*.

(2) Stalks of furze-bushes, which remain after burning. *North.*

COLORYE. An ointment for the eyes, mentioned in MS. Med. Linc. f. 284.

COLOUR. A pretence. "*Colour*, a fayned

matter," Palsgrave. To fear no colours, to fear no enemy.

COLPIEG. To beat, or buffet. *Nares.*

COLPICE. A leaver. *Warw.*

COLRE. Choler. (*A.-N.*)

The fyre of his condicion

Appropreth the complexion,

Whiche in a man is *colre* hote.

Cower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 195.

COLSH. Concussion. *North.*

COLT. (1) To ridge earth. *South.* A bank that falls down is said to *coll* in.

(2) To cheat. An old cant term.

(3) An apprentice. *West.*

(4) A new comer, who is required to pay a forfeit called *colt-ale*.

(5) A small piece of wood, sometimes found loose inside a tree.

(6) A third swarm of bees in the same season. *West.*

(7) To crack, as timber. *Warw.*

COLTEE. To be skittish. *Devon.* Chaucer has *collish*, and Huloet *collitche*.

COLT-PINY. A fairy. *West.* The fossil *echini* are called *colt-pixies'* heads. To beat down apples is to *colpury* in Dorset.

COLUMBINE. Dove-like. (*Lat.*)

COLVER. Delicious. *North.*

COLVERE. A dove. (*A.-S.*)

COM. Came. *North.* Also a substantive, coming or arrival.

COMAND. Commanded. *Raison.*

COMANDE. Communed. *Warkworth.*

COMB. (1) A valley. *Var. dial.* See Holinshed, Hist. Ireland, p. 159.

(2) A sharp ridge. *North.*

(3) A balk of land. *Devon.*

(4) The window-stool of a casement. *Glouc.*

(5) A brewing-vat. *Chesh.*

(6) To acrospire. *West.* Hence *coming-floor*, the floor of a malt-house.

(7) To cut a person's comb, to disable him.

(8) A mallet. *Devon.*

COMB-BROACH. The tooth of a comb for dressing wool. *Somerset.*

COMBERERE. A trouble. *Combird*, troubled, Wright's Seven Sages, p. 115.

The *ryche* emperowre Raynere

Wollyth not of thys *comberere*.

MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 38, f. 101.

COMBERSOME. Troublesome; difficult of access. See Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 29. 726

COMBRE-WORLD. An incumbrance to the world. *Chaucer.*

COMBURMENT. Incumbrance. *Weber.*

COMBUST. Burnt. (*Lat.*) A term in astrology when a planet is not more than 8° 30' distant from the sun. See Randolph's Jealous Lovers, p. 77.

COME (1) Coming; arrival.

Now thy comly *come* has comfortede us alle.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.

(2) To be ripe. *Dorset.*

(3) A comfit. *North.*

(4) Came. Perceval, 1365.

- (5) To go. *Sir Eglamour*, 713.
 (6) To succumb, to yield. *Combee* seems used in the same sense in *Wright's Monastic Letters*, p. 126. "I can't come it," I cannot manage it.
 (7) To become. *Var. dial.*
 (8) To overflow, or flood. *West.*
 (9) When such a time has arrived, e. g. "it will be ten year *come* August." This usage of the word is very common.
COME-BACK. A guinea-fowl. *East.*
COMEBE. A comb. *Rel. Ant. i. 9.*
COME-BY. To procure. "Come by now," get out of the way. "Come down upon," to reprove, to chide.
COMED. Came. *Var. dial.*
CO-MEDLED. Well mixed. *Shak.*
COME-IN. To surrender.
COMELING. A stranger; a guest. *North.* "An unkind *cumlyng*," *Ywayne and Gawin*, 1627. See *Harrison's Desc. of Britaine*, p. 6, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. *Enwicumbling* occurs in *Tim Bobbin*.
*To cumlyngs luke ye do no gite,
 For such were yourself sumwhile.
 Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 43.*
COMEN. To commune. *Coverdale.*
COMENDE. Coming. (*A.-S.*)
*Tille it befele upon a playne,
 They syen where he was comende.
 Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 71.*
COMENE. Came, pl. (*A.-S.*)
COME-OFF. A phrase equivalent to "come on," to execute any business. In the provinces it now means, to alter, to change. Shakespeare has it in the sense of paying a debt.
COME-ON. To grow, to improve; to encroach; to succeed, or follow. *Var. dial.*
COME-OVER. To cajole. *Var. dial.*
COME-PUR. A familiar way of calling, properly to pigs. *Leic.*
COMERAWNCE. Vexation; grief.
COMEROUS. Troublesome. *Skelton.*
COMESTIBLE. Eatable. *Becon.*
COME-THY-WAYS. Come forward, generally spoken in great kindness. Go your ways, a mode of dismissal. Both phrases are in Shakespeare.
COMFORDE. Comfort.
*He es my lufe and my lorde,
 My joye and my comforde.
 MS. Lincoln A 1 17, f. 137.*
COMFORTABLE. A covered passage-boat used on the river Tyne.
COMFORTABLE-BREAD. Spiced gingerbread. Sugared comanders are still called *comforts*.
COMIC. An actor. *Steele.*
COMICAL. Ill-tempered. *West.*
COMINE. To threaten. (*Lat.*)
COMING-ROUND. Recovering from sickness; returning to friendship.
COMINGS. The sprouts of barley in process of fermentation for malt. (*Comming*, *Harrison's Desc. of England*, p. 169. See *Comb* (6).
COMINS. Commonage. *Medland C.*

- COMISE.** To commit.
*Comise the with patience,
 And take into thy conscience
 Mercy to be thy governour.
 Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 108*
COMIT. Comes. (*A.-S.*)
COMITY. Courtesy. *Becon.*
COMLAND. A covenant. (*A.-N.*)
COMLOKER. More comely.
COMLYLY. Courteously.
COMMANDER. A wooden rammer used to drive piles of wood into the ground. See *Florio*, p. 186, *Nomenclator*, p. 302; *Baret*, C. 907.
COMMANDMENTS. The nails of the fingers are often called the ten commandments.
COMMALNCE. Community. (*A.-N.*)
COMMEDDLE. To mix, or mingle. (*Fr.*)
COMMEN. Coming. *North.*
COMMENCE. A job; an affair. *South.*
COMMENDS. Commendations; regards; compliments. Shakespeare has this word. "I doe not load you with *commends*," *Royall King and Loyall Subject*, 1637, sig. E. ii.
COMMENSAL. A companion at table. (*A.-N.*)
COMMENT. To invent; to devise.
COMMENTY. The community.
COMMEVE. To move. *Chaucer.*
COMMISED. Committed. "Autorité *com-mysed* unto theme," MS. Cott. Cart. Antiq. xvii. 11.
COMMIST. Joined together. (*Lat.*)
COMMIT. To be guilty of incontinence. *Shak.*
COMMITTED. Accounted; considered
COMMODITY. (1) Wares taken in payment by needy persons who borrowed money of usurers. The practice is still common, though the name is extinct.
 (2) "The whore, who is called the commodity," *Belman of London*, 1608.
 (3) An interlude. *Shak.*
 (4) Interest; advantage.
COMMOLYCHE. Comely.
COMMONER. A common lawyer.
COMMONEYS. A choice kind of marble, highly prized by boys.
COMMON-HOUSE. That part of a monastery in which a fire was kept for the monks to warm themselves during the winter. *Davies's Ancient Rites*, p. 138.
COMMON-PITCH. A term applied to a roof in which the length of the rafters is about three-fourths of the entire span.
COMMONS. Provisions, a term still in use at Oxford and Cambridge.
COMMORSE. Compassion; pity.
COMMORTH. A subsidy, a contribution made on any particular occasion. See *Wright's Monastic Letters*, p. 209.
COMMOTHER. A godmother. *North.*
COMMUNE. (1) The commonalty. (*A.-N.*)
 (2) To distribute. *Palgrave.*
COMMUNES. Common people. *Chaucer.*
COMMUNICATE. To share in. (*Lat.*)
COMMY. Come. *Skelton.*

COMNANT. A covenant; an agreement. See
Torrent of Portugal, p. 35.

COMON. Communing; discourse. *Skellon.*

COMOUN. A town, or township. (*A.-N.*)

COMPACE. To encompass.

And in so moche in herte doth delite

Hu tender lymis to wyld and compacc.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13.

COMPAIGNABLE. Sociable. (*A.-N.*)

Frendly to ben and compaignable at al.

MS. Fairfax 16.

COMPAINE. A companion. (*A.-N.*)

COMPANAGE. Sustenance; food. ((*A.-N.*))

"To huere companage," Wright's Pol. Songs,
p. 240.

COMPANION. A scurvy fellow. A frequent
sense of the word in old plays.

COMPANYE. To accompany.

Whenne thei had companyed him so,

Forth in pees he had hem go.

Carew Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 77.

COMPANY-KEEPER. A lover. *East.* To
company with a woman, *fufuo*, Palsgrave.

COMPARATIVE. A rival. *Shak.*

COMPARISONS. Caparisons.

COMPARITY. Comparison.

COMPAS (1) Countess. *Hearne.*

(2) Compost. "Lay on more compas," Tusser's
Husbandry, p. 36.

At Highworth and thereabout, where fuel is very
scarce, the poore people do strow strawe in the bar-
ton on which the coves do dung, and then they
clap it against the stone wailles to drie for fuel,
which they call oillt fuel. They call it also compas,
meaning compost.

Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc. p. 292.

(3) Form; stature. (*A.-N.*)

(4) A circle. (*A.-N.*)

COMPASMENT. Contrivance. (*A.-N.*)

Thorow whos compassment and gile

Fulle many a man hath loste his while.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 70.

COMPASS. An outline. *East.*

COMPASSED. Circular. Compassed window,
a bay window, or oriel. *Shak.*

COMPASSING. Contrivance. *Chaucer.*

COMPENABULL. Sociable; willing to give
participation in. See the Cokwoldis Dance,
110.

COMPENSE. To recompense.

Whereof my hope myte arise

My gret love to compense.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 155.

To geve his synne was despensed

With golde, whercof it was compensid.

MS. Ibid. f. 101.

COMPERE. A gossip; a near friend. (*A.-N.*)

COMPERSOME. Frolicsome. *Derbysh.*

COMPERTE. A relation, or narrative. (*A.-N.*)

See Wright's Monastic Letters, pp. 50, 85.

COMPERYCIION. Comparison.

COMPEST. To compost land. See Harrison's
Descr. of England, p. 109.

COMPLAIN. To lament for.

COMPLE. (1) Angry. *Yorksh.*

(2) To taunt, or bully. *North.*

COMPLEMENT. Ornament; accomplishment.

COMPLIN. Impertinent. *Yorksh.*

COMPLINE. Even-song, the last service of
the day. (*A.-N.*)

I was in my flourishinge age in Chrlates churche
at midnyght, afore souryse, at the first houre, at
thrid houre, at the sixt houre, at the ix. houre, in
the evening, and at compline.

Redman's Complaint of Grace, 1554.

COMPLISH. To accomplish.

COMPLORE. To weep together.

COMPON-COVERT. A kind of lace, the method
of making which is described in MS. Harl.
2320, f. 61.

COMPONE. To compose; to calm. (*Lat.*)
Sometimes, to compose, or form.

COMPOSITES. Numbers which are more than
ten and not multiples of it. A division in an-
cient arithmetic, which became obsolete about
the year 1500.

COMPOSTURE. Composition; compost.

COMPOSURE. Composition; frame.

COMPOWNE. Composed; put together.

COMPRISE. To gather, or draw a conclusion.

See Huarte's Examen, 1604, p. 289.

COMPROBATE. Proved.

COMPROMIT. To submit to arbitration. (*Lat.*)

See Ford's Line of Life, p. 86; Wright's Mo-
nastic Letters, p. 5.

COMPTE. Account. (*A.-N.*)

COMPYNELLE. A companion. (*A.-N.*)

Sehe rose hur up feyre and welie,

And went unto hur compynelle.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 30, f. 130.

COMRAGUE. A comrade.

COMSEMENTE. A commencement.

And syr Gawayne by God than sware,

Here now made a comsement

That bethe not synyashyd many a yere.

MS. Harl. 2253, f. 107.

COMSEN. To begin; to commence; to endea-
vour. (*A.-S.*) Comsede, Piers Ploughman,
p. 402; comath, Depos. Ric. II. p. 21.

COMSING. Beginning; commencing.

COMTH. Came; becometh. *Hearne.*

COMUNALTE. Community.

COMYN. (1) Litharge of lead.

(2) Cummin. Gy of Warwike, p. 421.

(3) Common; mutual.

(4) The commons. (*A.-N.*)

Then hath that lady gente

Chosyn hym with comyns assente.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 30, f. 75.

Of hym we wyll owre londres holde

Be the comyns assent.

MS. Ibid. Fl. li. 30, f. 81.

(5) An assembly.

For it was never suche comyn,

That couthe ordaine a medecin.

Gower, MS. Cantab.

COMYNER. A partaker. (*Lat.*)

COMYNliche. Commonly.

COMYNTE. Community.

CON. (1) To learn; to know. *North.* Also, to
calculate; to consider.

(2) To fillip. *North.*

(3) To return thanks.

(4) A searching mode of knowing whether a hen
is with egg. *North.*

(5) Can; is able. See *Can* (4).

(6) Stout; valiant. *Versteegan*.
 (7) A squirrel. *Cumb.*
CONABLE. Convenient; suitable. (*A.-N.*) It also signifies famous, as *conabull* in Sharp's *Cov. Myst.* p. 148.
CONANDE. Covenant. *Weber.* We have *conante* in Langtoft's *Chron.* p. 163.
CONANDLY. Knowingly; wisely.
CONCEIT. (1) To think, or suppose; to suspect. Also, an opinion. *West.* Often, good opinion.
 (2) Conception; apprehension. (*A.-N.*)
 (3) An ingenious device.
CONCEITED. Punctilious; ingenious. Also, inclined to jest, merry.
CONCELLE. Advice. (*A.-N.*)
CONCENT. Harmony. (*Lat.*)
CONCERN. An estate; a business. *Var. dial.* Sometimes, to meddle with.
CONCEYATE. Conception.
CONCEYTE. See *Concent* (2).
CONCEYVED. Behaved. *Weber.*
CONCHONS. Conscience. See Wright's *Monastic Letters*, pp. 132, 133.
CONCINNATE. Fit; decent. *Hall.*
CONCLUDE. To include.
CONCLUSION. An experiment.
CONCREW. To grow together.
CONCLURBIT. A subliming-vessel.
CONCUSSION. Extortion. (*Lat.*)
CONCYS. A kind of sauce.
COND. To conduct. *Chaucer.*
CONDE. Perused, known. (*A.-S.*)
CONDER. (1) A corner. *Devon.*
 (2) A person stationed on an eminence to give notice to fishers which way the herring-shoals go.
CONDERSATE. Congealed.
CONDESCEND. To agree. *East.* This is also an archaism.
CONDESCENDE. To yield. (*A.-N.*) Hence *condescend*, agreement, *Hawkins*, ii. 93.
 The same Agnes Commyne, wydowe, by the *condescende* and procurement of the said John and Jane, came to the maior of the citie of Newe Sarum.
MS. Chancery Bills, Turr. Lond. Ff. 10, no. 53.
CONDETTE. Safe conduct.
CONDIDDED. Dispersed; mislaid; frittered away; stolen. *Devon.*
CONDIE. To conduct. *Langtoft*, p. 182.
 But *condius* only of the sterie shene.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 23.
CONDISE. Conduits. (*A.-N.*)
CONDITION. Temper; disposition; nature. *East.* Common in early works.
CONDLEN. Candles.
CONDOG. A whimsical corruption of the word *concur*. Besides the examples given by Nares may be mentioned Heywood's *Royall King*, 1637, sig. P. ii.
CONDON. Knowing; intelligent.
CONDRAK. A kind of lace, the method of making which is described in *MS. Harl. 2320*, f. 57.
CONDUCT. (1) Hired. (*Lat.*)
 (2) A conductor. See *Ord. and Reg.* pp. 282, 283, 403.

CONDUCTION. Charge; conduct. See *Egerton Papers*, p. 242; *Holinshed, Hist. Scot.* p. 78.
CONDUCT-MONEY. Money paid to soldiers and sailors to take them to their ships.
CONDUL. A candle.
CONE. A clog. *North.*
CONESTABLE. A constable. (*A.-N.*)
CONE-WHEAT. Bearded-wheat. *Kent.*
CONNEY. A bee-hive. *Tusser.*
CONNEY-FOGLE. To lay plots. *Line.*
CONNEY-LAND. Land so light and sandy as to be fit for nothing but rabbits. *East.*
CONFECT. A sweetmeat.
CONFECTE. Prepared.
 And whanne the water fully was confecte,
 Liche the statute and the rystes coilde.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7.
CONFECTED. Pliable. *North.*
CONFECTION. A sweetmeat, a drug.
CONFECTURE. Composition. (*A.-N.*)
CONFEDER. To confederate.
CONFUIT. A sweetmeat. See Warner's *Antiq. Culin.* p. 55; *Ord. and Reg.* p. 430.
CONFER. To compare. *Hooper.*
CONFERY. The daisy. See *Reliq. Ant.* i. 55; *Pr. Parv.* p. 112; *MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.*
CONFINE. To expel; to banish.
CONFINED. Engaged as a labourer for a year to one master. *Line.*
CONFINELESS. Boundless.
CONFINER. A borderer.
CONFISKE. To confiscate. (*A.-N.*)
CONFITEOR. A confessor.
CONFITING. A sweetmeat.
CONFLATE. Troubled. (*Lat.*)
CONFLOPSHUN. Confusion; a hobble. *North.*
CONFORT. Comfort; consolation.
CONFOUND. To destroy. *Shak.*
CONFOUNDED. Ashamed. (*Lat.*)
CONFRARY. A brotherhood.
CONFUSE. Confounded. (*A.-N.*)
CONFY. A confection.
CONGE. (1) To bow. *East.*
 (2) To expel. (*A.-N.*) See *Langtoft*, p. 323; *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 65, 258.
CONGELATE. Congealed.
CONGEON. A dwarf. *Minshew.*
CONGERDOUST. A dried conger.
CONGIE. Leave. (*A.-N.*)
CONGRECE. Suite of servants. (*A.-N.*)
CONGREE. To agree together.
CONGRUELY. Conveniently; fitly. See *Hall*, *Heary V. f. 31*, *Gesta Rom.* p. 198. *Congruent*, *Strutt*, ii. 190.
CONGRUENCE. Fitness.
CONGURDE. Conjured.
 Syr, seyde the pylgryme,
 Thou haste me congrude at thys tyme.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 194.
CONIFFLE. To embezzle. *Somerset.*
CONIG. A rabbit. See *Minot*, p. 37. Hence *conigar*, a rabbit-warren. *West.* Florio has *connie-grea*, p. 117; *connygar*, *Elyot* in v. *i. i. varium*; *conyngerys*, *Lydgate*, p. 174; *connie-greene*, *Two Angrie Women of Abington*, p. 81.

CONISAUNCE. Understanding. (*A.-N.*)
 CONJECT (1) Throw into. *Becon.*
 (2) To conjecture.
 CONJECTE. To project. (*A.-N.*)
 CONJECTURE. To judge. (*A.-N.*)
 CONJOLN. A coward. (*A.-N.*)
 CONJURATOR. A conspirator.
 CONJURE. To adjure. (*A.-N.*)
 CONJURISON. Conjuraton (*A.-N.*)
 CONKABELL. An icicle. *Devon.*
 CONKERS. Snail-shells. *East.*
 CONNA. Cannot. *For dial.*
 CONNAT. A marmalade. (*A.-N.*)
 CONNE (1) A quince. (*A.-N.*)
 (2) To know; to be able. (*A.-S.*)
 CONNER. A reader. *Yorksh.*
 CONNEX. To join together. See *Hall, Henry*
Vil. f. 3; MS. Harl. 834.
 CONNICAUGHT. Cheated.
 CONNIEARS. A beast's kidneys. *North.*
 CONNING. Learning, knowledge.
 CONNY. See *Cunny.*
 CONOUR. Any small outlet for water; some-
 times, a funnel?
 CONPACE. To compass or contrive.
As a prince devoid of alle grace,
Agains God he gan to conpace.
Lydgate's Bochas, MS. Hatton 2.
 CONQUERE. A conquest.
 CONQUINATE. To pollute. *Skelton.*
 CONREY. Run together. *Hearne.*
 CONSCIENCE. Estimation. *North.*
 CONSECUTE. To attain. (*Lat.*)
 CONSEIL. Counsel. (*A.-N.*)
 CONSENTANT. Consenting to. (*A.-N.*)
 CONSERVE. To preserve. (*A.-N.*)
 CONSERVISE. A conservatory.
 CONSEYLY. To advise. *R. Glouc. p. 214.*
 CONSORT (1) A company or band of musicians;
 a concert.
 (2) To associate with.
 CONSOUD. The less daisy.
 CONSPIREMENT. Conspiracy.
But such a false conspirement,
Thou it be prive for a throw,
God wolde not were unknowe.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 72.
 CONSTABLERIE. A ward, or division of a
 castle, under the care of a constable. (*A.-N.*)
 CONSTER. To construe. Hence, sometimes,
 to comprehend.
 CONSTILLE. To distil. *Lydgate.*
 CONSTOBLE. A great coat. *East.* Also called
 a *constoper.*
 CONSTORY. The consistory. (*A.-N.*)
 CONSUETE. Usual; accustomed. (*Lat.*)
 CONTAIN. To abstain. Also, to restrain. Both
 an active and neuter verb.
 CONTAKE. Debate; quarrelling. See *Reliq.*
Antiq. i. 7; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 59; con-
rakt, Tundale, p. 2. Also spelt *conteke* and
conteck.
 CONTANKEROUS. Quarrelsome. *West.*
 CONTAS. A countess. *Hearne* has a queer illus-
 tration of this word in his glossary to *Rob.*
Glouc. p. 635.

CONTEKOUR. A person who quarrels. See
Langtoft's Chron. p. 328.
 CONTEL. To forestel. *Tusser.*
 CONTENANCE. Appearance; pretence.
 CONTENE. To continue.
 CONTENTATION. Content; satisfaction.
 CONTIGNAT. Successively. *Hearne.*
 CONTINENT. That in which anything is con-
 tained. *Shak.*
 CONTINEWE. Contents.
 CONTOURBED. Disturbed.
 ——— y am destourbed
In alle myn herte, and so contourbed,
That y ne may my wittes gete.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39.
 CONTRAIRE. Contrary; opposite. (*A.-N.*)
 CONTRAPTION. Contrivance. *West.*
 CONTRARIE. To go against, vex, oppose.
 (*A.-N.*) *Contrariant, Hall, Edw. IV. f. 22.*
 Occasionally a substantive.
And whanne they diden the contrarye,
Fortune was contrariende.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 34.
 CONTRARIUS. Different. (*A.-N.*)
He muste bothe drynke and ete
Contrarius drynke and contrarius mete.
MS. Cantab. Ff. 12, 30, f. 131.
 CONTRAVERSE. Quite the reverse.
 CONTREE. A country. (*A.-N.*)
 CONTREFETE. To counterfeit; imitate (*A.-N.*)
 CONTREVE. To contrive. (*A.-N.*)
 CONTREVORE. A contrivance. "Here now
 a *contrevore.*" *Langtoft, p. 334.*
 CONTRIBUTE. To take tribute of.
 CONTRIVE. To wear out, pass away.
 CONTROVE. To invent. (*A.-N.*)
 CONTUBERNIAL. Familiar. (*Lat.*)
 CONTUND. To beat down. *Lilly.*
 CONTUNE. To continue. Not for the sake
 of the rhyme, as *Tyrwhitt* thinks. It occurs
 also in prose.
 CONTURBATION. Disturbance.
 CONVAIL. To recover.
 CONVALE. A valley. *Holme.*
 CONVAUNCED. Promised. (*A.-N.*)
 CONVENABLE. Fitting. *Skelton.*
 CONVENE. Arrangement. (*A.-N.*)
 CONVENT. To summon, to convene.
 CONVENTIONARY-RENTS. The reserved
 rents of life-leases.
 CONVENT-LOAF. Fine manchet.
 CONVERSANT. To converse. *Palgrave.*
 CONVERTITE. A convert.
 CONVEY. Conveyance. Hence to steal, for
 which it was a polite term, as *Pistol* insinu-
 ates. *Conveyance* is also used for *stealing.*
 CONVICIOUS. Abusive. (*Lat.*)
 CONVINC. To conquer, to convict.
 CONVIVE. To feast together.
 CONVOY. A clog for the wheel of a waggon.
North.
 CONY. A rabbit. Also rabbit-skin, as in *Mid-*
dleton, iii. 39; Test. Vetust. p. 734.
 CONY-CATCH. To deceive a simple person;
 to cheat. Sometimes merely to trick. (*ony-*
catcher, a sharper.

CONYGARTHE. A rabbit warren. *Palgrave.*

CONYNE. Knowledge. (*A.-N.*)

With fals conyne whiche sche hadde,
Hire clos envye tho sche spradde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 65.

CONYNGE. A rabbit. (*A.-N.*)

He went and sett conynges thre,
Alle baken welle in a pasty.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 50.

COO (1) Fear. *North.*

(2) To call. *Cumb.*

(3) A jackdaw. *Pr. Parc.*

COOB. A hen-coop. *Hills.*

COOCH-HANDED. Left-handed. *Devon.*

COOK. (1) To throw. *Var. dial.*

(2) To disappoint, to punish. *North.*

COOK-EEL. A cross-bun. *East.*

COOKLE. A pair of prongs with an aperture through which the meat is thrust. *East.*

COOKOLD. A cuckold.

COOLER. A large open tub. *Var. dial.*

COOLING-CARD. Literally a *bolus*, according to Gifford, and hence metaphorically used in the sense of a decisive retort in word or action. It seems also to be used for *bad news*. Gifford has ridiculed Weber's derivation of the term from card-playing, but see the True Tragedie of Ric III. p. 23.

COOM. Dust, dirt. *North.*

COOMS. Ridges. *East.*

COOP. (1) Come up! *Var. dial.*

(2) A closed cart. *North.*

(3) A hollow vessel made of twigs, used for taking fish in the Humber.

COUPLE. To crowd. *North.*

COORBYD. Curved. *Lydgate.*

COORE. To crouch. *Yorksh.* "Coore downe on your heeles," Baret, C. 1258.

COOSCOT. A wood-pigeon. *North.*

COOSE. To loiter. *Devon.*

COOT (1) The water-hen. "As stupid as a coot," and "as bald as a coot," old proverbial sayings. See Cotgrave, in v. *Escossais*, *Magot*. Drayton has *coot-bald*.

(2) The ankle, or foot. *North.*

COOTH. A cold. *North.*

COP (1) A mound, or bank; a heap of anything. *North.* Also, an inclosure with a ditch round it.

(2) To throw underhand. *Var. dial.*

(3) The top, or summit. (*A.-S.*)

The watriu jeden and decreesiden til to the tenthe monethe, for in the tenthe monethe, in the firste dai of the monethe, the *coppis* of hills speeriden.

MS. Bodl. 277.

(4) The round piece of wood fixed at the top of a bee-hive.

(5) The beam that is placed between a pair of drawing oxen.

(6) That part of a waggon which hangs over the thiller-horse.

(7) A cop of peas, fifteen sheaves in the field, and sixteen in the barn.

(8) A lump of yarn. *North.*

(9) A fence. *North.*

(10) A pinnacle; the rising part of a battlement.

(11) Same as *cop-head*, q. v.

COPART. To join; to share.

COPATAIN. A conical hat; one in the form of a sugar loaf. The word is also spelt *coppid-tanke*, *coppentante*, and *coppintank*. "A copentank for Calphas," Gascoigne's Delicate Diet, 1576. See Du Bartas, p. 364; Nomenclator, pp. 165, 449; Skelton, ii. 429. According to Kennett, p. 54, "a hat with a high crown is called a copped crown hat."

COP-BONE. The knee-paw. *Somerset.*

COPE. (1) To top a wall with thin bricks or stone.

(2) To chop or exchange. *East.* "Copen or by," Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 105.

(3) A cloak; a covering. (*A.-N.*)

The grettyst clerke that ever thou seyst
To take hym undur hevyn cope.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 38, f. 48.

(4) A tribute paid to the lord of the manor for smelting lead at his mill.

(5) A large quantity. *East.*

(6) To fasten; to muzzle. *East.*

(7) Futuo. "And is again to cope your wife," Othello, iv. 1.

(8) An error, or fault. (*A.-N.*)

(9) To give way. *Warw.*

(10) To pare a hawk's beak.

COPEMAN. A chapman, or merchant.

COPEMANK. See *Copatain*.

OPERONE. A pinnacle. *Pr. Parc.*

OPESMATE. A companion, or friend. See Dent's Pathway, p. 305; Brit. Bibl. ii. 540.

COP-HALFPENNY. The game of chuck-farthing, played with halfpence.

COP-HEAD. A crest of feathers or tuft of hair on the head of an animal. *Copped*, crested. "Coppet, *huppe*," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80.

COPIE. Plenty. (*Lat.*)

COPINER. A lover. (*A.-S.*)

COPIOUS. Plantiful. (*Lat.*)

COPPE. A cup, or basin. (*A.-N.*)

COPPEL. A small cup. (*Fr.*)

COPPER-CLOUTS. Spatterdashes. *Devon.*

COPPERFINCH. A chaffinch. *West.*

COPPER-ROSE. The red field poppy.

COPPET. Saucy; impudent. *North.*

COPPID. Peaked, referring to the fashion of the long-peaked toe. "Galoches y-couped," Piern Ploughman, p. 370. "Couped shone," Torrent of Portugal, p. 81. "Shone decopid," Rom. of the Rose, 843.

Stand on hir tois *coppid* as a lark,

Putte oute hir voyce and lowde will syng,

That all the strete therof shall syng.

MS. Laud. 436, f. 52.

COPPIE. A dram. *North.*

COPPIN. A piece of yarn taken from the spindle. *North.*

COPPING. A fence. *North.*

COPPLE-CROWNED. With a head high, and rising up, spoken of a boy with hair standing up on the crown of his head, of a bird with a tuft of feathers on its crown. *Coppull* is a

- name for a hen in the Tournament of Tottenham.
- COPPLING.** Unsteady. *East.*
- COPPROUS.** A syllabub.
- COPPY.** (1) A coppice. *West.*
(2) A child's stool, a foot-stool. *North.* "Colrakus and copstolus," Reliq. Antiq. i. 86.
- COP-ROSE.** Same as *copper-rose*, q. v. Also, copperas, vitriol, Kennett, p. 55.
- COPS.** (1) A connecting crook of a harrow. *West.*
(2) Balls of yarn. *Lanc.*
- COPSAL.** A piece of iron which terminates the front of a plough.
- COPSE.** To cut brushwood, tufts of grass, &c. *Dorset.*
- COPSE-LAUREL.** The spurge laurel.
- COPSES.** See *Cop* (6).
- COPSON.** A fence placed on the top of a small dam laid across a ditch. *South.*
- COPT.** Convex. *North.*
- COPT-KNOW.** The top of a conical hill. *North.*
- COP-UP.** To relinquish. *East.*
- COP-WEB.** A cobweb. *Var. dial.*
- COPY.** To close in.
- CORACLE.** A small boat for one person, made of wicker-work, covered with leather or hide, and pitched over, so light as to be easily carried on the back. *West.*
- CORAGE.** Heart; inclination; spirit; courage. (*A.-N.*)
- CORALLE.** Dross; refuse. (*A.-N.*)
- CORANCE.** Currants. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 402; Lilly's *Endimion*, ed. 1632, sig. E. i.; *Forme of Cury*, p. 70.
- CORANT.** Running. (*A.-N.*)
- CORANTO.** A kind of dance, with rapid and lively movements.
- CORASEY.** Vexation. *Hall.*
- CORAT.** The name of a dish described in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 15.
- CORBEL.** In architecture, a projection or bracket from a wall or pillar to support some weight. *Corbe* is also found in Elizabethan writers. *Corbel-stonye*, Kennett, p. 55. *Corbellus*, House of Fame, iii. 214. *Corbel-table*, according to Willis, the upper table below the battlements.
- CORBETTES.** Cobbets. *Warner.*
- CORBIN-BONE.** The bone between the anus and bladder of an animal, *La Chasse du Cerf*, Paris, 1840.
Then take out the shoulders sitting anone,
The belly to the side to the corbin-bone.
Booke of Hunting, 1596.
- CORBO.** A thick-hafted knife.
- CORBY.** A carrion crow; also, a raven. *North.*
Hall uses *corbyn*, Henry VIII. f. 77, but considers it necessary to enter into a full explanation of the word.
- CORCE.** (1) To chop, or exchange.
(2) Body, stomach. (*A.-N.*)
He start to hym wyth gret force,
And hyt hym egurly on the corce.
MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 154
- CORD.** (1) A cord of wood, a piece 8 ft. by 4 ft. and 4 ft. thick. Also, a stack of wood. *Cord-wood*, wood, roots, &c. set up in stacks.
(2) Accord. *Weber.*
- CORDANLI.** In accordance.
- CORDE.** To accord; to agree. (*A.-N.*)
Hur hart to hym can corde,
For to have hym to hur lorde.
MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 121.
- CORDELLES.** Twisted cords; tassels.
- CORDEMENT.** Agreement. (*A.-N.*)
He kysseyd hur at that cordelement.
MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 103.
- CORDEVAN.** Spanish leather, from Cordova (or Corduba) a place formerly celebrated for its manufacture. Also spelt *cordewayne*, *cordoweyne*, &c. See Arch. xi. 93; Cov. Myst. p. 241; Brit. Bibl. ii. 401; Hakluyt, 1599, i. 189; Beaumont and Fletcher, ii. 24; Davenant's *Madagascar*, ed. 1648, p. 19. Although originally made in Spain, cordevan leather was afterwards manufactured mostly in England from goat-skin.
- CORDINER.** A shoemaker.
- CORDLY.** A tunny.
- CORDONE.** An honorary reward given to a successful combatant.
- CORDY.** Made of cord.
- CORE.** (1) To sweep a chimney.
(2) A disease in sheep. *Devon.*
(3) The middle of a rick when the outside has been cut away all round.
(4) Chosen. Chron. Vilod. p. 121. "Icham coren king," Gy of Warwike, p. 428.
- CORELLAR.** A corollary. *Palgrave.*
- CORERCIOUS.** Corpulent; cory.
- CORESED.** Harnessed. (*A.-N.*)
- CORESUR.** A courier. (*A.-N.*)
- CORETTE.** To correct.
- CORF.** A large coal-basket. There is a basket used for taking fish also so called.
- CORFOUR.** The curfew. (*A.-N.*)
- CORFY.** To rub. *North.*
- CORHNOTE.** Cidamum, bot.
- CORIANDEER-SEED.** Money.
- CORINTH.** A brothel. *Shak.*
- CORINTHIAN.** A debauched man.
- CORKE.** The core of fruit
- CORKED.** Offended. *Var. dial.*
- CORKER.** A scolding. *Var. dial.*
- CORKES.** Bristles.
- CORKS.** Cinders. *Lanc.*
- CORLE.** To strike, or pat. *Becon.*
- CORLET-SHOES.** Raised cork-shoes.
- CORLU.** A curlew.
- CORMARYE.** A dish in ancient cookery, described in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 31.
- CORME.** The service-tree. (*A.-N.*)
- CORMORANT.** A servant. *Jonson.*
- CORN.** (1) Chosen. (*A.-S.*)
(2) A grain of salt, &c. *Corned-beef* is salted beef.
(3) Oats. *North.*
- CORNAGE.** A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CORNALL. The head of a tilting lance. See Lybeau's Disconus, 1604; Richard Coer de Lion, 297. Also a coronal, or little crown, as in Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 8.

CORNALYN. Cornelian.

CORN BIND. Wild convolvulus.

CORN-COCKLE. Corn campion.

CORN-CRAKE. The land-rail.

CORNDER. A receding angle. *Devon.*

CORNE. (1) Intoxicated. *Salop.*

(2) Furnished with grain. *North.*

(3) Peaked; pointed. See Skelton, i. 149; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 29.

CORNEL. (1) A corner. *West.* "The cornel of the quadrant," MS. Sloane 213.

(2) A kernel. See Euphuus Golden Legacie, p. 74, Prayse of Nothing, 1585; Dial. Creat. Moral. p. 22.

(3) A frontal. *Pr. Parv.*

(4) An embrasure on the walls of a castle. (*A.-N.*) See Kyng Als, 7210.

With six stages ful of towrelles,

Wel flourished with cornelles.

Richard Coer de Lion, 1843.

CORNELIUS-TUB. The sweating-tub of Cornelius, formerly used for the cure of a certain disease.

CORNEUSE. A rustic instrument of music, blown like our bagpipe. That it was not identical with the bagpipe, as Nares supposes, seems clear from Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 200, where a distinction is made between the two. "With cornuse and clariones," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 72.

Of bombarde and of clarion,

With cornemuse and schalmele.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 245.

CORNER. A point at whist.

CORNER-TILE. A gutter-tile.

CORNET. (1) A small conical piece of bread. Warner's Antiq. Cul. p. 101.

(2) Same as *coffin*, q. v.

CORNICHON. A kind of game, very similar to quots. (*Fr.*)

CORNISH. The ring placed at the mouth of a cannon.

CORNISH-HUG. A particular lock practised by the Cornish wrestlers.

CORNIWILLEN. A lapwing. *Cornw.*

CORNLAITERS. Newly married peasants who beg corn to sow their first crop with.

CORN-ROSE. The wild poppy.

CORNWALL. A woman who cuckolds her husband was said to send him into Cornwall without a boat.

CORNY. (1) Tipsy. *Var. dial.*

(2) Abounding in corn. *East.*

(3) Tasting well of malt. (*A.-S.*) "Cornie ale," new ale, Christmas Carols, p. 47.

CORODY. A sum of money or an allowance of food and clothing allowed by an abbot out of a monastery to the king for the maintenance of any one of his servants. A corody could be purchased on a plan similar to our annuities.

CORONAL. A crown, or garland.

With kelle and with coronalle clemliche arrayede.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

CORONEL. A colonel. (*Span.*)

COROUN. A crown. (*A.-N.*)

Ryche ladyys of grete renouns

They do make hem ryche corouns.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 22.

COROUNMENT. Coronation. (*A.-N.*)

COROUR. A courser. (*A.-N.*)

CORP. A corpse. *North.* Middleton has this form of the word.

CORPHUN. A herring.

CORPORAL. A corporal of the field was one who guarded and arranged the shot or arms of the soldiers on the field of battle.

CORPORAS. The cloth which was placed beneath the consecrated elements in the sacrament.

CORPORATION-SEATS. The large square pew in some churches generally appropriated to strangers.

CORPORATURE. A man's body, or *corporation*, as we still say. See the Man in the Moone, 1637, p. 74.

CORPSE-CANDLE. A thick candle used formerly at lake-wakes. Aubrey, p. 176, mentions a kind of fiery apparition so called.

CORRETIER. A horse-dealer.

CORRID-HONEY. Hard, candied honey.

CORRIGE. To correct. (*A.-N.*)

CORRIN. A crown. (*A.-N.*)

CORRIVAL. A partner in affection; a rival. In a Description of Love by W. C. 1653, is a poem, "To his love fearing a *corrival*."

CORROSY. A grudge; ill-will. *Devon.*

CORRUMPABLE. Corruptible. (*A.-N.*)

CORRUMPE. To corrupt. (*A.-N.*)

CORRUPTED. Ruptured. *Suffolk.*

CORRYNE-POWDER. Corn powder, a fine kind of gunpowder.

CORS. (1) The shaft of a pinnacle. Willis's Arch. Nom. p. 71.

(2) The body. (*A.-N.*) The body of a chariot was sometimes so called.

(3) Course. *Weber.*

CORSAINT. A holy body; a saint. (*A.-N.*) See Piers Ploughman, p. 109; Langtoft, pp. 44, 308.

He sekes acyntes bot seidene, the sorere he grypes

That thus clekys this corsant owte of thir beghe clyffes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.

Na never hadde they amendement,

That we herde, at any *corseant*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 61.

CORSARY. A pirate.

CORSE. (1) To curse. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Silk riband woven or braided. "Corse of a gyrdell, *tissu*," Palsgrave.

CORSERE. A horseman. Also a war-horse, as in Todd's Illustrations, p. 214; and sometimes, a horse-dealer.

CORSEY. An inconvenience or grievance. See Dent's Pathway, pp. 306, 369; Tusser, p. 32; Stamburst, p. 25.

CORSING. Horse-dealing.

CORSIVE. Corrosive.
CORSPRESANT. A mortuary.
CORSY. Fat, unwieldy.
CORTEISE. Courtesy. Also an adjective.
 Launcelot lokys he uppon,
 How corteise was in hym more
 Then evyr was in any man.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 113.
CORTER. A cloth.
CORTESLICHE. Courteously.
CORTEYSEAR. More courteous.
CORTINE. A curtain.
CORTS. Carrots. *Somerset.*
CORTYL. A kirtle.
CORUNE. See *Coroun.*
CORVE. About the eighth of a ton of coals.
 Boxes used in coal mines are also called *corves*.
CORVEN. Carved; cut. (*A.-S.*)
Corvens wyndows of glase,
With joly bandis of brase.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 136.
The wode was wallyd abowte,
And wete corvyn wyth ryche ston.
MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 64.
With mannys bondes as sche were wroghte,
Or corvyn on a tree. *MS. Ibid. f. 60.*
CORVISOR. A shoemaker.
CORWYN. Curved. *Arch. xxx. 406.*
CORY. A shepherd's cot. *Pr Parv.*
CORYAR. A currier. (*Lat.*)
CORYED. Curried; drubbed.
CORYNALLE. Same as *cornall*, q. v.
The schafte was strong over alle,
And a welle schaped corynalle.
MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 247.
CORYS. Course.
Ne ȝyt the love off paramours,
Woche ever athe be the comyn corys
Among them that lusty wete.
MS. Cantab. Fl. I. 6, f. 5.
CORZIED. Grieved. From *Corsey*.
COS. (1) Because. *Var. dial.*
 (2) A kiss. *Audelay*, p. 60.
COSEY. Snug; comfortable. Also a term for
half tynny.
COSH (1) The husk of corn. *East.*
 (2) Quiet; still. *Salop.*
 (3) A cottage, or hovel. *Craven.* This term
 occurs in *Prompt. Parv.*
COSHERING. A set feast made in Ireland of
 noblemen and their tenants, who sat the whole
 time on straw. The coshering was always ac-
 companied with harper's music. See a cu-
 rious description in *Stanhurst*, p. 45.
COSIER. A cobbler.
COSIN. A cousin, or kinsman.
COSINAGE. Kindred. (*A.-N.*)
And how he stood of cosinage
To the emperoure, made hem awrage.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47.
COSP. The cross bar at the top of a spade.
 The fastening of a door is also so called.
COSSE. A kiss. (*A.-S.*) See *Reliq. Antiq. i.*
 29; *Gy of Warwike*, p. 203.
COSSET. A pet lamb. Hence a pet of any
 kind. Also, to fondle.
COSSHEN. A cushion.

COSSICAL. Algebraical. Digges, in 1579, de-
 scribed the "Arte of numbers *coassicall*."
COST. (1) Loss, or risk. *North.*
 (2) The *mantagrela*, bot
 (3) A dead body. *Devon.*
 (4) A aide, or region. (*A.-N.*)
 (5) A rib. *East*
 (6) Manner; business; quality. "Swych *costus*
 to kythe," *Degrevant*, 364.
 (7) "Nedes cost," a phrase equivalent to *posi-*
tively *Chaucer*, *Cant. T.* 1479.
COSTAGE. Cost; expense. (*A.-N.*) "To
 duelle at his *costage*," *Lincoln MS.* f. 134.
COSTARD (1) A kind of large apple. Hence
costard-monger, or *costermonger*, a seller of
 apples; one, generally, who kept a stall. Me-
 taphorically, the head is called a *costard*.
 (2) A flask, or flasket. *Urry's MS.* additions to *Ray*.
COSTE. To tempt. *Versteegan.*
COSTED. Richly ornamented.
COSTELANT. Coasting. (*A.-N.*)
The grete soldan thanne of Peres
Hath in a marche costeiant.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 72.
COSTEN. *Cast.* *Langtoft*, p. 106.
COSTENED. Cost.
COSTERING. (1) A carpet.
 (2) Swaggering; blustering. *Salop.*
COSTERS. Pieces of tapestry used on the sides
 of tables, beds, &c. See *Test. Vetust.* p. 228.
"Costerdes covered with whyte and blewe,"
Squyr of Lowe Degré, 833.
COSTIOUS. Costly.
COSTLEWE. Expensive; costly.
COSTLY. Costive. *East.*
COSTLY-COLOURS. A game at cards.
COSTMOUS. Costly. *Hearne.*
COSTNING. Temptation. *Versteegan.*
COSTREL. A small wooden bottle used by la-
 bourers in harvest time. The ancient drink-
 ing cup so called was generally made of wood.
Ita quedam quæ costrelli vocantur, *Matth.*
Paris. See *Hartshorne's Met. Tales*, p. 56.
 Spelt *costrel* in *MS. Lanud.* 560, f. 45.
COSTY. Sumptuous; costly.
COSTYPHED. Costiveness.
COSY. A husk, shell, or pod. *Beds.*
COT. (1) A finger-stall. *East.*
 (2) Same as *corp*, q. v.
 (3) Refuse wool. *North.*
 (4) A man who interferes in the kitchen. *North.*
 (5) A small bed, or cradle.
 (6) A pen for cattle.
 (7) A coat. (*A.-N.*)
COTAGRE. A sumptuous dish described in the
Forme of Cury, p. 79.
COTCHED. Caught. *Var. dial.*
COTCHEL. A sack partly full. *South.*
COTE. (1) To coast, or keep alongside. (*Fr.*)
 Also, a pass or go-by.
 (2) In hunting, when the greyhound goes end-
 ways by his fellow, and gives the hare a turn.
 Often used in the sense, to overtake.
 (3) A cottage. (*A.-S.*)
 (4) A salt-pit.

COTE-ARMURE. An upper garment, worn over the armour, and generally ornamented with armorial bearings.

COTED. (1) Quoted. (*Fr.*)

(2) Braided. Is this the meaning in Shakespeare?

COTE-HARDY. A close-fitting body garment, buttoned all the way down the front, and reaching to the middle of the thigh.

COTERELLE. A cottager. *Pr. Parv.*

COTERET. A faggot.

COTGARE. Refuse wool. *Blount.*

COTH. A disease. (*A.-S.*) *Cothy*, faint, sickly. *East.* Browne has *cotkish*.

COTHE. (1) Quoth; saith.

(2) To faint. *East.*

COTHISH. Morose. *Ray.*

COTIDIANLICH. Daily. (*A.-N.*)

To strengthen also his body and his lymes in exercise and use *cotidianlich*, that is to say, day after day, in dedes of armes.

Vegetius, MS. Douce 291, f. 5.

COTINGE. Cutting. (*A.-S.*)

COT-LAMB. A pet-lamb. *Suffolk.*

COTLAND. Land held by a cottager in socage or villenage. *Kennett.*

COT-QUEAN. An idle fellow; one who busies himself in base things, a man who interferes with females' business. A term of contempt. Perhaps a corruption of *cock-quean*, q. v.

COTSWOLD-LIONS. Sheep. "Have at the lyons on *cotswolde*," *Thersites*, ap. *Collier*, ii. 401.

COTTAGE-HOUSEN. Cottages. *Wills.*

COTTED. Matted; entangled. *Linc.* Also pronounced *cuttered*, and *cotty*.

COTTEN. To beat soundly. *Ermoor.*

COTTER. (1) To mend or patch. *Salop.*

(2) To fasten. *Leic.*

(3) To be bewildered. *West.*

COTTERIL. (1) A small iron wedge for securing a bolt. Also called a *cotter*. The term is applied to various articles implying this definition.

(2) A cottage. *Kennett.*

(3) A piece of leather at the top and bottom of a mop to keep it together. *Linc.*

(4) A pole for hanging a pot over the kitchen fire. *South.*

(5) The small round iron plate in the nut of a wheel.

COTTERILS. Money. *North.*

COTTERLIN. A cosset lamb. *East.*

COTTING. Folding sheep in a barn. *Heref.*

COTTON. To agree; to get on well; to succeed, or prosper. *Far. dial.* It is a common archaism.

COTTYER. A cottager. *Hall.* It occurs also in *Piers Ploughman*, p. 529.

COTYING. The ordure of a rabbit.

COTZERIE. Cheating. (*Ital.*)

COUCH. (1) A bed of barley when germinating for malt.

If the grain be of a dark colour, and many corns have brown ends, we judge them to have been heated in the mow, and they seldom come well in the couch. *Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc. p. 304.*

(2) To squat, said of the boar, sometimes of the hare or rabbit.

(3) Left-handed. *East.*

(4) A den; a small chamber of any kind.

COUCHE. To lay, or place. (*A.-N.*) Frequently applied technically to artists' work.

Alle of palle werke fyne

Couchide with newyne.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 133.

COUCHER. A setter.

COUCH-GRASS. A kind of coarse bad grass which grows very fast in arable land.

COUD (1) Cold; called. *North.*

(2) Knew; was able. *Pa. f.*

COUP. A cough. *Craven.*

COUPLE. A tub. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 265.

COUGH-OUT. To discover.

COUHERDELY. Cowardly.

Who myt do more couherdely?

Cureur Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 141.

COUL. (1) To pull down. *North.*

(2) Cole, or cabbage. *Somerset.*

(3) A large wooden tub. Formerly, any kind of cup or vessel.

(4) To scrape earth together. *North.*

(5) A swelling or abscess. *Yorksh.*

COULD. See *Coud* (2). With the infinitive mood it expresses a past tense, as *could be*, *was, could take, took, &c.*

COULDE. To chill, or make cold.

COULING-AXE. An instrument used to stock up earth. *Salop.*

COULPE. A fault. (*A.-N.*)

COULPENED. Carved; engraved. (*A.-N.*)

COUL-RAKE. A scraper. *North.*

COULTER. A plough-share.

OUNDUE. To guide, or conduct.

OUNDUTE. A song. (*A.-N.*)

COUNFORDE. Comfort. (*A.-N.*)

COUNGE. (1) To beat. *Northumb.*

(2) A large lump. *North.*

(3) Permission. (*A. N.*)

They enclined to the kyng, and counge they askede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 58.

COUNGER. To shrink; *Chester Plays*, i. 16. To conjure; *ib.* ii. 35.

COUNSEL. (1) Secret; private; silence.

(2) To gain the affections. *North.*

COUNT. To account; to esteem. (*A.-N.*) Also to guess, to expect eagerly.

COUNTENANCE. (1) Importance; account. In old law, what was necessary for the support of a person according to his rank.

(2) Custom. *Gawayne.*

COUNTER. (1) Hounds are said to *hunt counter* when they hunt backward the way the chase came; to *run counter*, when they mistake the direction of their game.

(2) To sing an extemporaneous part upon the plain chant.

(3) A coverlet for a bed.

COUNTER-BAR. A long bar for shop windows. *Counter-barred*, shut in with a bar on the outside.

COUNTER-CHECK. A check against a check; an order to reverse another order.

COUNTERE. An arithmetician. (*A.-N.*)

Ther is no countere nor clerke

Con hem reken alle *MS. Cott. Collig. A. II. f. 110.*

COUNTERFEIT. A portrait, or statue. A piece of bad money was also so called, and imitation crockery was known as *counterfeits*.

COUNTERPAINE. The counterpart of a deed.

See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12, Greene, i. 70.

COUNTERPASE. The counterpoise. (*A.-N.*)

"The *countrepase* was light," Lydgate, p. 56.

COUNTERPLETE. To plead against. (*A.-N.*)

Ageyn the trouthe who so overe stryve,

Or counterplate or make any debat.

MS. Digby 232, f. 2.

COUNTERPOINT. A counterpane.

COUNTERS. Pieces resembling money formerly used in calculations.

COUNTERWAITE. To watch against. (*A.-N.*)

COUNTIS. Accounts.

COUNTISE. Art; cunning. (*A.-N.*)

COUNTOUR. (1) A treasurer. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A computing-house. (*Chaucer.*)

COUNTE. To encounter.

COLNTRETAILLE. A tally answering exactly to another. (*A.-N.*)

COUNTRIES. The under-ground works in some mines are so called.

COUNTRY. A county. *Far. dial.*

COUNTRYFIED. Rustical. *Var. dial.*

COUNTRY-SIDE. A tract or district. *North.*

COUNTRY-TOMS. Bedlam-beggars, q. v.

In— has one property of a scholar, poverty. you would take him for Country Tom broke loose from the gallows.

Midsummer Moon, or Lunacy Rampant, 1660.

COUNTRY-WIT. Coarse, indelicate wit.

COUNTY. A count; a nobleman. "Countie an erledome, *conté*," Palsgrave.

COUNTYRFE. To contrive.

COUP. To empty or upset. *North.*

COUPABLE. Guilty; culpable. (*A.-N.*)

COUPAGE. A carving, or cutting up.

COLP-CART. A short team. *North.* "A coupe-waine," Sharp's Chron. Mirab. p. 7.

Rather, a long cart? See *Coop* (2).

COUPCREELS. A summerset. (*Chaucer.*)

COUPE (1) A basket. Ellis, iii. 133.

(2) A cup; a vat. (*A.-N.*)

Of hys coupe he servyd hym on a day,

In the knyghtys chaumber he laye.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II 38, f. 147.

(3) A coop for poultry.

(4) A piece cut off. *Minshew.* Also, to cut with a sword or knife.

(5) To blame. (*A.-S.*)

COUPE-GORGE. A cut-throat. (*A.-N.*)

COUPING. An onset; an encounter.

COUPIS. Copping.

COUPLING. A junction. *North.*

COUPRAISE. A lever. *North.*

COURAGE. Heart. (*A.-N.*) Also, to embolden or encourage.

COURAKE. Cauliculus, *bot.*

COURBE. Curved, bent.

Hire nekke is schorte, hire schuldre courbe,

That mygte a mannis lustre destourbe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 49.

COURBULY. Tanned leather. (*A.-N.*)

COURBYNG. Strengthening a vessel by bands or hoops.

COURCHEP. A kind of cap.

Her courcheys were curious,

Hir face gay and gracyous.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 123.

COURDEL. A small cord. *Salop.*

COURE. (1) Heart; courage. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To crouch down. (*A.-N.*) Often applied to a brooding hen. See Florio, p. 129; Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 157, Morte d'Arthur, ii. 195.

"The kyng coueris the cragge," *MS. Morte Arthure*, i. e. creeps up it.

COURL. To rumble. *North.*

COURSER-MAN. A groom.

COURT. The principal house in a village. Also, a yard to a house, which is also called a *courtain*.

COURT-CUPBOARD. A moveable sideboard, generally covered with plate, and in fact used solely for that purpose, without drawers.

COURT-DISH. A kind of drinking-cup so called. Gifford sadly blunders on the word in his ed. of Jonson, v. 380.

COURTELAGE. A garden, or court-yard. (*A.-N.*)

COURTEPY. A short cloak of coarse cloth. (*A.-N.*) *Courthies*, Skelton, ii. 420.

COURT-FOLD. A farm-yard. *Worc.*

COURT-HOLY-WATER. Insincere complimentary language. "To fill one with hopes or *court-holy-water*," Florio, p. 215. See Cotgrave in v. *Court*, *Ess.*

COURTINE. A curtain. Also, to hide behind a curtain.

COURTING-CARDS. Court cards.

COURT-KEEPER. The master at a game of racket, or ball.

COURT-LAX. A curtle-ax.

COURT-LODGE. A manor-house. *Kent.*

COURT-MAN. A courtier. (*A.-N.*)

COURT-NOLL. A contemptuous or familiar name for a courtier. See Brit. Bibl. i. 108; Heywood's Edward IV. p. 42; Peele, iii. 86.

COURT-OF-GUARD. The place where the guard musters.

COURT-OF-LODGINGS. The principal quadrangle in a palace or large house.

COURT-ROLLER. The writer or keeper of the rolls of a court of law.

COURTSHIP. Courtly behaviour.

COUSE. To change the teeth. *Worc.* Formerly, to exchange anything, as in the Reliq. Antiq. ii. 281.

COUSIN. A kinsman. (*Fr.*) Often a familiar mode of address to a friend. Cousin Betty, or Cousin Tom, a bedlamite beggar; now applied to a mad woman or man.

COUTELAS. A cutlass. (*Fr.*)

COUTER. A plough-coulter. *North.*

COUTERE. A piece of armour which covered the elbow.

Hristes the resebrace with the bronde ryche,

Kerves of at the couter with the clene ege.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

COUTHE. (1) To make known, discover, publish. (*A.-S.*)

That it be *couth* here alle opynly
To wite in soth whether I in chastite
Have ledde my lyf of herte faythfully.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7.

(2) Affable; kind. (*A.-S.*)

(3) A cold. *North.*

(4) Could, part. past.

COLTHER. To comfort. *North.*

COUTHLY. Familiarity.

COUVER. A domestic connected with a court kitchen. *Ord. and Reg. p. 331.*

COLWE. Cold. *Hearne.*

COUWEE. "Ryme couwée," *versus caudati*, common final rhyme.

COVANDE. A covenant. (*A.-N.*)

Thare salle he se me at hys wylle,
Thyne *covandes* for to fulfille.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 116.

COVART. Secret. (*A.-N.*)

COVAYTE. To covet; to desire. (*A.-N.*)

In Criste thou *covayte* thi solace,
His lufe change thi chere.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 222.

COVE. (1) A cavern, or cave. Also, a small harbour for boats.

(2) A lean-to, or low building with a shelving roof.

COVEITISE. Covetousness.

COVEL. A kind of coat. (*Belg.*)

COVENABLE. Convenient; suitable. Sometimes equivalent to *needful*.

COVENAWNT. Faithful. *Ritson.*

COVENT. A convent. (*A.-N.*) A covenant, agreement, *MS. Morte Arthure.*

COVERAUNCE. Recovery. (*A.-N.*)

COVERCHIEF. A head-cloth. (*A.-N.*)

COVERCLE. A pot-lid. (*A.-N.*)

COVERE. To recover. (*A.-N.*) To regain, *MS. Morte Arthure; Rel. Ant. ii. 86.*

Whan Tryamowre was hole and sownde,
And *coverde* of hys grevus wounde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11, 33, f. 72.

With myrthe and game them betwene
To *cover* hur of hur care. *MS. Ibid. f. 85.*

COVERLYGHT. A coverlet *Hæc supellex tilis est superius indumentum lecti, Anglice a coverlyght, MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 13. Coverlyte, Gesta Rom. p. 133.*

COVERNOUR. A governor.

COVER-PAN. A pan with a cover used in the pantry.

COVERT. (1) A kind of lace described in *MS. Harl. 2320, f. 59.*

(2) Secresy. (*A.-N.*) Also an adj. Sometimes, covered.

(3) A covering. *Cov. Myst.* Also, a cover for game.

COVERT-FEATHERS. The feathers close upon the sarcel's of a hawk.

COVERTINE. A covering.

COVERTURE. A covering.

gif he ever thynke his bargayn to achave,
He owith for to kepe hym under the *coverture*
Of trowthe and of connyng, this I yow ensure.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 1 6, f. 151.

COVERYE. To take care of. (*A.-N.*)

COVETISE. Covetousness. (*A.-N.*)

COVEY. (1) To sit or hatch.

(2) A cover for game.

(3) A close room; a pantry. See *Davies' Ancient Rites*, pp. 126, 142

COVINE. Intrigue; fraud; deceit, a secret contrivance; art. In law, a deceitful compact between two or more to prejudice a third party. Also a verb, to deceive. *Covinliche, decentfully, Gy of Warwike, p. 32.*

And alle that are of here *coveyn*,
Alle she bryngeth to helle peyn.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20.

And thus by sleighte and by *coveins*,
Aros the derthe and the famyne.

Cover, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 133.

For yf thou be off soche *coveyns*,
To gete off love by ravyne,
Thy lust yt may the falle thus,
As yt fylle to Tersus.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 3.

And whanne they be *coveyned*,
They saynen for to make a pees.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 45.

COW. (1) The moveable wooden top of a malt-kin, hop-house, &c.

(2) To frighten. *South.* Shakespeare has *cowish*, timid. Also a substantive.

(3) To scrape. *Craven.*

COW-BABY. A coward. *Somerset.*

COW-BERRIES. Red whortle-berries.

COW-BLAKES. Dried cow-dung used for fuel. *Var. dial.*

COW-CALF. A female calf.

COW-CAP. A metal knob put on the tip of a cow's horn. *West.*

COWCHER. A book in which the transactions of a corporation were registered. See *Landi Itin. iv. 182.*

COW-CLAP. Cow-dung *Cow-clatting*, spreading manure on the fields.

COW-CUMBER. A cucumber. *Var. dial.* This form occurs in *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593.

COW-DAISY. Same as *cow-plat*, q. v.

COWDE (1) A piece, or gobbet of meat.

(2) Obstinate; unmanageable. *West.*

(3) Could.

COWDEL. Caudle.

COWDY (1) A small cow. *North.*

(2) Pert; frolicsome. *North.*

COWED. Cowardly, timid. *North.* A cow without horns is called *cowed*.

COWEY. Club-footed. *North.*

COW-PAT. The red valerian.

COWFLOP. The foxglove. *Devon.*

COW-FOOTED. Club-footed. *North.*

COWGELL. A cudgel. *Huloet.*

COW-GRIPE. A gutter in a cow-stall to carry off the filth.

COW-GROUND. Cow-pasture. *Glouc.*

COW-HERD. A cow-keeper.

COW-JOCKEY. A beast-dealer. *North.*

COWK. (1) A cow's hoof. *Devon.*

(2) To strain to vomit. *North.* Also pronounced *cowken* and *cowker*.

COWL. (1) To cower down. *North.*

(2) See *Cowl* and *Cow*.

(3) A poultry coop. *Pr. Parv.*

COW-LADY. The lady-bird.

A paire of bushins they did bring
Of the cow-ladies corall wing.

Museum Delicis, 1656.

COWLAY. A meadow for cows.

COWLICK. A stiff tuft of hair on a cow. Also the same as *callick*, q. v.

COWLSTAFF. A staff used for carrying a tub or basket that has two ears. See *Lambarde's Perambulation*, p. 367; *Strutt*, ii. 201.

COWLTES. Quilts. *Mapes*, p. 334.

COW-MIG. The drainage of a cow-house or dung-hill. *North.*

COW-MUMBLE. The cow-parsnip.

COWNCE. Counsel.

COWNDER. Confusion; trouble. *North.*

COWOD. Cold. *Tundale.*

COW-PAR. A straw-yard. *Norf.*

COWPIN. The last word. *North.*

COW-PLAT. A circle of cow-dung.

COW-PRISE. A wood-pigeon. *North.*

COW-QUAKE. Common spurry. *East.*

COWRING. A term in falconry, when young hawks quiver and shake their wings, in token of obedience to the old ones.

COWS. Shme ore. *North.*

COWS-AND-CALVES. See *Bulls-and-cows*.

COWSE. To chase animals. Also, to walk about idly. *West.*

COWSHARD. Cow-dung. Called also *cow-sharn*, *cowscarn*, and *cows'-earings*. See *Cooper* in v. *Scarabæus*; *Cotgrave*, in v. *Bouse*; *Gosson's Schoole of Abuse*, 1579; *Nash's Pierce Penilesse*, 1592; *Dekker's Knight's Conjuring*, p. 31.

Hartflies, they say, are bred out of the dung of the deer, as beetles are out of *cowshorne*.

Aubrey's Wills, Royal Soc. MS. p. 168.

COWSHUT. A wood-pigeon. *North.*

COW-STRIPLINGS. Cowalips. *North.* *Brckett* has *cow-stroopple*. A *cowstropple* in the month of January, 1632, was considered sufficiently curious to be presented as a new-year's gift. See *Chron. Mirab.* p. 21.

COWT. A colt. *Far. dial.*

COWTHERED. Recovered. *North.*

COWTHWORT. The motherwort.

COW-TIE. A strong rope which holds the cow's hind legs while milking.

COW-TONGUED. Having a tongue smooth one way and rough the other, like a cow. Hence applied to one who gives fair or foul language as may suit his purpose.

COW-WHEAT. The horse-flower.

COWZE. A cough.

COX. Same as *Cokes*, q. v. Hence *cox-comb*, the top of a fool's cap, which was terminated with a cock's head and comb. *Coxcomb* was applied also to the cap and head of a fool. *Cox* is apparently an adjective in *Hawkins*, i. 236, unless the article is supplied, as in *Dodsley*. *Cox*, conceited, in *Warwickshire*.

Forby has *coxy-roxy*, merrily and fantastically tipsy.

COXON. A cockswain.

COY. (1) A decoy. Also, to decoy.

(2) A coop for lobsters. *East.*

COYE. (1) To quiet; to soothe. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To move, or stir in anything.

COYEA. Quoth you. *Yorksh.*

COYLLE. A coal.

COYNFAYTES. Comfits.

COYNTELCHE. Cunningly.

COYSE. Body. (*A.-N.*)

And prively, withoute nayse,

He bryngeth this foule gret coye.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 49.

COYSELL. A consul, or judge. (*A.-N.*)

COYTES. Quoits.

COYVE. A coil.

COZE. To converse with earnestly and familiarly. *South.*

CRA. A crow. *East.*

CRAE. (1) An iron trivet to set over a fire. *Chesh.*

(2) A potato apple. *Lanc.*

(3) To break, or bruise. *North.*

CRABAT. A gorget, or riding-band. *Nares* says, a cravat.

CRABBAT. Handsome; comely.

CRABBUN. A dunghill fowl.

CRABE. To fight one with another. A term in falconry.

CRABER. The water-rat.

CRAE-LANTHORN. An apple-jack. See p. 73. Also, a cross, forward child.

CRAE-VERJUICE. Vinegar made from crabs. Sometimes, the juice itself.

CRAE-WINDLASS. A windlass used on the deck of a barge.

CRACCHE. To scratch. (*A.-S.*)

CRACHED. Infirm; broken. (*Fr.*) *Crachy* still in use in Shropshire.

CRACHES. The herb chickweed.

CRACHYNGE. Cracking.

CRACK. (1) A boast. Also a verb. Sometimes, to challenge.

(2) To converse. *Norf.* Also, chat, conversation, news.

(3) Chief; excellent. In early plays, an arch, lively boy.

(4) To restrain. *North.*

(5) To curdle. *Craven.*

(6) "In a crack," immediately.

(7) A blow or stroke. Also a verb, to strike or throw.

(8) *Crepitus ventris*. *North.*

(9) A charge for a cannon.

(10) To creak. *Palgrave.*

(11) A prostitute. *North.*

CRACK-BRAINED. Flighty. *Var. dial.*

CRACKED. Cloven. *Cracked-piece*, a girl who is no longer a virgin. She was then said to be *cracked in the ring*. This latter expression was originally applied to a coin which was cracked beyond the circle containing the inscription, and then considered no longer current; but it is used metaphorically in a variety of ways.

CRACKEL. A cricket. *North.*
CRACKER. A small baking dish; a small water-biscuit; a piece of glass shaped like a pear. *North.*
CRACKET. A low stool. *North.*
CRACKFART. A foolish boaster.
CRACKHALTER. A mischievous boy. *Shakespeare* has the term *crack-hemp*.
CRACKING-WHOLE. A slickenslide.
CRACKLE. Pork crackling.
CRACKLINGS. Crisp cakes. *Sussex.* More usually called *cracknels*. See Elyot, in v. *Collyra*.
CRACKMAN. A hedge.
CRACKOWES. Long pointed shoes, turned up in a curve. Perhaps so called from Cracow in Poland. "With her longe *crakowis*," *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 41.
CRACKROPE. A fellow likely to be hung. A term of contempt.
CRACKE. Refuse of tallow. *Pr. Parv.*
CRACONUM. Same as *cracoke*, q. v.
CRACUS. A kind of tobacco.
CRADDANTLY. Cowardly. *North.*
CRADDINS. Mischievous tricks. *North.*
CRADEL. Some part of clothing mentioned in *Arthur and Merlin*, p. 111; corresponding perhaps to the *cratula*. See Ducange, in v.
CRADLE-SCYTHE. A scythe provided with a frame to lay the corn smooth in cutting.
CRAFF. A sparrow. *Cumb.*
CRAFFLE. To hobble. *Derbysh.*
CRAFTE. To deal craftily, or cunningly. *Palsgrave*.
CRAFTESMAN. A man of skill. (*A.-S.*)
CRAFTIMAN. An artificer. (*A.-S.*)
CRAFTLY. Knowingly; prudently. (*A.-S.*)
CRAFTY. Skilfully made. (*A.-S.*)
CRAG. (1) The craw. *East.*
 (2) A deposit of fossil sea-shells, found in the Eastern counties.
 (3) The neck, or throat. See *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639, p. 135; *Ord. and Reg.* p. 95.
 (4) A small beer vessel.
CRAIER. A kind of small ship. See Hall, *Hen. IV.* f. 18; *Harrison*, p. 201; *Holinshed*, *Hist. Engl.* i. 155; *Hist. Scot.* p. 120, *Arch.* xi. 162; *Rutland Papers*, p. 42.
 Be thanne cogge appone cogge, *krayera* and other.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.
CRAISEY. The butter-cup. *Wills.*
CRAITH. A scar. *West.*
CRKANE. The refuse of tallow.
CRAKE. (1) A crow. *North.*
 (2) To crack; to break. (*A.-N.*)
 (3) To quaver hoarsely in singing. (*A.-S.*)
 (4) To brag, or boast.
 (5) To speak, or divulge. *West.* Also, to shout or cry.
 (6) The land-rail. *East.*
 (7) To creak.
CRAKE-BERRIES. Crow-berries. *North.*
CRAKE-FEET. The orchis. *North.*
CRAKE-NEEDLES. Shepherds'-needles.
CRAKER. (1) A boaster.
 (2) A child's rattle. *East.*

CRACKERS. Choice English soldiers in France temp. Henry VIII. *Blount.*
CRAKIT. Cracked. (*A.-N.*)
CRALLIT. Engraven.
CRAM. (1) To tell falsehoods.
 (2) A lump of food. *North.*
 (3) To tumble or disarrange. *Line.*
CRAMBLE. To hobble, or creep. *North.*
CRAMBLES. Large boughs of trees.
CRAMBLY. Lame. *North.*
CRAMBO. A diversion in which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme. If the same word is repeated, a forfeit is demanded, which is called a *crambo*. It was also a term in drinking, as appears from Dekker.
CRAME (1) To bend. *Lanc.*
 (2) To join, or mend. *North.*
CRAMER. A tinker. *North.*
CRAMMELY. Awkwardly. *North.*
CRAMMOCK. To hobble. *Yorksh.*
CRAMOSIN. Crimson. (*A.-N.*)
CRAMP-BONE. The patella of a sheep, considered a charm for the cramp.
CRAMPER. A cramp-iron.
CRAMPISH. To contract violently. (*A.-N.*)
CRAMPLED. Stiff in the joints.
CRAMPON. The border of gold which keeps a stone in a ring.
CRAMP-RING. A ring consecrated on Good Friday, and believed to be efficacious for preventing the cramp.
CRAMP-RINGS. Fetters. *Harman.*
CRAMSINE. To scratch; to claw.
CRANCH. To grind between the teeth; to crush any gritty substance.
 Here doe I meane to *cranch*, to munch, to eat.
Heywood's Royall King, sig. D. iii.
CRANE. The crinière. *Hall.*
CRANE-GUTTED. Very thin. *East.*
CRANET. (1) Small crinière. See Hall, *Henry IV.* f. 12; *Meyrick*, ii. 258.
 (2) A small red worm. *Cumb.*
CRANGLE. To waddle. *North.*
CRANION. (1) The skull. *Percy.*
 (2) Small; spider-like. *Jonson.*
CRANK. (1) Brisk; jolly; merry.
 (2) A vessel over-masted.
 (3) An impostor. *Burton.*
 (4) To mark cross-ways on bread-and-butter to please a child. *Kent.*
 (5) To creak. *North.*
 (6) To wind, as a river. *Shak.* Also, the bend of a river.
 (7) A reel for winding thread. *Prompt. Parv.*
 (8) The wheel of a well to draw water with. *Ibid.*
CRANKIES. Pitmen. *North.*
CRANKLE. Weak; shattered. *North.*
CRANKS. (1) A toaster. *North.*
 (2) Pains; aches. *Craven.*
 (3) Offices. *South.*
CRANKY. (1) Merry; cheerful. Sometimes ailing, sickly; but *crank* is always used in the other sense, and the assertion in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 92, that it "usually signifies sickly or feeble," is quite a mistake.
 (2) Chequered. *North.*

- CRANNY.** Quick; giddy; thoughtless.
- CRANTS.** Garlands. *Shak.*
- CRANY.** A crumb. *Devon.*
- CRAP.** (1) A bunch, or cluster. *West.*
 (2) To snap; to crack. *Somerset.*
 (3) Darnel; buck-wheat.
 (4) A coarse part of beef joining the ribs. *Var. dial.*
 (5) The back part of the neck.
 (6) Dregs of beer or ale.
 (7) Money. *North.*
 (8) Assurance. *Wilts.*
 (9) Crept. *North.*
- CRAPAUTE.** The toad-stone. (*Fr.*) *Crapoté*, *MS. Cantab. Pl. v. 48.*
- CRAPER.** A rope. (*A.-N.*)
- CRAP-FULL.** Quite full. *Devon.*
- CRAPLE.** A claw. *Spenser.*
- CRAPON.** A loadstone. (*A.-N.*)
- CRAPPELY.** Lame; shaky. *Lincol.*
- CRAPPING.** Gathering crops. *West.*
- CRAPPINS.** Where the coal crops out. *Salop.*
- CRAPPY.** To snap. *Somerset.*
- CRAPS.** (1) The refuse of hog's lard burnt before a fire. *North.*
 (2) Chaff of corn. *West.* Apparently the same as *crappe*, *Pr. Parv.* p. 100.
- CRAPSICK.** Sick from over-eating or drinking. *South.*
- CRARE.** See *Craier*.
- CRASED.** Broken; weakened. (*A.-N.*)
- CRASEDEST.** Most crazy.
- CRASH.** (1) To crush, or grind.
 (2) A feast; an entertainment.
 (3) To be merry. *North.*
- CRASHING-CHETES.** The teeth.
- CRASK.** Fat; lusty; in good health and spirits; hearty.
- CRASKE.** To crash. *Pr. Parv.*
- CRASPIC.** A whale, or grampus.
- CRASSANTLY.** Cowardly. *Chesh.*
- CRASSE.** Thick; fat. *Hall.*
- CRASSECHE.** To split, or crack.
- CRATCH.** (1) A rack of any kind; a manger; a cradle.
 (2) To eat. *Salop.*
 (3) A pannier. *Derbysh.* Also, a kind of hand-barrow; a wooden frame used in husbandry.
 (4) A wooden dish. *Yorksh.*
 (5) A clothes pole. *Sussex.*
 (6) Warts on animals. *North.*
 (7) To claw, or scratch.
- CRATCHINGLY.** Feeble; weak. *North.*
- CRATE** (1) A wicker basket. *North.* Generally used for crockery.
 (2) An old woman. See *Towneley Myst.* p. 201. *Ritson* misreads *trate* in *Anc. Pop. Poet.* p. 77.
- CRATE-MEN.** Itinerant venders of earthenware. *Staff.*
- CRATHAYN.** A craven; a coward.
- CRATHIER.** A kind of scythe.
- CRATTLE.** A crumb. *North.*
- CRAUCHE.** The refuse of tallow.
- CRAUP.** Crept. *West.*
- CRAVAISE.** The cray-fish. (*A.-N.*)
- CRAVANT.** Craven; cowardly.
- CRAVAS.** A crevice. *Pr. Parv.*
- CRAVAUNDE.** Coward. (*A.-N.*)
- CRAVE.** (1) To claim money. *North.*
 (2) A chink, or cleft. *Pr. Parv.*
- CRAVEL.** A mantel-piece. *West.*
- CRAW.** (1) The bosom; the crop of a bird. *Var. dial.*
 (2) A crow. *North.* Properly, a rook. *Sex Ling. Dict.* 1549.
- CRAW-BUCKLES.** Shirt-buckles. *Beds.*
- CRAW-FEET.** The wild hyacinth.
- CRAWK.** (1) Stubble. Also, a faggot.
 (2) The refuse of tallow. *Pr. Parv.*
- CRAWL.** To abound. *North.*
- CRAWLEY-MAWLEY.** In a weak and ailing state; unwell. *Norfol.*
- CRAWLY-WHOOPER.** A black-beetle.
- CRAWPARSED.** Hog-breeched. *North.*
- CRAWSE.** Jolly; brisk. *Yorksh.*
- CRAY.** (1) See *Craier*.
 (2) A disease in hawks, proceeding from cold and bad diet.
 (3) A kind of gum.
- CRAYNE.** A chink, or cleft. *Pr. Parv.*
- CRAYZE.** A wild fellow.
- CRAZE.** To crack. *Devon.*
- CRAZED.** Foolish; insane. *Var. dial.*
- CRAZEY.** Crow's foot. *South.*
- CRAZIES.** Aches; pains. *North.*
- CRAZLED.** Congealed. *Yorksh.*
- CRAZY.** Infirm; dilapidated.
- CRAZZILD.** Coals caked together.
- CREABLE.** Capable of being created.
- CREACHY.** Same as *crazy*, q. v.
- CREAG.** The game of ninepins.
- CREAGHT.** A drove of cattle.
- CREAK.** (1) A wicker basket.
 (2) "To cry creak," to be afraid, to desist from any project.
 (3) A hook. *Yorksh.*
 (4) A land-rail. *North.*
- CREAM.** (1) To squeeze, or press. *West.*
 (2) To froth, or curdle. *North.*
 (3) A cold shivering. *Somerset.*
 (4) The holy anointing oil.
- CREAMER.** One who has a stall in a market or fair.
- CREAMFACED.** Pale. *South.*
- CREAM-WATER.** Water with a kind of oil or scum upon it.
- CREAMY.** Chilly. *Devon.*
- CREANCE.** (1) Faith; belief. (*A.-N.*)
This mayden taught the creance
Unto this wyf so perfittly.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 68.
- (2) Credit; payment. (*A.-N.*)
And with his precyous bloode he wroote the bille
Upon the croue, as general acquyttaunce
To every penytent in ful creance.
Rom. of the Monk, Sion College MS.
- (3) To borrow money. (*A.-N.*)
- (4) The string with which a hawk is secured.
- CREANT.** Recreant; craven.
- CREAS.** The mensles. *Yorksh.*
- CREASE.** (1) A curved tile. *West.*
 (2) The top of a horse's neck.

- (3) Loving; fond. *Lanc.*
 (4) A split, or rent. *East.*
 (5) To increase. *Devon.*
 CREATE. Created. (*Lat.*)
 CREATURE. (1) The Creator.
 (2) A poor miserable person.
 CREALK. A crooked stick. *North.*
 CREALNCER. A creditor. (*A.-N.*)
 CREAUNSER. A tutor. *Skelton.*
 CREALNT. Believing. (*A.-N.*)
 CREBULLE. A cripple. (*A.-N.*)
 CRECH. A crutch. *North.*
 CREDANS. Credit; reputation.
 CREDENT. Credible. *Shak.*
 CREDILLE. A cradle. *Hearne.*
 CREE. (1) To soothe. *North.*
 (2) To pound, or bruise. *North.*
 (3) A hut or sty. *Cumb.*
 CREECH. To scream. *Somerset.*
 CREED. Hard. *Yorksh.*
 CREEK. A servant. *Suffolk.*
 CREEL. (1) A wicker basket. *North.*
 (2) A butcher's stool. *North.*
 (3) A wooden frame for oak-cakes.
 CREAM. (1) To convey slidly. *Chesh.*
 (2) To pour out. *North.*
 CREEN. To pine. *Devon.*
 CREENY. Small; diminutive. *Wilt.*
 CREEP. (1) To raise, or hoist up.
 (2) A ridge of land.
 CREEPER. (1) A louse. *Var. dial.*
 (2) A small stool. *North.*
 CREEPERS. (1) Small low irons in a grate between the andirons.
 (2) A nervous fidget. *Var. dial.*
 (3) Low pattens. *Norw.*
 (4) Grapnels. *East.*
 CREEP-HEDGE. A vagrant. *East.*
 CREEPINS. A beating. *Craven.*
 CREEPLE. (1) A cripple.
 (2) To squeeze; to compress. *East.*
 CREEZE. Squeamish. *West.*
 CREIL. A dwarfish man. *North.*
 CREILED. Speckled; variegated. *Cumb.*
 CREKE. (1) A crane. (*A.-N.*)
 (2) A basket. *Pr. Parv.*
 CREKYNE. To cluck, as hens. *Pr. Parv.*
 CREME. Chrism; ointment.
 CREMESYN. Crimson velvet.
 CRENELLE. A loophole in a fortress. Sometimes, a battlement.
 CRENSEYN. Crimson. (*A.-N.*)
 CREOPEN. To creep; to crawl.
 CREPEMOUS. A term of endearment. *Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.* Still in use.
 CREPIL. A cripple. (*A.-S.*)
 CREPINE. Fringe worn with a French hood; the *crepine*, or golden net-caul, *Planché, p. 117.*
 CREPPID. Crept. (*A.-S.*)
 CRESCIVE. Increasing in power.
 CRESCLOTH. Fine linen cloth.
 CRESE. To increase. (*A.-N.*)
 CRESMEDE. Christened. (*A.-N.*)
 CRESOLITE. Crystal.

- CRESSAWNTE. A crescent; an ornament for a woman's neck.
 CRESSE. A rush. "I cownt hym noghte at a *crese*," *Lincoln MS.*
 CRESSET. An open lamp, suspended on pivots in a kind of fork, and carried upon a pole, formerly much used in nocturnal processions. The light was a wreathed rope smeared with pitch or resin stuck on a pin in the centre of the bowl. The cresset was sometimes a hollow pan filled with combustibles, and, indeed, any hollow vessel employed for holding a light was so called.
 CREST. (1) Increase. (*A.-N.*)
 (2) In architecture, a term for any ornamental upper finishing.
 I se castels, I se eke high towres,
 Walles of stone *crested* and bataylled.
MS. Cantab. Pl. i. 6, l. 13.
 (3) The top of anything; the ridge of a hill or bank; a balk.
 (4) The rising part of a horse's neck.
 CREST-TILES. Tiles used for covering the ridge of a roof.
 CRETE. A kind of sweet wine. "Croticks wine," *Topsell's Beasts, p. 276.*
 Thane clarett and *crete* clerghyally rennens.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.
 CRETOYNE. A sweet sauce. (*A.-N.*)
 CREUDEN. Cried; roared, pl.
 CREUSE. A cup. (*A.-N.*)
 CREVASSE. A chink or crevice. (*A.-N.*) *Crevescez, MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 15; Creveys, MS. Cantab. Pl. ii. 38, f. 7.*
 CREVET. A cruet. *East.*
 CREVIL. The head. (*A.-N.*)
 CREVIN. A crack, or crevice. *North.*
 CREVISE. A cray-fish. (*Fr.*) Sometimes, a lobster, as in *MS. Arund. 249.*
 CREW. A coop. *Salop.*
 CREWDLE. To crouch together. *North.*
 CREWDLING. A slow mover. *Chesh.*
 CREWDS. The measles. *North.*
 CREWEL. (1) A cowslip. *Somerset.*
 (3) Fine worsted, formerly much in use for fringe, garters, &c.
 CREWNTING. Grumbling. *Exmoor.*
 CREW-YARD. A farm-yard. *Line.*
 CREYSEDE. Crossed. *Hearne.*
 CREYSERY. A crusade. (*A.-N.*)
 CRIANDE. Crying. (*A.-N.*)
 CRIB. (1) A child's bed. *Var. dial.*
 (2) A lock-up house. *Salop. Arthure, f. 100, v. 10.*
 (3) A rack or manger. *Var. dial.* Also, a fold for cattle. *Pr. Parv.*
 CRIB-BITER. A horse that draws in his breath, and bites his manger.
 CRIBBLE. (1) A finer sort of bran. *Cribbl-brede, Reliq. Antiq. i. 9* See *Cotgrave, in v. Bourgeois.*
 (2) A corn-sieve. *Hollyband.*
 CRICK. The gaffe of a cross-bow.
 CRICKER. A collier's horse. Also, a man that carries heavy loads on a horse. *West.*
 CRICKET. (1) A low stool.
 (2) Said of a ferret, *maris appetens.*

CRICKET-A-WICKET. Merry; also, to jog up and down.

CRICKLE. To bend; to stoop. *Var. dial.*

CRICKS. Dry hedgewood. *West.*

CRIED-UP. Much praised. *Var. dial.*

CRIEL. A kind of heron.

CRIEYNGES. Prayers. *Weber.*

CRIG. A wooden mallet. *North.* Also a verb, to beat.

CRINDE. Crying. *Rob. Glouc.*

CRIKKET. A creek. *Leland*

CRILI. Chilly; goosefleshy. *Lanc.*

CRIM (1) To shiver. *I. Wight*

(2) A small portion of anything. *West. Lanc.*

CRIMANY! Interj. of sudden surprise. Sometimes *crimine jeminy* *cf. Roman*

CRIMBLE. To creep sily. *East.* To crumble-i'-th'-poke, to fly from an agreement, to act cowardly.

CRIME. Cry; report. *West.*

CRIMME. To crumble bread.

CRIMMLE. To plait up a dress.

CRIMP. (1) A game at cards. *f. -f. Kerneus*

(2) A dealer in coals. *Norf.*

(3) To be very stingy. *Devon.*

(4) Inconstant; inconclusive.

CRIMPS. In the crimps, well set out in clothes.

CRINCH. (1) A small bit. *Glouc.*

(2) Same as *cranch*, q. v.

(3) To crouch together. *North.*

CRINCHLING. A very small apple, also called a cringling. *East.*

CRINCKLE. See *Crimble*.

CRINCOMES. The lues venerea.

CRINDLE. A kernel. *Lanc.*

CRINE. To shrink; to pine. *North.*

CRINETTS. The long small black feathers on a hawk's head.

CRINGLE. A withe or rope for fastening a gate with. *North.*

CRINGLE-CRANGLE. A zig-zag. *North.*

CRINITE. Hairy. *(Lat.)*

CRINK. (1) A very small child. *West.*

(2) A crumpling apple. *Heref.*

CRINKLE. (1) To rumple. *Var. dial.*

(2) To bend; to waver. *North.*

(3) To form into loops, as thread sometimes does. *Linc.*

(4) To shrink. *Suffolk.*

CRINKLE-CRANKLE. A wrinkle. *North.* "Full of crinklecrankles," *Cotgrave.*

CRINZE. A drinking cup.

CRIP. To cut the hair. *West.*

CRIPLING. Tottary. *North.*

CRIPPLINGS. Short spars at the sides of houses.

CRIPPIN. See *Crepine*.

CRIPPLE-GAP. A hole left in walls for sheep to pass through. *North.* Also called a cripple-hole.

CRIPPLIFIED. Crippled. *Munday.*

CRIPS. Crisp; curled. *West.*

CRISH. Cartilage. *East.*

CRISIMORE. A little child. *Devon.* No doubt from *chrisome*, q. v.

CRISLED. Goose-fleshy. *Ford.*

CRISOME. See *Chrisome*.

CRISP. (1) Pork crackling. *South.*

(2) To curl. *Crispy*, wavy.

(3) Fine linen; cobweb lawn. *f. & c.*

(4) A kind of biscuit. *North.*

CRISPE. Curled. *(Lat.)*

CRISPING-IRON. A curling-iron.

CRISPIN'S-LANCE. An awl.

CRISPLE. A curl. Also a verb.

CRISSEY. A crisis. *East.*

CRISTALDRE. The lesser centaury. *Gerard.* Spelt *Cristesladdre*, and explained *centaurea major*, in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.

CRISTEN. A kind of plum.

CRISTENDOM. Baptism. *Wickliffe.*

And that bastard that to the ye dere,

Cristyndome schalle he non have here.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii 38, f. 78.

CRISTENE. Christian. *(A.-N.)*

CRISTENING. Christian faith.

CRISTINE. A kid. *(A.-N.)*

CRISTING. Baptism. *(A.-N.)*

CRISTYGREY. A kind of fur, much used in the fifteenth century.

Of no devyse embroudd hath hire wode,

Ne furred with ermyn ne with *cristygrey*.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 25.

CRIT. A hovel. *Salop.* *Hygg-*, *guth*

CRITCH. Stony. *Lanc.*

CRITICK. The art of criticism.

CRITUARY. A kind of sauce.

CROAK. To die. *Oron.*

CROAKER. A raven. *Jonson.*

CROAKUM-SHIRE. Northumberland.

CROAT. A bottle. *Suffolk.*

CROB. (1) A clown. *North.*

(2) To tyrannize over. *Yorksh.*

CROBBE. The knops of leafy buds, used as pendants from the roof.

CROCARD. Some kind of bird, mentioned in Arch. iii. 157; Ord. and Reg. p. 223.

CROCE. (1) A cross. *(A.-S.)*

(2) A crook; a crozier.

CROCERE. The bearer of a pastoral staff, or crozier. *Pr. Parv.*

CROCHE. (1) A crutch. *(A.-N.)* "Whiche wende his helpe a *croche*," Gower, MS.

(2) The top of a stag's head, the knob at the top of it.

CROCHED. Crooked. *(A.-N.)*

CROCHEN. The crochet in music.

CROCHET. A hook. *(A.-N.)*

CROCHETEUR. A porter. *(Fr.)*

CROCK. (1) An old ewe. *Yorksh.*

(2) The cramp in hawks.

(3) A kind of musket.

(4) Soot. Also, to black with soot.

(5) A pot; an earthen vessel. To crock, to lay up in a crock.

(6) To decrease; to decay. *North.*

(7) Under hair in the neck.

(8) The back of a fire-place. *West.*

(9) An old laid egg. *North.*

CROCK-BUTTER. Salt-butter. *South.*

CROCKET. A large roll of hair, much worn in the time of Edward I.

*Be nat proud of thy croket
Yn the cherche to tyfe and set.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23
His croket kembt, and theron set
A nouche with a chapelet.*

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 171.

CROCKETS. Projecting flowers or foliage used in Gothic architecture.

CROCKS (1) Locks of hair. *Rel. Ant. ii. 175.*

(2) Two crooked timbers, of natural bend, forming an arch, seen in old buildings. *North.*

CROCKY. (1) Sooty. *East.*

(2) A small Scotch cow. *North.*

CRODART. A coward. *North.*

CRODDY. To contest; to strive; to play very roughly. *North.*

CRODE. A mole. *North.*

CROFT. (1) A meadow near a house; a small common field; any inclosure. *J. of the 10th.*

(2) A vault. *Kent.*

CROGGED. Filled. *Oxon.*

CROGGLE. Sour, or curdy. *Yorksh.*

CROUGHTON-BELLY. A person who eats a great deal of fruit. *Lanc.*

CROGNET. The coronal of a spear.

CROICE. A cross. (*A.-N.*)

CROISE. A drinking-cup.

CROISERIE. The Crusade. (*A.-N.*)

CROKE (1) Refuse; the bad or useless part of anything. *Linc.*

(2) A kind of lance. (*A.-N.*)

(3) A trick, a turn. *North.*

(4) The ordure of the hare.

(5) To bend.

*Into the water he croke downe,
And was in perille for to drowne.*

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 125.

(6) A hook.

*Hyt was made full weywarde,
Full of croke of stele harde.*

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 33, f. 33.

CROKED. Lame; infirm

CROKEKELY. Hookedly.

CROKER (1) A grower of saffron. See Harrison's England, pp. 232, 233.

(2) A cottage without stairs.

CROLLE. Curled. *Kyng Als. 1999.*

CROLLING. The rumbling, or grumbling of the stomach. *Palgrave.*

CROM. (1) To crowd. *North. J. of the 10th.*

(2) To arrange anything. *Lanc.*

CROME. (1) A crook; a staff with a hook at the end of it. *Norw.* This term occurs in the *Pr. Parv.* p. 104.

(2) Pulp; kernel; the crumb. See *Forme of Cury*, p. 62; *MS. Arund.* 249, f. 89. (*A.-S.*)

CROMP. Witty. *Oxon.*

CROMPYLD. Crumpled.

CROMPYNG. Curving, said of a dog's tail. *Maistre of the Game.*

CROMSTER. A kind of vessel having a crooked prow. (*Dut.*)

CRONE. An old ewe. Also, an old woman, generally in an opprobrious sense. These

meanings are said to be connected with each other.

CRONE-BERRIES. Whortle-berries.

CRONELL. A coronal, or garland. Also, the coronal of a lance, called *cronet*, by Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

CRONESANKE. The periscaria.

CRONGE. A hilt, or handle.

CRONIQUE. A chronicle. (*A.-N.*)

The tale y thanke of a cronique

To telle, yf that it may the like.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 58.

CRONK. (1) To croak; to prate. *North.*

(2) To perch. *Yorksh.*

(3) To exult over with insult. *Hunter's Hallamsh. Gloss.*

CRONNY. Merry; cheerful. *Derb.*

CRONOGRAPHY. A history. *Hall.*

CRONY. An intimate friend.

CROO. (1) To coo. *North.*

(2) A crib for cattle. *Lanc.*

CROOCH. To crouch down. *Oxon.*

CROODLE. To cower; to crouch; to cuddle. Also, to feel cold.

CROOK. (1) The devil. *Somerset.*

(2) The crick in the neck.

(3) A chain in a chimney for hanging boilers on. *North.*

(4) A bend or curvature. Also a verb, to make crooked.

CROOKEL. To coo. *North.*

CROOKEN. To bend. *Yorksh.*

CROOK-LUG. A long pole with a hook at the end of it, used for pulling down dead branches of trees. *Glouc.*

CROOKS. (1) The furniture of pack-horses; long pieces of timber, sharpened above, and bent in a particular manner, to support burdens on horses. *Devon.*

(2) Hinges. *North.*

CROOL. To mutter; to murmur.

CROOM. A small portion of anything. *Somerset.*

CROON. To bellow; to roar. *North.* Also, to murmur softly.

CROONCIL. To encroach. *East.*

CROOP. To rake together; to be miserly. *Devon.*

CROOPBACK. A hump-back.

CROOPY. (1) Hoarse. *North.*

(2) To creep; to bend. *Dorset.*

CROOSE. An assistant to the banker at the game of basnet.

CROOT. Same as *crool*, q. v.

CROP. (1) The gorge of a bird. "Neck and crop," completely, entirely.

(2) A shoot of a tree, grown in one season. *North.* Properly, the head or top of a tree, the extreme shoot; any shoot; a sprig of a plant.

(3) The spare-rib. *Var. dial.*

(4) The top. (*A.-S.*)

And of the hilles he telleth there aryte

How he schalle bowe hem and the croppis hewe.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 18.

(5) To crop the causey, to walk unyieldingly down the centre.

CROPE (1) Crept (*A.-S.*)

This lady tho was croke aside,
As sche that wolde h.resselven hide.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 68.

(2) To creep slowly. *East.*

(3) The crupper *Weber.*

(4) The final of a canopy, &c.

(5) A band, or fillet. (*A.-N.*)

(6) Crooked. *Palgrave.*

CROPIERS. The housings on a horse's back. (*A.-N.*)

CROPING. The surface of coal.

CROPONE. The buttock or haunch. (*A.-N.*)

CROPORE. The crupper (*A.-N.*)

CROP-OUT. To appear above the surface, as a stratum of coal, &c.

CROPPEN. (1) Crept. *North.*

(2) To cat, as a bird. (*A.-S.*)

(3) The crop of a hen. (*umd.*)

CROPPY. A Roundhead.

CROP-RASH. The loose soft stone above the solid vein. *Warw.*

CROP-WEED. The black matfellow.

CROSE. A crozier.

CROSHABELL. A courtesan. *Kent.*

CROSS (1) To cashier.

(2) A piece of money

(3) The horizontal piece near the top of a dagger.

(4) To dislodge a roe-deer. Also, to double in a chase.

(5) To keep the crop, to monopolize the market place.

(6) To cleave the back-bone, a term in cutting up deer.

CROSS-AND-PILE. The game now called *heads-and-tails.* See Nomenclator, p. 299.

CROSS-BARS. A boy's game.

CROSS-BATED. Chequered.

CROSS-BITE. To swindle; to cheat; to deceive. *Cross-bite, cross-biter, a swindler* Florio has, "*Furbäre, to play the cheater, the cunning-catcher or crosse-biter.*"

CROSS-DAYS. The three days preceding the feast of Ascension.

CROSSE-BACCED. Having a bar through, as shot. See Ord. and Reg. p. 272. Qu. *crosse-barred?*

CROSSED Taken the cross.

CROSSE-ISLED. A church with transepts is so called.

CROSSELET. A crucible. (*A.-N.*)

CROSS-EYE. A violent squint. *East.*

CROSS-GARTERED. Having the garters crossed on the leg.

CROSS-GRAINED. Not straight grained, as wood. Hence, obstinate, peevish.

CROSS-LAY. A cheating wager.

CROSSLET. A frontlet

CROSS-MORGANED. Peevish. *North.*

CROSS-PATCH. A peevish child. Also called a *cross-pot.*

CROSS-PATE. The cross at the top of a ball held by a sovereign.

CROSS-PURPOSES A child's game. Also, confusion and difficulties.

CROSS-QUARTERS. Diagonal openings in the turret of a building.

CROSS-ROW. The alphabet

CROSS-SOMER. A beam of timber.

CROSS-SWORD. One with a cross-bar for its guard

CROSS-THE-BUCKLE. A peculiar and difficult step in rustic dancing.

CROSS-TOLL. A passage toll.

CROSS-TRIP. In wrestling, when the legs are crossed one within the other.

CROSS-VEIN. One vein of ore crossing another at right angles.

CROSS-WEEK. Rogation week.

CROSS-WIND. To warp; to twist. *North.*

Thou maist behold how it is scorcht with love,

And every way crosbouned with desire.

Woman in the Moone, 1597.

CROSTELL. A wine-pot.

CROSWORT. *Herba Crimistica, bot.*

CROTCH (1) A crutch. *East.*

(2) Same as *clift*, q. v.

(3) A post with a forked top, used in building, &c.

(4) The place where the tail of an animal commences.

CROTCH-BOOTS. Water boots. *East.*

CROTCH-BOUND. Lazy. *East.*

CROTCHED. (1) Cross; peevish. *East.*

(2) Crooked; hooked. *North.*

CROTCHET. A metal hook.

CROTCH-ROOM. Length of the legs.

CROTCH-STICK. A crutch. *East.*

CROTCH-TAIL. A kite. *Essex*

CROTCH-TROLLING. A method of trolling or angling for pike. *Norf.*

CROTE. A clod of earth. *J. May 2, 26.*

CROTELS. The ordure of the hare, rabbit, or goat. Also called *croteys* and *crotising.* The Maistre of the Game, MS. Bodl. 546, has *croteynge* of the hart

CROTEY. Soup; pottage. (*A.-N.*)

CROTONE A dish in cookery, described in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 34.

CROTTE. A hole; a corner. (*A.-N.*)

CROTTLER. Crumbs. *North.*

CROTTLING. Friable. *North.*

CROU. A hut; a sty. *Devon.*

CROUCH. A tumble; wrinkle. *Oxon.*

CROUCHE. (1) A piece of money.

Come hider to me, sone, and loke wheder

In this purse whether ther be eny cros or crouche,

Save nedel and threde and themel of k.ther.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 254.

(2) To sign with the cross. (*A.-S.*) Also, a cross. Hence *Crutched Friars.*

CROUCHIMAS. Christmas. *Tusser.*

CROUD. (1) To coo. *North.*

(2) The crypt of a church.

(3) A coarse apple pasty. *Wills.*

(4) A fiddle. Also a verb.

CROUDE. To shove together. (*A.-S.*)

CROUDEWAIN. A cart; a waggon. Perhaps a kind of barrow.

CROUHHE. A pan; a pitcher.
CROUKE. (1) A crow. *North.*
 (2) An earthen pitcher. (*A.-S.*)
 (3) To bend. (*A.-S.*)
CROLLE. Curled. *Chaucer.*
CROUME. Sharp; cutting. (*A.-N.*)
CROUN. The circle of hair produced by the priestly tonsure. (*A.-N.*)
CROUNCORN. A rustic pipe.
CROUNMENT. A coronation. (*A.-N.*)
CROUP. (1) To croak. *North.*
 (2) A disease in poultry.
 (3) The ridge of the back. (*A.-N.*)
 (4) To stoop; to crouch. *Cumb.*
 (5) The crow; the belly. Also, the buttock or haunch.
CROUPY-CRAW. The raven. *North.*
CROUS. (1) Merry; brisk; lively; bumptious. "*Crouse or crous, saucy, malapert, Bor.*" Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. Evidently connected with *crus*, wrathful, Havelok, 1966; and hence perhaps *crusty*. The following is an instance of the word in the same sense as in Havelok.
*Ajeys hem was he kene and crous,
 And seide, goth out of my Fadir hous.
 Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 91.*
 (2) To catterwaul; to provoke. *East.*
CROUSLEY. To flatter; to court. *Devon.*
CROUTH. A fiddle; a croud, q. v.
CROWWEPIL. The herb crane-bill.
CROW. (1) A cattle-crib. *Lanc.*
 (2) An iron gavelock. *North.*
 (3) To claim. *Somerset.*
 (4) To pull or pluck a crow, to complain or quarrel with any one.
 (5) To give the crow a pudding, to die. *Sask.*
 (6) A pigsty. *Devon.*
CROW-BELL.
*In a ground of mine called Swices grows abundantly a plant called by the people hereabout crow-bells, which I never saw anywhere but there. Mr. Rob. Good, w. a. tells me that these crow-bells have blew flowers, and are common to many shady places in this country.
 Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 126.*
CROW-BERRY. *Empetrum nigrum*, Lin.
CROWCH. (1) A crutch. *Percy.*
 (2) Crooked. *Huloet.*
CROW-COAL. Inferior coal. *Cumb.*
CROWD. (1) To wheel about. *Norf.*
 (2) To move one thing across another; to make a grating noise.
 (3) Congealed milk. *North.*
CROWD-BARROW. A wheel-barrow. *Norf.*
CROWDING. A harrow. *Paston.*
CROWDLING. Timid; dull; sickly. *West.*
CROWDY. A mess of oatmeal, generally mixed with milk. *North.*
CROWDY-KIT. A small fiddle. *West.*
CROWDY-MAIN. A riotous assembly; a cock-fight; a crowded mixture. *North.*
CROWDY-MUTTON. A fiddler.
CROWDY-PIE. An apple-turnover. *West.*
CROW-FEET. The wrinkles which spread from the outer corners of the eye.
CROWFLOWER. The crow-foot. *North.*

CROWISH. Spirited; pert. *North.*
CROWKEEPER. A boy employed to scare crows from land, in former times armed with a bow. *East.*
CROWLANDE. Exulting; boasting.
CROWLE. To grumble, or make a noise in the stomach.
CROW-LEEK. The hyacinth.
CROWN. To hold an inquest. *North.* See Sharp's Chron. Mirab. pp. 4, 88.
CROWNACLE. A chronicle.
CROWNATION. A coronation. *Miege.*
CROWNED-CUP. A bumper.
CROWNER. A coroner. *Var. dial.*
CROWNET. A coronet.
CROWNING. Slightly arched. *East.*
CROWN-POST. In building, the post which stands upright between the principal rafters.
CROWNS. Crowns-of-the-sun, a gold crown so called from the mint mark, worth about 4s. 6d. Crowns-of-the-rose were coined by Henry VIII. in 1526, and worth the same sum.
CROW-PARSNIP. The dandelion.
CROWPYNE. A crupper. *Pr. Parv.*
CROW-SHELL. The fresh-water muscle.
CROWS-NEST. Wild parsley.
CROWSOPE. The herb *Samponaria*.
CROWSTONE. The top stone of the gable end of a house.
CROWT. To pucker up.
CROW-TIME. Evening. *East.*
CROW-TOE. The ranunculus.
CROW-TRODDEN. Having crow-feet, q. v.
CROYDON-SANGUINE. A sallow colour.
CROYN. To cry, as deer do in rutting time; to murmur low.
CROYZ. The cross.
CROZZILS. Half-burnt coals. *Yorksh.*
CRUB. A crust, or rind. *Devon.*
CRUBBIN. Food. *West.*
CRUBBY. Dry crusty bread. *Devon.*
CRUBS. The wooden supporters of panniers, or bags, on a horse. *West.*
CRUCCHEN. To crouch. (*A.-S.*)
CRUCE. Same as *crouse*, q. v.
*They had sucked such a juce
 Out of the good ale cruce,
 Wherein they founde no dregges,
 That neyther of them his hed
 Coude cary home to his bed,
 For lacke of better legges.
 The Unluckie Firmontie.*
CRUCHE. A bishop's crosier.
CRUCHET. A wood-pigeon. *North.*
CRUCIAR. A crucifier. *Hickliffe.*
CRUCK. A crock, or pot. *Junsus.*
CRUCKLE. To bend; to stoop. *East.*
CRUD. (1) Crowded. *East.*
 (2) Carted; put in a cart, or barrow. Hence, conveyed.
 (3) To coagulate. *Baret.*
CRUDDLE. To coagulate; to curdle. Also, to crowd or huddle.
CRUDELEE. To cry like a pheasant.
CRUDLE. To shudder, or shake. *North.*
CRUDLY. Crumbling. *Salop.*

CRUDS. Cards. (*A.-S.*)

CRUEL. (1) Very. *Var. dial.*

(2) Keen, valiant.

(3) Sad. *Exmoor.*

(4) Fine worsted.

(5) A cowslip. *Devon.*

CRUELS. The shingles. *Yorksh.*

CRUETS. The vessels which contained wine and water for the service of the altar.

CRUIVES. Enclosed spaces in a dam or weir for taking salmon. *North.*

CRUK. A bend, or shoot. *Salop.*

CRUKE. A crooked staff. (*A.-S.*)

Bi the tane of the laykanes that thou sent us, the whilke es made of wandez and crukes downwarde at the over end, we understand that alle the kynges of the werlde, and alle the grete lordes calle lawte tille us.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 8.

CRULE. (1) See *Cruel* (4).

(2) To curl. (*A.-S.*)

His hondes otherwhile to quake,
Hil cropeth *cruling* in his bake.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 23.

(3) To shiver with cold. Also, to crouch near the fire when cold.

CRUM To stuff. *North. of Cornwall*

CRUMBLES. Crumbs. *East.*

CRUMCAKES. Pancakes. *North.*

CRUME. A small portion. (*A.-S.*)

CRUMENAL. A purse. *Spenser.*

CRUMMY (1) Plump; fleshy. *North.*

(2) A cow with crooked horns.

CRUMP. (1) Hard, crusty. *North.* Also, to eat a crusty loaf.

(2) Out of temper. *North.*

(3) The cramp. *Var. dial.*

(4) Crooked. *Crumpe-back, &c.* "Crumpt or crookt," *Nomenclator*, p. 44.

(5) The rump. *North.*

CRUMPLE (1) To rumple. *Var. dial.*

(2) To wrinkle, to contract. *West.* Crumple-footed, having no movement with the toes.

CRUMPLED. Twisted, crooked. *Crumponde*, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 329.

CRUMLING. Same as *Crinching*, q. v. Hence, a diminutive or deformed person. *Howell*

CRUMPLY. Wrinkled. *Devon.*

CRUMPY. Short; brittle. *North.*

CRUNCH. To crush. *Var. dial.*

CRUNCKLE. To creak. *Howell*. Cotgrave, "to creak like a crane."

CRUNDLES. Scorbatic swellings. *Devon.*

CRUNE To bellow; to roar. *North.*

CRUNEY. To whine. *Devon.*

CRUNKLE To rumple. *Var. dial.*

CRUP. Crisp; short, surly. *South.*

CRUPEL. A cripple. *Rel. Ant. i. 243.*

Meseles are hole and *crupels* go rizi,
Deefe han herynge, and blynde han slizt.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 81.

CRUPYARD. The crupper. *Topsell.*

CRUS. See *Crous*.

CRUSADO. A Portuguese coin, mentioned by Webster, l. 69; Harrison, p. 219.

CRUSE. Same as *cruce* q. v. See Florio, p.

226; *Nomenclator*, p. 233; Collier's Old Ballads, p. 34; Holinshed, Hist. Engl. i. 63.

CRUSH. Gristle. *East.* To crush a cup, to finish a cup of liquor.

CRUSKE. An earthen vessel.

CRUSSEL. Gristle. *East.* Also *crustle*. Minshew has the first form.

CRUSTADE. A dish in cookery, described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 32; Warner's Antiq. Culn. p. 65; Ord. and Reg. pp. 442, 452; crustard, Pegge's Forme of Cury, p. 70.

CRISTATION. The cusps of windows.

CRUSTIVE Covered with crust.

CRUSTY. Surly; cross. *Var. dial.*

CRUT. A dwarf. *North.*

CRUTCHET. A perch. *Warw.*

CRUTCH-NIB. The lower, or right hand handle of a plough.

CRUTTLE (1) A crumb. *North.*

(2) To curdle. *Northumb.*

(3) To stoop down; to fall. *North.*

CRY. (1) Out of all cry, out of all estimation. Nares "Cry you mercy," I beg your pardon.

(2) The giving mouth, or the music of hounds.

(3) To challenge, bar, or object to. *Somerset.*

(4) A proclamation. (*A.-S.*)

(5) The head. (*A.-N.*)

CRYANCE. Fear. (*A.-N.*)

CRY'D-NO-CHILD. A woman cried down by her husband. *Lanc.*

CRYING-OUT. An accouchement.

CRYING THE-MARE. An ancient sport in Herefordshire at the harvest home, when the reapers tied together the tops of the last blades of corn, and standing at some distance, threw their sickles at it, and he who cut the knot had the prize. Also called crying-the-neck.

CRYKE. A creek. *Prompt. Parv.*

CRYMOSIN. Crimson.

CRYSIN. Cries. *Andelay*, p. 2.

CRYSINEDE. Christened. (*A.-N.*)

Cowle fulle cramede of *crysinade* chylde.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

CRYSOME. See *Crysosome*.

And founde in a *crysome* oute Savoyour swote,
A blesyd chylde formyd in blode and bone.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 30, f. 46.

CRYSTALL. The crest?

Befyse smote Quorn with Mordelay

Upon the helme on hyc,

That the *crystall* downe fleye.

MS. Cantab. FF. II. 38, f. 123.

CRYSTALS. The eyes. *Shak.*

CRYSTENDE Christened. (*A.-N.*)

CRISTYANTE. Christendom. (*A.-N.*)

CRYZOM. Weakly. *Craven.*

CU. A cow. (*A.-S.*)

CUB. (1) A chest, or bin. *North.*

(2) A crib for cattle. *Glouc.* Also, to coop up, or confine in a coop.

(3) A lump or heap of anything; a confused mass.

(4) A martlet in the first year. See Blount's Gent. Rec. ii. 75. Also, a young fox.

CUBA. A game at cards.

CUBBORD. A sideboard. Literally, a table for holding the cups. It sometimes had doors.

CUBBY-HOLE. A snug place. *Far. dial.*

CUBUR. A cover. (*A.-N.*)

CUCCU. A cuckoo. (*A.-S.*)

CUCK. (1) To place a woman in the cucking-stool, q. v.

(2) To cast; to throw. *North.*

CUCK-BALL. Same as *cuckoo-ball*, q. v.

CUCKING-STOOL. An engine formerly used for the punishment of women, by ducking them in the water, after they were placed in a stool or chair fixed for the purpose. The chair was sometimes in the form of a close stool, and the back of it generally ornamented with pictures of devils flying away with scolds, &c. It was originally used for the punishment of offences against the assize, *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 176, but was afterwards employed for scolds and prostitutes, and continued in vogue in some places till the middle of the last century. The sitting in the chair with the feet and head bare was also used as penance unaccompanied with the ducking, and the form of the stool of course contributed to increase the degradation. See further in *Wright's Archaeological Album*, No. 2.

Item if an woman comine onto this lordshap an wold be kept prives withynne, and it be not the steweholders wil, thei shal doo the officers for to wite upon the peine of xl. s. and the same woman shal be take and made a fyne of xx. s. and be sette thries upon an *cukyngestoole*, and than forswere the lordship. *MS. Bodl. c. Mus. 229.*

CUCKOLD. The plant burdock. Cuckold's-buttons, the burrs on it.

CUCKOLD'S-HAVEN. A spot on the Thames, a little below Rotherhithe, frequently alluded to by our early writers.

CUCKOLD'S-KNOT. A noose tied so that the ends point lengthways.

CUCKOO. The harebell. *Devon.*

CUCKOO-ALE. Ale drunk out of doors to welcome the cuckoo's return.

CUCKOO-BALL. A light ball for children, made of parti-coloured rags.

CUCKOO-BREAD. The wood-sorrel.

CUCKOO-FLOWER. *Orchis mascula*, Lin. The beautiful wild *lychnis flosculi*. Gerard, p. 201, "wilde water-creases or cuckow flowers, *cardamine*." Nares has given a wrong explanation.

CUCKOO-LAMB. Early lamb. *Oxon.* A late yearned lamb *Warw.*

CUCKOO-MALT. Malt made in the summer months. *Warw.*

CUCKOO'S-MAIDEN. The wryneck. *North.*

CUCKOO'S-MATE. The barley-bird. *East.*

CUCKOO-SPICE. The wood-sorrel.

CUCKOO-SPIT. The white froth which encloses the larva of the *cicada spumaria*.

CUCKOO-TIME. Spring. *North.*

CUCKOW. A cuckold. *Shak.*

CUCK-QUEAN. A female cuckold.

CUCRY. Cookery.

CUCUBES. Cubeba.

CUCULLED. Hooded. (*at.*)

CUCURBITE. A gourd; a vessel shaped like a gourd. (*Lat.*)

CUCURD. A kind of plant.

Take the rute of the wilde cucurd, and dry it, and schere it in schyves, and mak tentis therof to fande how depe the hole is. *MS. Med. Linc. f. 313.*

CUD. Could. *North.*

CUDBERDICE. The Cuthbert-duck, a bird of the Farn island off Northumberland. See *Arch. xiii.* 341.

CUDDEN. A fool; a clown.

CUDDIAN. A wren. *Devon.*

CUDDE. To embrace; to hug; to squeeze; to lie close together.

CUDDY. Cuthbert. *North.* Cuddy-ass is a common name for a donkey. *Cuddy*, a silly fellow.

CUDDY'S-LEGS. Large herrings.

CUDE-CLOTH. A chrisome cloth. *North.*

CUDGEL. To embroider thickly.

CUDS-LIGGINS. An exclamation.

He smelt soe strangely, I told h m you were not within foh, *cude liggins*, I cannot get the sent of him out of my nose. *MS. Bodl. 30.*

CUD-WEED. The cotton weed.

CUE. (1) Half a farthing. *Minsheu.* A cue of bread is the fourth part of a halfpenny crust. "J. Woods, under-butler of Christ Church, Oxon, said he would never sitt capping of cues," *Urry's MS. add. to Ray.* A cue of beer, one draught.

(2) A horse-shoe; the tip of a shoe made in that form. *West.* Also, an ox's shoe.

(3) In acting, the final or catch-word of a speech. Cue-fellows, actors who play together.

(4) Humour; temper. *Var. dial.*

CUERPO. To be in cuerpo, to be stripped of the upper garment.

CUPERE. To cover; to conceal.

Salle no foliace cupere out case,
Ne consaie gette we nochte

Poem on Death, Lincoln MS.

CUFF. (1) To beat. To cuff over, to dilate. To cuff out, to pour out.

(2) To insinuate. *East.*

(3) An old fellow. *Midds.*

(4) Glove, or meteyne. *Pr. Parr.*

CUFFEN. A churl. See *Cuff* (3).

CUFFINQUIRE. A justice of the peace.

CUGLION. A stupid fellow. (*Ital.*) Sometimes in the worst sense, a scoundrel.

CUIFF. To walk awkwardly. *North.*

CUINSE. To carve a plover

CUIRASS. Armour for the breast and back.

CUIRBOULY. Tanned leather. (*A.-N.*)

CUISSES. Armour for the thighs.

CUIT. A kind of sweet wine. See *Florio*, pp. 104, 128, 143, 505

CUKER. Part of a woman's horned head-dress generally fringed with fur.

CUKYNNE. *Alvum exonerare.* *Pr. Parr.*

CUKSTOLE. The toadstool.

CULCH. Lumber; stuff; refuse of any kind. *East.*

CULDE. Killed. *Ritson.*

CULDORE. A colander.

CULB. The fundament. (*A.-N.*)
CULERAGE. The herb arsmart.
CULL. (1) The bull-head. *Glouc.*
 (2) To pick; to choose. *Var. dial.*
 (3) To embrace. *Somerset.*
 (4) A cheat; a devil. *Northumb.*
 (5) Silly; simple. *North.*
 (6) To pull; to enforce. *Skinner.*
CULLAVINE. Columbine. *North.*
CULLEN. Cologne.
CULLER. A chooser. *Florio.*
CULLERS. (1) Colours. *Alley Papers*, p. 29.
 (2) Refuse sheep, culled from a flock as unfit for the market. Spelt *cullars* by Elyot, 1559. See the Nomenclator, p. 50.
CULLICE. To beat to a jelly. *Shirley.* No doubt from *cullis*, q. v.
CULLING. The light corn separated from the rest in winnowing.
CULLINGS. See *Cullers* (2).
CULLION. See *Cuglion*.
CULLION-HEAD. A bastion.
CULLIS. A very fine and strong broth, well strained, much used for invalids, especially for consumptive persons.
CULLISANCE. A badge of arms. See *Tarlton's Jest*, p. 12. Also spelt *cullisen*. It is corrupted from *cognisance*.
CULLOT. A cushion to ride on, formerly used by couriers.
CULLS. See *Cullers* (2).
CULLY (1) To cuddle. *Worc.*
 (2) Foolish; silly.
CULLY-FABLE. To wheedle. *Yorksh.*
CULME. The summit. According to *Minshew*, smoke or soot. The latter meaning is perhaps from the *Prompt. Parv.*
CULORUM. The conclusion, moral, or corollary of a tale or narrative. See *Depos. Ric. II.* pp. 3, 29; *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 60, 198.
CULP. A heavy blow. *East.*
CULPATE. To blame. *Hall.*
CULPE. Blame, fault. (*Lat.*)
CULPIN. A taking away from the flour. *West.*
CULPIT. A large lump of anything. *East.* See *Culpons*.
CULPONS. Shreds; logs. (*A.-N.*) Also, handfuls or small parcels of anything, as of herbs, sticks, &c. "Culpons or peces," *Arch.* xxi. 35. *Culpone*, to cut into gobbets.
CULPYNES. Part of a horse's trappings. See *Hall*, Henry VIII. f. 79.
CULRACHE. The herb arsmart.
CULT. To jag a dress.
CULTOR. A coultter; a blade. (*A.-S.*)
CULVARD. Treacherous; cowardly. (*A.-N.*)
CULVER. (1) A dove. (*A.-S.*) The wood-pigeon is still so called in Devon.
 (2) To beat, to throb. *East.*
CULVER-HEADED. Thick-headed; stupid. A stack thatched with straw or stubble is said to be culver-headed.
CULVER-HOUSE. A pigeon-house.
CULVER-KEYS. The bunches of pods which

contain the seeds of the ash. Also explained, the columbine.
CULVERT. A drain, a small arch.
CULVERTAGE. Cowardice. *Skinner.*
CULVERWORT. Columbine.
CUM. Came. *Langtoft.*
CUMAND. (1) Commanded. *Minot.*
 (2) Coming. *Ritson.*
CUMBER. A care, danger, or inconvenience; *q. v.* trouble; a tumult. Also, to be benumbed, confounded with grief. *MS. runcy by by binowale*
CUMBER-GROUND. Anything useless. Corresponding to *combre-world*, q. v. *Cumberlin*, Chesh. Gloss.
CUMBERMENT. Trouble; vexation.
CUMBLE. Full measure.
CUMBLED. Oppressed; cramped; stiffened with cold. *Comelyd*, *Pr. Parv.* f. *Thadw. i. v.*
CUMBLY-COLD. Stiff and benumbed with cold; intensely cold. *East.*
CUMEN. They come, pl.
CUMFIRIE. The daisy. *MS. Harl.* 978.
CUMFORDUN. Encouraged.
CUMLING. See *Comelyng*.
 For they have *cumlyngys* yn and oute,
 Of swychs shulde men have grete doute.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 15.
CUMMED. Came. *North.*
CUMMED-MILK. Curds and whey. *Lanc.*
CUMMY. Stale; bad-smelling. *South.*
CUMMYS. Comes.
CUMNAWNT. An agreement. *Pr. Parv.*
CUMPANYABLE. Sociable; friendly.
CUMPASTE. Contrived.
 With a trowelufe on the moldo,
Cumpaste ful clene.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 134.
CUMVAY. To convey. See *Ywayne and Gawain*, 1494, ap. *Ritson*, i. 63.
CUN. Kine; cows. (*A.-S.*)
CUND. To give notice, to show which way a shoal of fish is gone.
CUNDE. Kind; nature.
CUNDETH. A conduit. *North.*
CUNDY. A sewer; a conduit. *North.*
CUNDYDE. Enamelled.
CUNE. (1) Same as *coigne*, q. v.
 (2) Coin. *Pr. Parv.*
CUNEAL. The principal bone of the head. *Cotgrave*, in v. *Os*.
CUNGE. To give leave or license. *Pr. Parv.*
CUNGER. A cucumber. *Warw.*
CUNGIT. The level of a mine.
CUNGYR. The conger eel.
CUNIE. Moss. *Cornw.*
CUNLIFF. A conduit. *North.*
CUNNE. (1) To know.
 The whilke alle creatours that lufes God Almyghtene awe to knowe and to cunne, and lede thaire lyfe aftir.—*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 214.*
 (2) Thankfulness. *Veralegan*.
 (3) Kin. *Ritson*.
CUNNIFLE. To dissemble; to flatter. *Devon.*
CUNNING. (1) Knowledge; skill. Also an adjective, skilful, knowing.
 (2) The lamprey. *North.*

CUNNING-MAN. A conjurer; an astrologer.
Cunning-woman, Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. xii.
From *cunning*, q. v.

CUNRICHE. A kingdom. (*A.-S.*)

CUNTBLOWS. Chamomile flowers. *East.*

CUNTEK. A contest; a debate.

Yn London toupe fyl awyche a chek,

A ryche man and pore were at cuntek.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.

CUNTER. An encounter. (*A.-N.*)

CUNTRERE. A country. *Weber.*

CUNTY. A countess. *Hearne.*

CUNYNG. A rabbit.

Patl cunyngs y-nwe,

The fesant and the curlewe.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 136.

CUP. Come up! *Var. dial.*

CUPALO. A smelting-house. *Cupel*, a melting-pot for gold.

CUPBOARD. Same as *cubbord*, q. v. Cupboard-cloth, a cloth to cover it, *Ord.* and *Reg.* pp. 75, 286. Cupboard-headed, stupid, and shallow.

CUPHAR. A cracking. (*Fr.*)

CUP-OF-SNEEZE. A pinch of snuff.

CUPPE-MELE. Cup by cup. (*A.-S.*)

CUPROSE. The poppy. *North.*

CUPSHOTTEN. Tipsey. See *Harrison's England*, p. 168; *Florio*, p. 602.

CUR. (1) The heart. (*Fr.*)

(2) A curish worthless person.

(3) The bull-head. *East.*

CURAT. The curass. See *Greene*, i. 6; *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 489; *Drayton's Poems*, p. 66.

CURATION. Cure; healing. (*Lat.*)

CURATSHIP. A curacy.

CURB. To bend, or cringe. (*Fr.*)

CURBER. A thief who hooked goods out of a window. *Dekker.*

CURCH. A church. *North.*

CURCITE. A surcoat.

CURE. (1) To care. (*A.-N.*) Also a substantive, care, anxiety.

(2) To cover; to conceal.

Or were there any tapiles large or wyde,

The nakid ground to curen or to hide.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 25.

CURP. To earth up potatoes.

CURFEW-BELL. The evening bell, which was generally rung at eight o'clock, for the object of having all fires and lights extinguished, a requisite precaution in ancient times. The name and use is still retained at Newcastle. It was sometimes rung as late as nine o'clock, and the time probably varied with the seasons of the year.

CUR-FISH. The dog-fish. *Rider.*

CURIAL. Courty. (*Lat.*)

CURIET. A curass. *Spenser.*

CURING. A covering.

CURIOSITY. Scrupulousness; niceness in dress, or otherwise.

CURIUS. (1) Scrupulous; nice; fastidious; dandyified. Common in old plays. *Curiously*, *Florio*, in v. *Confugia*.

(2) Careful. (*A.-N.*)

CURIUS. Courageous. (*A.-N.*)

CURL. A pig's inward fat. *Lanc.*

CURLEY-POW. A curly head. *Cumb.*

CURLIWET. The sanderling.

CURMUDGEON. A miserly fellow.

CURNBERRIES. Currants. *North.*

CURNEL. A kernel.

And thre curnels he gaf to hym,

Whiche of that tre he nam.

Curior Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 9.

CURNES. Corn.

Whenne thel were ripe he let hem renne,

And so her curnes dud he brenne.

Curior Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 45.

CURNOCK. Four bushels of corn.

CURPEYS. See *Courtesy*.

Yn curtellis and in curpeys ryche

They were y-clothyd alle y lyche.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 6, f. 6.

CURRAIGE. Courage.

CURRAKE. A cow-rake. *Chesh.*

CURRALL. Coral. See *Cotgrave*, in v. *Grillo-tier*; *Brome's Songs*, 1681, p. 31.

CURRAN-BERRIES. Currants. *North.*

CURRANT. A high leap. *I. Wight.*

CURRE. A kind of waggon. (*A.-N.*)

CURREIDEN. Courtied; curried favour.

CURREL. A rill, or drain. *East.*

CURRETTER. A canvasser; a broker.

CURREYE. A waggon train. *Weber.*

CURRIED. Wrought, as steel is.

CURRISH. Churlish; surly.

CURROUR. A runner. (*Lat.*)

CURRULE. A chariot. (*Lat.*)

CURRY. To flog; to beat. *North.*

CURRYDOW. A flatterer. (*Fr.*)

CURRYFAVEL. One who curries favour; a flatterer. (*Fr.*)

CURRYPIG. A sucking-pig. *Wills.*

CURSE. The course or time.

With an orloge one highte

To ryng the curse of the nyght.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 136.

CURSEDNESS. Wickedness; shrewishness.

CURSELARY. Cursory. *Shak.*

CURSEN. To christen. *Cumb.*

CURSENMAS. Christmas. *North.*

CURSETOR. A vagabond, or vagrant. An old cant term. According to *Grose*, a pettifogger.

CURSORY. Cursory. *Shak.*

CURST. Ill-tempered; cross-grained; malignant, malicious, abusive. Vicious, applied to animals. *An archaism and prov.*

CURSTY. Christopher. *North.*

CURSY. Courtesy. *Lilly.*

CURT. Court. (*A.-N.*)

CURTAIL-DOG. Originally the dog of an unqualified person, which by the forest laws must have its tail cut short, partly as a mark, and partly from a notion that the tail is necessary to him in running. In later usage, *curtail-dog* means either a common dog, not meant for sport, or a dog that missed his game. *Nares.*

CURTAINERS. Curtains. *Lanc.*

CURTAL. A docked horse; any cropped ani-

mal. "I wyll cutte of my horse taylor, and make hym a courtault," Palsgrave. In the cant language, a beggar with a short cloak. There was a kind of cannon also so called, as appears from Hall, Henry VIII. f. 43.

CURTE (1) Court. Audelay, p. 17.

(2) Courtesy. Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.

(3) Short. (A.-N.)

CURTEIS. Courteous. (A.-N.)

CURTELE. A kirtle.

God made hem thenne curteles of hide,
Therwith her flesshe for to shride.

Cursor Mundi, MS Cantab. f. 6.

CURTELS. The nerves of the body.

CURTESY-MAN. A polite thief; one of the ancient swell-mob.

CURTILAGE. A yard, or paddock.

CURTLE-AX. A cutlass. Sometimes *curtlasse*, as in Du Bartas, p. 360.

CURTURS. Curtains. *Lauc.*

CURTOLE. A kind of fine stuff. Perhaps a *kirtle* in 1 Promos and Cassandra, i. 4.

CURVATE. Curved, bent. (*Lat.*)

CLRVEN. To cut; to carve off. (A.-S.)

CURY. Cookery. (A.-N.)

CURISTE. Curiosity. (A.-N.)

CUS. A kiss. *North.*

CUSCHONE. A cushion. *Pr. Parv.*

CUSHAT. A ringdove, or wild pigeon.

CUSHIA. The cow-parasit. *North.*

CUSHIES. Armour for the thighs.

CUSHION. A riotous kind of dance, formerly very common at weddings, generally accompanied with kissing. See Brit. Bibl. ii. 270. To be put beside the cushion, to be passed over with contempt. To hit or miss the cushion, to succeed or fail in an attempt.

CUSHIONET. A small cushion. (*Fr.*) See the City Match, 1639, p. 11.

CUSHION-LORD. A lord made by favour, and not for good service to the state; hence, an effeminate person.

CUSHION-MAN. A chairman. *East.*

CUSHION-RUMPED. Having two large bundles of fat on the rump. *North.*

CUSHION-THUMPER. A methodist preacher. *Var. dial.*

CUSH-LOVE. A term of endearment used to a cow. Also, *cushy-cow*.

CUSHY-COW-LADY. A lady-bird.

CUSK. The wild poppy. *Warw.*

CUSKIN. A drinking cup. "A cup, a *cuskin*," Nomenclator, p. 232.

CUSKY. A couch? Urry, p. 597.

CUSP. In astrology, the beginning or entrance of a house.

CUSS. Surly; shrewish. *Sussex.*

CUSSE. To kiss. (A.-N.)

CUSSEN. Cast; dejected. *North.*

CUSSIN. A cushion.

CUST. See *Cast* (1).

CUSTARD. The schoolmaster's ferula, or a slap on the flat hand with it. Also called *custick*, or *custus*.

CUSTARD-POLITIC. The large custard prepared for the Lord Mayor's feast.

CUSTE. Kissed. (A.-N.)

CUSTIN. A wild plum. *Somerset.*

CUSTOMABLE. Customary.

CUSTOMAL. A collection of customs. *Lambarde's Perambulation*, ed. 1596, p. 539.

CUSTOMAUNCE. A custom. *Lydgate.*

CUSTOME. To accustom one's self. Also, to pay the legal custom or duty.

CUSTOMER. Accustomed. (A.-N.)

CUSTRELL. One who carried the arms of a knight. See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 6.

CUT. (1) A familiar name for an animal, generally a horse, properly one with a short or cut tail. Hence, a term of reproach. "Cut and long tail," all kinds of dogs, everything, a very common phrase, unquoted instances of which occur in Harrison's England, p. 62; Stanishurst, p. 25. It corresponds to our *tag*, *rag*, and *bobtail*.

(2) A slow-worm. *North.*

(3) A whore. Also, *cunnius*.

(4) To draw cuts, to draw lots. Slips of unequal length are held in the hand of one party with the ends peeping out, and he who draws the longest is the winner. This operation was sometimes a mere sport.

(5) A canal. *Var. dial.*

(6) To say; to speak. *Harman.*

(7) To castrate. *Var. dial.*

(8) A skein of yarn. *North.*

(9) To beat soundly. *Devon.*

(10) To scold; to quarrel.

(11) A door-hatch. *Somerset.*

(12) Drunk; tipsy. *Var. dial.*

(13) *Cut and run, cut your stick*, be off, be gone. *Cut away*, to proceed expeditiously. *Cut-in-the-coxcomb, cut-in-the-back*, drunk, tipsy. *Cut up*, mortified. *Cut up well*, to die rich.

CUTBERDOLE. Brank-ursine.

CUTE. Shrewd; clever; quick; active; expeditious. *Var. dial.*

CUTES. The feet. *North.*

CUTH. Taught; instructed. (A.-S.)

CUTHA. Quoth he. *East.*

CUTHE (1) Made known. (A.-S.)

(2) Acquaintance, relationship.

CUTHER. An interj. of surprise.

CUTIINS. Oatmeal grits. *North.*

CUT MEAT. Hay; fodder; chaff, cut into short lengths. *North.*

CUT-PURSE. A thief.

CUTS. A timber-carrriage. *I inc.*

CUTTED. Cut; split; formed, or shaped.

CUTTEN. Cut down. *North.*

CUTTER. (1) To fondle. *Lauc.*

(2) A robber; a ruffian. Also, a rough swaggering fighter.

(3) To speak low; to whisper. *North.*

(4) An engraver. *North.*

CUTTERING. Cooing. *North.*

CUT-THROAT. A highway robber. Hence, any evil-looking fellow.

CUTTING. Swaggering; ruffling.

CUTTING-KNIFE. A large triangular instrument for cutting hay. *South.*

- CUTTING-THE-NECK.** The same sport as crying-the-mare, q. v.
- CUTTLE.** The knife used by a thief in cutting purses. *Dekker.*
- CUTTLE-HEADED.** Foolish. *Hallamsh. Gloss.* Possibly connected with *cuttle*, 2 Henry IV. ii. 4, though the commentators have not noticed that a similar phrase is previously used by Doll Tear-sheet in the same scene, "hang yourself, you muddy *conger*, hang yourself!"
- CUTTY.** (1) A wren. *Somerset.*
 (2) Small; diminutive. *North.*
 (3) A knife. *North.*
 (4) A hobgoblin. *Somerset.*
 (5) A cradle. *West.*
- CUTTY-GUN.** A short pipe. *North.*
- CUT-WAST.** An insect. *Topsell.*
- CUTWITH.** The bar of the plough to which the traces are tied.
- CUT-WORK.** Open work in linen, stamped or cut by hand. *Nares.*
- CUYL.** The fundament. (*A.-N.*)
- CUYP.** To stick up. *Norw.*
- CUZ.** A contraction of *cousin*.
- CWENE.** When.
- CWERTERNE.** A prison. *Verstegan.*
- CWINE.** A quern. *Verstegan.*
- CWITH.** A will, or testament. *Verstegan.*
- CYBERE.** Sinoper. *Caxton.*
- CYCLAS.** The siglaton, a military garment, not unlike a Dalmatic, but shorter before than behind. It was made of woven gold, sometimes of silk, and emblazoned.
- CYLING.** Ceiling. *W. Worc.*
- CYLK.** A kind of sauce.
- CYLOURS.** The ceiling. *Maundevile.*
- CYMAR.** A loose gown or robe; any slight covering. (*Fr.*)
- CYMBAL.** Played on a cymbal.
*She cymbaled, tombling with alle,
 Alle wondride on hir in the halle.
 Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 82.*
- CYME?** Macbeth, v. 3, ed. 1623. An error for *senna*. No editor observes that the second folio reads *cæny*.
- CYNE.** A kind of sauce.
- CYNEBOTE.** The cenegild.
- CYPHEL.** Houseleek. *North.*
- CYPHER.** To cypher off a square edge, to make two edges for that one. A joiner's term.
- CYPUR.** The cypress tree.
- CYRIP.** Sirrup. *Pegge.*
- CYTHER.** Cider. (*A.-N.*)
- CYVE.** A sieve. Translated by *cribrum* in MS. Egerton 829.
- CYVES.** Onions; chives; chibbols.
- CYZERS.** Scissors. See Cunningham's Revels Accounts, p. 82.

- DA.** (1) Dame. *Hearne.*
 (2) A doe. See Ywayne and Gawin, 2027.
Daa in Syr Gawayne.
- DAARE.** To dazzle. Philpot, p. 309.
- DAB.** (1) A pinafore. *Linc.*
 (2) Dexterous; clever. Also, an adept.
 (3) A slight blow. *Var. dial.* See Kyng Alisaunder, 2306, 7304. Also a verb, as in Ritson's Anc. Songs, p. 22.
 (4) An insignificant person.
 (5) A small quantity. *South.*
 (6) To dabble. *Norw.*
- DABATE.** Strife. *Gawayne.*
- DABBISH.** An interj. of vexation.
- DABBIT.** A very small quantity.
- DABBY.** Moist; adhesive. *Var. dial.*
- DAB-CHICK.** The water-hen. *North.*
- DABSTER.** A proficient. *North.*
- DAB-WASH.** A small wash. *Warw.*
- DACIAN.** A vessel used for holding the sour oat-cake. *Derbysh.*
- DACITY.** Activity; vivacity. *North.*
- DACKER.** To waver; to stagger; to totter; to hesitate. *Linc.* Now generally pronounced *dacher*. Dacker-weather, unsettled weather. According to Urry, to contend with.
- DACKLES.** Globules of water on walls, &c. caused by damp. *Sussex.*
- DACKY.** A sucking pig. *Salop.*
- DAD.** (1) A large piece. *North.*
 (2) To shake; to strike. *North.*
 (3) A blow; a thump. (*Teut.*)
 (4) Father. *Var. dial.*
 (5) "In dad," an adjuration.

- DADACKY.** Tasteless. *Pegge.* More correctly, decayed, rotten.
- DADDER.** To confound; to perplex. *Dorset.*
- DADDICK.** Rotten wood; touch-wood. *West.*
 Spelt *daddac* by Urry.
- DADDLE.** (1) To trifle. *North.*
 (2) A pea-shooter. *Yorksh.*
 (3) The fist, or hand. *East.*
 (4) To do anything imperfectly. *Craven.* Hence, to toddle, or waddle.
- DADDY.** Father. Daddy's-bairn, a child like its father in everything.
- DADE.** To lead children beginning to walk. Hence, figuratively, to move slowly. Drayton uses the term, as quoted by Nares, who is at fault as to the meaning. Dading-strings, leading strings.
- DADGE.** (1) A large lump. *North.*
 (2) To walk clumsily. *North.*
- DADLESS.** Useless; stupid. *North.*
- DÆDAL.** Variegated. *Spenser.*
- DAFF.** (1) To daunt. *North.* To put a daff on a person, to make him afraid. *Daff*, a dastard or coward.
 (2) To doff, or do off. *Shak.*
 (3) Doughy. *Linc.*
 (4) David. *South.*
 (5) A priest. *Craven.*
- DAFFAM.** A silly person. *Craven.*
- DAFFE.** A fool. (*A.-S.*) In Pr. Parv. p. 111, one who speaks not in time, or roughly. *Oridurus, aspere loquens, vel qui non vult os aperire*, J. de Janua.
- DAFFER.** Small crockery-ware.

- DAFFIN.** Merriment. *Northumb.*
DAFFISH. (1) Shy; modest. *West.*
 (2) Low-spirited. *Salop.*
DAFFLED. In one's dotage. *North.*
DAFFOCK. A slut. *North.*
DAFFODOWN-DILLY. A daffodil.
DAFT. (1) Stupid; foolish. *Var dial.* "Wounder dafte," Chester Plays, t. 134. Also explained, fearful, timid.
 (2) To put off. *Shak.*
DAFTER. A daughter. *East.*
DAFTLIKE. Foolish. *North.*
DAG. (1) A pistol. Also, to fire with a pistol, as in Arch. xxviii. 137.
 (2) A rag. *Kent.*
 (3) To drizzle. *North.* Also, to trail or dirty in the mire, to bedaub.
 (4) Dew. Also, a misty shower.
 (5) To run thick. *North.*
 (6) An axe. *Devon.*
 (7) A sharp sudden pain. *Heda.*
 (8) A small projecting stump of a branch. *Dorset.*
 (9) To cut off the dirty locks of wool from sheep. *Kent.*
 (10) To dabble. *Urry.*
DAGE (1) To trudge. *Cumb.*
 (2) To thaw. *North.*
DAGGANDE. Penetrating; piercing. (*A.-N.*)
Derfe dyntys they dalte with daggande sperys
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.
DAGGAR. A dog-fish. *Kennett.*
DAGGE. A slip, or shred, loose or dangling. (*A.-S.*) The edge of a garment was *dagged*, when it was jagged or foliated. This custom was formerly much in fashion, and according to the Chronicle of St. Albans, ed. 1483, introduced about 1346. "*Dagged clothing.*" *Persones Tale*, p. 44.
DAGGED. Tipsy. *North.*
DAGGER. (1) An interj. of surprise.
 (2) A celebrated ordinary in Holborn. *Dagger-ale* is frequently mentioned in early writers.
 (3) A pistol. See *Dag* (1).
DAGGER-MONEY. A sum of money formerly paid to the justices of assize on the Northern circuit, to provide arms against marauders.
DAGGERS. Sword-grass. *Somerset.*
DAGGLE. To trail in the dirt; to run like a child. *North.* *Daggle-tail*, a slovenly woman; anything that catches the bottom of the dress in walking.
DAGGLY. Wet; showery. *North.*
DAGLETS. Icicles. *Wills.*
DAGLINGS. Sheep's dung. *North.*
DAG-LOCKS. The dirty soiled locks of wool cut off sheep. *South.*
DAGON. A slip, or piece. It is found in Chaucer, *Berners*, and *Steevens'* Supp. to *Dugdale*, ii. ap. 370, applied in each instance to a blanket.
DAG-PRICK. A triangular spade. *East.*
DAGSWAIN. A rough sort of coverlet, used for beds, tables, or floors.
Dubbyde with daguaynes, dawblede they seme.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

- DAG-WOOL.** Refuse wool. *Kent.*
DAI. Judgement. (*A.-S.*)
DAIE. To die. *Weber.*
DAIESEYGHIE. The daisy. *Weber.*
DAIKER. To saunter. *North.*
DAIL. A heap. *North.*
DAILE. To dally. *Hearne.*
DAIN. (1) Noisome effluvia. *Wills.*
 (2) Disdain. Also, to disdain "*Dennce of dame*," *Queen Cordila*, p. 34.
DAINOUS. Disdainful. (*A.-N.*)
DAINTEOUSE. Dainty; delicate. (*A.-N.*)
DAINTREL. A delicacy. (*A.-N.*)
DAINTY. Pleasant, worthy; excellent. Generally, *nice, affected*. Also a substantive, a novelty, anything fresh.
DAIRIER. A dairy-man. *North.*
DAIRNS. Small, unsaleable fish.
DAIROUS. Bold. *Devon.*
DAIRYMAN. One who rents cows of a farmer.
DAIS. See *Deis*.
DAISED. Badly baked, or roasted, applied to bread, pastry, or meat. *North.*
DAISMENT-DAY. The day of Judgment. This term occurs in a poem in *Drant's Answer to Shacklock*, 1565.
DAIVE. To sooth. *Cumb.*
DAKE. To prick, or run in a point. *West.*
DAKER. To work for hire after the usual day's work is over. *North.* Also, a dispute.
DAKER-HEN. The corn-crake. Provincial in 1559 *Elyot*, in v (rer)
DAKERIN. Walking carelessly. *Cumb.*
DALCOP. An idiot. *North.*
DALDER. A foreign coin, sometime current in England; *Harrison*, p. 219.
DALE. (1) To deal; to bestow. (*A.-S.*)
For the noblest knight that may go
Is none so doughty dyntis to dale.
MS. Harl. 2253, f. 101.
 (2) A lot, or share. (*A.-S.*)
For-thi ara thay worthi to lose if thay any gude
hafe, for thay stele fra thaire Lorde that failles to his
dale.
MS. Lincoln A 1 17, f. 941.
 (3) A vale. Used metaphorically for the world.
 (4) Mad; furious. *North.*
 (5) To descend, to decline. (*Dut.*)
DALF. Dug; buried. (*A.-S.*)
Prively thel dud hit hide,
And dalf hit in a wodes syde.
Curior Hundt, MS. Co l. Trin. Cantab. f. 49.
DALIES. A child's game played with small bones, or pieces of hard wood. The *dalles* were properly sheep's trotters. *Dally-bones*, *Devonshire Dial* 1839, p. 68.
DALK. A dimple in the flesh. See *Reliq.* Antiq. ii. 78. A vale, *Pr. Parv.* p. 112. In the following passage it may mean the small soft substance which the action of heat leaves in the centre of a hard boiled egg. *Ash* has, "*Dauk* (a cant word), a hollow, a place where a bit has been cut out of any stuff."
Al erthe may wele likned be
To a rounde appal on a tre,
That even anydde hath a colke;
And so hit may to an egges yolke,

For as a dalk is amyward
The golke of the egge when hit is hard,
So is helle put, as clerkus telles,
Amydde the erthe, and nowher elles.

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 84.

- DALL.** A petty oath. *Yorksh.*
DALLACKED. Gaudily dressed. *Linc.*
DALLARING. Dressed out in a great variety of colours. *Linc.*
DALLE. The hand. From *Daddle*.
DALLED. Wearied. *North.*
DALLED-OUT. See *Dallacked*.
DALLIANCE. Hesitation, delay. *Shak.*
DALLOP. A patch of ground among growing corn which the plough has missed; a rank tuft of growing corn where heaps of manure have lain; a parcel of smuggled tea; a slatternly woman, a clumsy and shapeless lump of anything tumbled about in the hands; to paw, toss, and tumble about carelessly. *East.*
DALLUP. A slattern. *Norf.*
DALLY-BONES. Sheep's trotters. *Devon.*
DALLY-CAR. A deep ditch. *Yorksh.*
DALMAHOY. A kind of bushy bob wig, worn by tradesmen in the last century, especially by chemists.
DALMATIC. A garment formerly worn by a deacon, and described as *vestis sacerdotalis candida cum clavis purpureis*. It was also worn by the English monarchs at the time of their coronation. See the *Rutland Papers*, p. 17.
DALT. Dealt out. *Daltyn*, pl
 With dyntes sore ganne they dere,
 And depe wondys daltyn thay. *MS. Harl. 2252, f. 191.*
DALY. Lonely. *North.* "The daly grounds," *Dolarny's Primerose*, 4to. 1606, abounding in dalyes?
DALYAWNCE. Tittle-tattle. *Con. Myst.* This meaning occurs in *Pr. Parv.*
DAM. A marsh. *Suffolk.*
DAMAGE. Cost, expence. *Var. dial.*
DAMAGEOUS. Damaging, hurtful.
DAMAS. Damascus. *Hearne.*
DAMASEE. The damson. *Damysé*, *Sqyr of Lowe Degré*, 36.
 Pere and appille bothe rippe thay were,
 The date and als the damasee.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 150.

- DAMASKING.** Damask-work.
DAMASK-WATER. A perfumed water.
DAMASYN. The damson. *Palgrave.*
DAMBE. To damn. *Dekker.*
DAMBET. A rascal. *Dekker.*
DAME. Mistress; lady. Now used in humble life. Also, mother, as in *Perceval*, 336, 1094.
DAMIGEROUS. Injurious.
DAMMAREL. An effeminate person, fond of courtship and dallying. (*Fr.*)
DAMMY-BOYS. Same as *Angry-boys*, q. v. See *J. Cleaveland Revived*, 1660, p. 38.
DAMN. To condemn to death.
DAMNIFY. To hurt, or injure.

At the same time this earthquake also much damaged Castel Nuovo and the neighbour towns in Albania, belonging to the Turks, with a great destruction of the inhabitants

Aubrey's Wills, Royal Soc. MSS. p. 109.

- DAMOSEL.** A damsel. (*A.-N.*)
DAMP. (1) Dejection. *Becon.*
 (2) A liquid refreshment.
 (3) Rainy; very wet. *Oxon.*
DAMPER. A luncheon. Also, anything said or done to check another.
DAMPNE. To condemn. (*A.-N.*) *Dampny*, *Launfal*, 837.
DAMSAX. A broad axe. "A damsax he bar on his hond," *Gy of Warwike*, p. 124.
DAM-STAKES. The inclined plane over which the water flows.
DAMYCELLE. A damsel. (*A.-N.*)
DAN. (1) Scurf on animals. *East.*
 (2) Lord; sir; a title commonly given to monks, but more extensively used. (*Lat.*)
 (3) Than. (*A.-S.*)
DANAMARKES. Danes.
 And thus the dette Danamarkes had dyghte alle theyre chippys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.
DANCE. A journey. *Var. dial.*
DANCES. Statutes. *Bailey.*
DANCH. Dainty; nice. *North.*
DANDER. (1) Anger. *Var. dial.*
 (2) Scurf; dandruff. *North.*
 (3) To hobble. *Cumb.*
 (4) To wander about. Also, to talk incoherently (*Chesh.*)
DANDILLY. A vain woman. *Linc.*
DANDIPRAT. A dwarf, or child. *Grose* says, "an insignificant or trifling fellow." Also an inferior coin, not current, but in occasional use in the sixteenth century. *Camden* says it was coined by Henry VII.
DANDLING. A fondling child.
DANDRIL. A thump. *Lanc.*
DANDY. Distracted. *Somerset.*
DANDY-CANDY. Candied sweetmeats. *Newc.*
DANDY-CKOCK. Or *dandy-hen*, one of the Bantam breed. *Var. dial.*
DANE. Noise; clatter; d.n. *East.*
DANEIS. Danish. (*A.-N.*)
DANES-BLOOD. Danewort.
Danes-Blood, (*ebulus*), about Slaughterford, is plenty. There was heretofore a great fight with the Danes, which made the inhabitants give it that name. *Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc. p. 120.*
DANG. (1) An imprecation, perhaps a softening of *damus*. It is very common in the provinces.
 (2) To throw down, or strike with violence. "Dang'd down to hell," *Marlowe*, iii. 352.
Dange, struck, *Eglamour*, 550.
DANGER. (1) A dangerous situation. (*A.-N.*) Also, coyness, sparingness.
 (2) Debt. *Merch. Ven.* iv. 1.
DANGERE. Lordship, or dominion; the power which the feudal lord possessed over his vassals. (*A.-N.*)
DANGERFUL. Dangerous.
DANGEROUS. (1) In danger. *West.*
 (2) Difficult; sparing. (*A.-N.*)
 (3) Arrogant; supercilious.
DANGL. A dungeon; a tower. (*A.-N.*)
DANGUS. A slattern. *Lanc.*

DANGWALLET. A spendthrift. Explained in some dictionaries, abundantly.

DANK. Moist; damp

One the danks of the dewe many drede lyggys.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

DANKER. A dark cloud. *North.*

DANKISH. Moist. *Huloet.*

DANNACK. A garter or buskin. *Norw.*

DANNET. A bad character. *North.*

DANNIES. Grey stockings. *Derb.*

DANNOCKS. (1) Oat cakes. *North*

(2) Hedger's gloves. *East.*

DANS. Yearling sheep. *East.*

DANSERS. Dancing dogs.

DANSKE. Denmark. Also, Danish

DANT. (1) A profligate woman. *Skelton.*

(2) To tame. Du Bartas, p. 369. Also, to reduce metals to a lower temper.

DANTON. To tame. Florio, p. 11.

DAP. (1) To hop. *Somerset.*

(2) A hop, a turn. Hence, the habits of any one. *West.*

(3) Fledged. *Yorksh.*

(4) The nip of a key.

DAPPER. Active; smart. *Var. dial.*

DAPPERLING. A dwarf, or child.

DAPS. Likeness. *Decon.*

DAPSILITY. Haughtiness.

DAR. (1) More dear, dearer. *North.*

Thy bare body ys darre to me

Then all the gode is Crystyanite.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 172.

DARBY. Ready money. *Var. dial.*

DARCELL. The long-tailed duck

DARCIELL. A herb mentioned by *Palegrave*, but without the French term for it.

DARE. (1) To stare. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To tremble; to quake for fear

Tyl sche come theder sche wolde not blyn,
And daryth thore for drede.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 73.

(3) To frighten. To dare birds, to catch them by frightening them with a hawk, mirror, or by other means.

(4) To pain or grieve. *Essex.*

(5) To lurk or lie hid.

(6) The dace fish.

(7) To give, or grant. *Hearne.*

(8) To threaten. *Somerset*

(9) To languish, to sink. See *Lydgate*, p. 24.

"Droupe and dare," a common phrase in early poetry.

(10) To defy. *Shak.*

(11) Peril. *Shak.*

(12) To rouse any one up. *West.*

(13) Harm. (*A.-S.*)

DARFE. Hard, unbending; cruel.

DARH. Need. (*A.-S.*)

DARIOL. A dish in ancient cookery, described in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 82; *MS. Sloane* 1201, f. 32; *Ord and Reg.* p. 443; *Warner's Antiq. Cul n.* p. 66.

With daricelles endordile, and dayntees y ne co.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

DARK (1) Blind. *Var. dial.*

(2) To darken, to make dark.

(3) To eaves-drop; to watch for an opportunity of injuring others for one's own benefit. *North.* In old writers, to lie hid.

(4) A dark night. *South*

DARKENING. Twilight. *North.* Called the dark-hour in Norfolk.

DARKLING. In the dark

DARKMAN. The night. *Dekker.*

DARKSOME. Very dark. *Oxon.*

DARN. To dare. *Pr. Parr.*

DARNAK. A thick hedge-glove. *Suff.*

DARNEL. The *lilium perenne*

DARNEX. A coarse sort of damask used for carpets, curtains, &c, originally manufactured at Tournay, called in Flemish, *Darnick*. Spelt *darnep* in *Cunningham's Revels Acc* p. 215. It was composed of different kinds of material, sometimes of worsted, silk, wool, or thread. Perhaps *darnak* is connected with this term. *Darnick*, busey-wolsey. *North.*

DARNS. The door-posts. *Decon.*

DARNTON. Darlington. *North.*

DAROUS. Bold, daring. *Decon*

DARRAIGN. To arrange or prepare for battle. Also, to fight a battle.

DARRAK. A day's work. *Cumb.*

DARRAYNF. To change, to transmute.

DARRIKY. Rotten. *Glouc.*

DARRILSK. Damask cloth.

DARSTOW. Darest thou? (*A.-S.*)

DARSTS. Dregs, refuse. *North.*

DARTE. The date-tree. (*A.-N.*)

DARTER. Active. *Cumb.*

DART-GRASS. The *Holcus lanatus*. *North.*

DARTII. Dare. *Weber.*

DASE. To dazzle, to grow dunsighted, to be stupefied. (*A.-S.*)

DASEWENESSE. Dimness. (*A.-S.*)

DASH. (1) A tavern drawer.

(2) To dash. *East.*

(3) A mild imprecation.

(4) To destroy; to spoil.

(5) To splash with dirt. *Var. dial.*

(6) To dash one in the teeth, to upbraid. To dash out of countenance, to put out of countenance

DASH-BOARDS. Moveable sides to a cart; the heaters of a barrel churn.

DASHILL. A thistle. *Decon.*

DASHEN. To make a great show; to invade suddenly; to move quickly.

DASHER-ON. A piece of boiling-beef

DASHIN. A vessel in which oatmeal is prepared. *Derb.*

DASIBERDE. A simpleton; a fool.

DASING. Blindness. *Becon.*

DASMYNE. To grow dim. *Pr. Parr.*

DASNYTEL. Grows dim. (*A.-S.*)

DASSE. A halger. *Canton.*

DAST. Dashed; destroyed. (*A.-S.*)

DASTARD. A simpleton.

DATILFSS. Crazy, in one's dotage. *North.*

DATER. Daughter. *North.*

DATES. Evidences; writings.

- DATHEIT.** A curse; an imprecation. (*A.-N.*) Sometimes a verb, to curse. See *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 244; *Tristrem*, p. 230. Constantly an imprecation, and interjection.
- DATHER.** To quake, or tremble. *Kent.*
- DATION.** A gift. (*Lat.*)
- DAI B.** Clay. *Lanc.*
- DAI BER.** A builder of walls with clay or mud, mixed with straw; a plasterer. A *daubing*, the erection of a clay hut.
- DAI BING.** Bribing. A cant term.
- DAUBY.** (1) A fool. *Northumb.*
(2) Clammy; sticky. *Norf.*
- DAUD.** George. *Craven.*
- DAUDER.** To thrash; to abuse. *North.*
- DAUDLE.** To be slow; to trifle; to swing perpendicularly. *Var. dial.*
- DAUDLES.** A slattern. *Yorksh.*
- DAUDS.** Pieces, fragments. *North.*
- DAUGHTER-IN-BASE.** A bastard-daughter.
- DAUGHTER-LAW.** A daughter-in-law. *West.*
Thy father would not entertain
In Greece a daughter-law.
Turbenius's Ovid, 1567, f. 36.
- DAUK.** To incise with a jerk, or insert a pointed weapon with rapidity. *Wills.*
- DAUNCH.** Fastidious; over-nice; squeamish, especially applied to one who has been drunk over night. *Daunche*, fastidiousness. *Towneley Myst.* p. 153.
- DAUNDRIN.** Same as *Bever* (1)
- DAUNGL.** A narrow passage.
- DAUNT.** To conquer. (*A.-N.*) In the provinces, to stun, to knock down. Also, to dare, to defy.
- DAUNTEDEN.** Frisked about, pl.
- DAURE.** To dazzle; to stun. *East.*
- DAURG.** A day's work. *North.*
- DAUSEY-HEADED.** Giddy, thoughtless.
- DAUT.** A speck, or spot. *Craven.*
- DAVE.** To thaw. *Somerset.* To assuage, mitigate, or relieve. *North.*
- DAVEL.** 1 To droop; to fade. *West.*
(2) To stun; to stupify. *North.*
- DAVID'S-STAFF.** A kind of quadrant, used in navigation.
- DAVING.** A boarded partition. *West.*
- DAVISON.** A large wild plum.
- DAVI.** (1) To raise marl from cliffs by means of a wace. *Norf.*
(2) An *athelwit*. *Var. dial.*
- DAVY-JONES.** A sailor's name for a principal sea-board or rudder.
- DAW.** (1) To thrive; to mend. *North.*
(2) A foolish fellow, a slattern, or sluggard. *Daunche*, a ting foolishly. *Elis's Literary Letters*, i. 92
(3) To grieve, or frighten.
(4) To awake; to dawn. *North.* Also, to revive, to rise, to resuscitate, as in Webster and Greene; *Romans and Juliet*, p. 71.
(5) A *geve* or *dar*. *East.*
(6) *Daung*. (*A.-S.*)
- DAW-COCK.** A jackdaw. Hence, an empty, chattering fellow; a simpleton. See *Collier's Old Ballads*, p. 24.
- DAWDY.** A slattern. *North.*
- DAWE.** (1) Down. See *Adawe* (2).
(2) Dawn. (*A.-S.*)
(3) A day. (*A.-S.*) "Done of dawes," taken from day, killed.
And alle done of dawes with dyntles of sweddes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 7b.
- DAWENING.** Day-break. (*A.-S.*)
- DAWGOS.** A slattern. *North.*
- DAWGY.** Soft; flabby. *Yorksh.*
- DAWIE.** To awake; to revive.
- DAWING.** Day-break. *North.*
Bot in the clere dawing the dere kyng hymselfe
Comsundyd syr Cadore wch his dere knyghtes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.
- DAWKIN.** (1) A slut. *North.*
(2) A foolish person. Dawkingly-wise, self-conceited. *North.*
- DAWKS.** Very fine clothes slovenly put on. *Linc.*
- DAWL.** (1) To dash. *Devon.*
(2) To tire; to fatigue; to weary. Also, to loathe or nauseate.
- DAWNE.** To revive a person, especially one who has fainted.
- DAWNS.** A kind of lace, the method of making which is described in MS. Harl. 2320, f. 59.
- DAWNT.** To frighten; to fear. *North.*
- DAWNTEN.** To tame by kind treatment; to cherish or nourish. (*A.-N.*)
- DAWNTLE.** To fondle. *North.*
- DAWNY.** Damp; soft. *West.*
- DAWPATE.** A simpleton.
- DAWSEL.** To stupify. *Suffolk.*
- DAWTET.** Fondled; caressed. *Cumb.*
- DAWZE.** To use the bent hazel rod, or darning stick, for the discovery of ore. *Somerset.*
- DAY.** 1) Day, time. (*A.-S.*) "Tukyn a day," taken an appointed time (to fight) MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 38, f. 87.
(2) To dawn. Also, the dawn or first opening of day, *Eglamour*, 1094; *Urry's Chaucer*, p. 140, l. 2747.
(3) The surface of ore.
(4) A league of amity.
(5) To procrastinate.
- DAY-BED.** A couch or sofa. A late riser is still called a *day-bed fellow* in I. Wight.
- DAYE.** To die. (*A.-S.*)
- DAYLGH.** Dough. *Yorksh.*
- DAY-HOUSE.** A dairy. *West.* "Cascale, a day-house, where cheese is made," *Elyot*. Cf. *Unto Invent* p. 28.
- DAYLE.** (1) To eradicate; to blot out.
(2) To dally or tarry.
- DAY-LIGHTS.** The eyes. *North.*
- DAY-LIGHT'S-GATE.** Twilight.
- DAY-MAN.** A labourer lured by the day. *East.*
- DAY-NET.** A net employed for taking small birds. *Dict. Rust.*
- DAY-NETTLE.** Dead nettle.
- DAYNETSVOUSELY.** Daintily.
- DAYNG.** Dawning. (*A.-S.*)
- DAYNLY.** Disdainfully. (*A.-N.*)
- DAYNTEL.** A dainty, or delicacy. *Dayntethe*, *Towneley Myst.* p. 245.

DAYNTEVOUS. Choice; valuable.

It was my derlyng daynteous, and fulle dere holdene
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

DAYS. The bays of a window.

DAYS-MAN. An arbitrator; an umpire. See Plimpton Corr. p. 82. Still used in the North.

DAYS-MATH. An acre, the quantity mown by a man in one day. *West.* Generally, any small portion of ground. Its size seems to have been variously estimated.

DAYFALEMAN. A day-man, *q. v.* A chance-labourer, one not regularly employed. Day-tale-pace, a slow pace. *A day tale*, in the day time.

DAY-WORK. Work done by the day; the labour of a day. A day-work is also three roods of land, according to Carr. "Four perches make a dayworke; ten dayworks make a roode or quarter," Twysden MSS.

DAZED. Dull; sickly, daisied, *q. v.* "*Dazed-meat*, ill roasted; *I's dazed*, I am very raw and cold; *a dazed look*, such as persons have when frightened, bread and meat, not well baked or roasted by reason of the badness of the fire, may be said to be *drazed* or *dazed*," MS. Lansd. 1033. In the Yorkshire Dialogue, it has the sense of *spoilt, destroyed*; and it also occasionally means, *confounded, confused*, Major Moor's MS. *Dazed*, of a dun colour. *North.*

DAZEG. A daisv. *Cumb.*

DE. (1) A day. *North.*

(2) To die. Sometimes, dead.

(3) God. (*A.-N.*)

(4) The. (*A.-S.*)

DEA. Do. *Westmorel.*

DEAD. (1) Fainted. *West.*

(2) Very; exceeding. *North.*

(3) Death. *Suff.* Also, to kill.

(4) To deaden. *North.*

DEAD-ALIVE. Very stupid; dull. *West.*

DEAD-BOOT. Offices or services done for the dead, penance. (*A.-S.*)

DEAD-COAL. A cinder. *North.*

DEAD-DOING. Destructive. *Spenser.*

DEAD-HORSE. To pull the dead horse, to work for wages already paid.

DEAD-HOUSE. A place for the reception of drowned persons. *North.*

DEAD-KNOCK. A supposed warning of death, a mysterious noise. *North.*

DEAD-LIFT. The moving of a lifeless or inactive body. Hence, a situation of peculiar difficulty, where any one is greatly in want of assistance.

DEADLY. Sharp, active; excellent. Also, very, exceedingly, a sense it seems to bear in Topsell's Serpents, p. 15. Sometimes, pounded to powder.

DEADLY-FEUD. A ferocious contest among the Northumbrians on the borders. *Brockett.*

DEAD-MAN. (1) Old works in a mine.

(2) A scarecrow. *West.*

(3) Waiting for dead men's shoes, waiting for property to which one is entitled on the decease of any one. See R. Fletcher's Poems, p. 256.

DEAD-MAN'S-THUMB. A blue meadow flower, mentioned in Select Ayres, fol. Lond. 1659.

DEAD-MATE. A stale-mate in chess.

DEAD MEN. Empty ale-pots.

DEAD-NIP. A blue mark on the body, ascribed to necromancy. *North.*

DEAD-PAY. The pay of dead soldiers, illegally appropriated by officers.

DEAD-RIPE. Completely ripe.

DEADS. The under-stratum. *Demon.*

DEADST. The height. *Dekker.*

DEAF. Decayed; tasteless. Deaf-nut, a nut with a decayed kernel; deaf-corn, blasted corn, &c. Also, to deafen, as in Heywood's Iron Age, sig. H. iv.

DEAPLY. Lonely, solitary. *North.* Deavelie, Cotgrave, in *v. Desole, Deslourne.*

DEAF-NETTLE. The dead nettle.

DEAIL-HEAD. A narrow plat of ground in a field. *Cumb.*

DEAK. (1) To fight. *North.*

(2) A ditch. *Kent.*

DEAL. To divide; to distribute, from *deal*, a part, or portion. Also, a dole.

DEAL-APPLES. Fir apples. *East.*

DEALBATE. To whiten, or bleach. (*Lat.*)

DEAL-TREE. A fir-tree. *East.*

DEAM. Lonely; solitary. *North.* Also the same as *deathsmear*, *q. v.*

DEAN. (1) A valley. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A din; a noise. *Essex.*

(3) To do. *Yorksh.*

DEA-NETTLE. Wild hemp. *North.*

DEAR. (1) Precious; excessive.

(2) Same as *Dere*, *q. v.*

DEARED. Hurried; frightened; stunned. *Exmoor.*

DEARLING. Darling. *Spenser.*

DEARLY. Extremely. *Var. dial.*

DEARN. (1) Lonely. *North.*

(2) A door-post, applied also to stone gate-posts. *North.*

DEARNFUL. Melancholy. *Spenser.*

DEARY. (1) Little. *North.*

(2) Alas! "Deary me!" *Var. dial.*

DEATH. Deaf. *Suffolk.*

DEATHING. Decease; death.

DEATH'S-HEARB. Nightshade.

DEATH'S-MAN. An executioner. "Great Hectors death's-man," Heywood's Iron Age, ed. 1632, sig. I.

DEATHSMEAR. A rapid and fatal disease incident to children. Now obsolete.

DEAURAT. Gilded. (*Lat.*)

DEAVE. To deafen; to stun. *North.*

DEAVELY. See *Deafly*.

DEAWII. Dough; paste. *North.*

DEAZED. Dry; raw; sapless. *North.*

DEBARE. Bare. *Drant.*

DEBASHED. Abashed. *Niccola.*

DEBATE. To fight. Also, combat. (*A.-N.*)

DEBATEABLE-LANDS. Large tracts of wild country on the confines of Northumberland, formerly a prolific cause of contention.

DEBATEMENT. Contention. (*A.-N.*)

DEBAUSHMENT. A debauching.
DEBBYLL. A dabble. *Huloet.*
DEBELL. To conquer by war. (*Lat.*)
DEBELLISH. To embellish. *Fletcher.*
DEBEOF. A kind of spear.
DEBERRIES. Gooscherries. *Devon.*
DEBETANDE. Debating *Gawayne.*
DEBILE. Infirm; weak. (*Lat.*)
DEBITE. A deputy. (*Fr.*)
DEBLES. "A debles" to the devil. (*A.-N.*)
 By a debles' saide the duke, the deuelle have your bones.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.
DEBOIST. Debauched; corrupted.
DEBONAIRE. Courteous; gentle. (*A.-N.*)
 When scho eye the ladyes face,
 Debonerly styll sche stode.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 85.
DEBONERTE. Gentleness; goodness.
 And of me take thou na vengeance,
 Lorde, for this debonerte.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 212.
DEBORAINE. Honest. (*Ital.*)
DEBORD. To run to excess. (*Fr.*)
DEBOSH. To debauch; to corrupt. A genuine
 archaism, incorrectly altered by some editors.
DEBOSHEE. A debauched person.
DEBREIDE. To tear. (*Belg.*)
DEBRUSEDE. Crushed; much bruised.
DEBRYSED. Bruised. *Hearne.*
DEBT. Company, retinue. *Hearne.*
DEBYTIE. A deputy. (*Fr.*)
DECANTATE. To chant, or sing. (*Lat.*)
DECARD. To discard.
DECAS. Run. (*A.-N.*)
 The walle and alle the cite withinne
 Stante in ruyne and in decas.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 36.
DECEIVABLE. Deceitful. *Shak.*
DECEPTURE. Fraud, deceit.
DECERNE. To discern. (*Fr.*)
DECHED. Fool; rusty. *Wario.*
DECIMO SEXTO. In *decimo sexto*, a phrase
 used by Jonson for a youth.
DECIPE. To deceive. (*Lat.*) See Ashmole's
 Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 308
DECK. (1) A pack of cards. Hence, a heap or
 pile of anything.
 (2) To select or cast out. "Deck the board,"
 lay down the stakes. "Sweep the deck,"
 clear the stakes. Also, to put anything in
 order.
 (3) To tip the haft of a knife or sword with any
 work; to trim hair, a garden, &c.
DECLARE. To blazon arms.
DECLAREMENT. A declaration.
DECLINE. To incline, or lower. Also, to
 form too low an estimate of anything.
 Quod Josephus thanne, with heed declinid lowe.
Lyngote, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6.
DECLOS. To disclose.
 For who that hath his worde declos,
 Er that he wite what he mene,
 He is ful ofte pyze his tene.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 89.
DECOLLATION. A beheading. (*Lat.*)
DECOPID. See *Coppid.*
DECORE. To decorate; to beautify.

DECOURREN. To discover; to lay open; to
 narrate. (*A.-N.*)
DECREW. To decrease. *Spenser.*
DECLRT. To shorten. (*Lat.*)
DECYPHER. To defeat, to overcome.
DEDE. (1) Death. *North.*
 They dancesyde and reveide withowtene drede
 To bryng that lady to hir dede.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 119.
 Syth we here schalle dye,
 Oure dedys fulle sore they schalle abyde
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 73.
 So many there were slayne to dede,
 That the water of Temys was redd.
MS. Ited. f. 125.
 (2) To grow dead. (*A.-S.*) Also the pa. past.
Dede, dead people, *Perceval*, 155.
 (3) Did. *Eglamour*, 134
 (4) Deed. Battle, by metaphor.
DEDELY. Mortal. (*A.-S.*)
 Bot goddes that ever mare are liffaunde and
 nevermare dyes, deyues noyte for to hafe the fel-
 chipe of dedely menne.—*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 8.*
DEDEMEN-YEN. Dead eyes, a kind of pullex.
 A sea term. See *Manners and Household*
Expences, p. 214.
DEDEYNE. Disdain. (*A.-N.*)
 The fourthe branche of pryde ys despyt, that
 ys, whan a man hath dedeyne other scorn of his
 even-cristene for any defeute.—*MS. Harl. 2298, f. 8.*
DEDIR. To tremble. *Yorksh.*
DEDITION. A giving up. (*Lat.*)
DEDLYNES. Mortality. (*A.-S.*)
 How thurgh the takyng of owre dedlynes, he was
 made lesse then an angelle whilles he was in this
 vale of tere.—*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 110.*
DEDUCED. Drawn from, dissuaded.
DEDUCT. To bring down, reduce. (*Lat.*)
DEDUIT. Pleasure; delight. (*A.-N.*)
 In whiche the jere hath his deduit,
 Of gras, of floure, of leef, of frute.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 247.
DEDYR. Thither. *Weber.*
DEE. A die. (*A.-N.*) Also as *de*, q. v.
 Betwene fortune and covetyse,
 The chaunce is caste upon a dee.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 142.
DEED. (1) Doings. *North.*
 (2) Dead. (*A.-S.*)
 (3) Indeed. *Coverdale.*
DEEDILY. Actively; diligently. *West.*
DEEDS. Refuse. *North.*
DEEDY. Industrious; notable. *Berks.*
DEEF. Deaf. (*A.-S.*)
DEEGHT. To spread mole-hills. *North.*
DEEL. The devil. *North.* An early instance
 occurs in *Men Miracles*, 1656, p. 46.
DEEN. A dean. (*A.-N.*)
DEERHAY. A great net, formerly used for
 catching deer.
DEES. (1) Dies. (*A.-N.*)
 Ful ofte he taketh awy his fees,
 As ho that pleyeth at dees
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 38.
 (2) A place where herrings are dried. *East*
Sussex.
DEET. (1) Dirtied. *North.*
 (2) Died. *Cumb.*

(3) To plaster over the mouth of an oven to keep in the heat.

(4) To wipe, or clean *North*.

DEETING. A yard of cotton. *North*.

DEEVE. To dip *Suffolk*.

DEFADIDE. Faded, decayed.

Now es my face defadide, and foule es me hapnede.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.

DEFAILE. To effect; to conquer. (*A.-N.*)

Nares gives a wrong explanation.

It falles the flesche may noghte of his vertu
noghte defaile ay whils the saule in swyk joyes es
ravyste.—*MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 102*

DEFAILLANCE. A defect (*Fr.*)

DEFAITED. Wasted. (*A.-N.*)

DEFALK. To cut off; to diminish. (*Lat.*) See
Ord. and Reg. p. 305, Stanburst p. 10.
Also, to abate in a reckoning.

DEFAME. Infamy. (*A.-N.*) Also, to make
infamous.

DEFAMOUS. Reproachful.

DEFARE. To undo. *Hearne*.

DEFATED. Wearied. (*Lat.*)

DEFATIGATE. To fatigue; to tire. (*Lat.*)

DEFALTY. Blameworthy. (*Fr.*)

DEFALTE. Want, defect. (*A.-N.*)

DEFAWTELES. Perfect (*A.-N.*)

Alle the neghen orders of awugelles,

That ar so fayre on to luke,

And so bryght, as says the buke,

That alle the faymes of this lyf here,

That ever was scene fer or nere,

That any man moght ordayne defawteles.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 220.

DEFAWTY. Defective. *Pr. Parv.*

DEFEASANCE. Defeat. *Spenser*.

DEFEAT. To disfigure. Also, the act of de-
struction. *Shak.*

DEFEATURE. Alteration of features; de-
formity. Sometimes, defeat.

DEFECT. To injure, take away. (*Lat.*)

DEFENCE. Prohibition. (*A.-N.*)

DEFENCED. Defended; fortified.

DEFENDE. (1) To forbid; to prohibit. (*A.-N.*)
Also, to preserve According to Tyrwhitt, to
ransom. *Defendaunt*, in self-defence?

He wylle do no man but gode,

Be Mahounde and Termagaunt,

But yf hyt were hys defendaunt.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 99.

(2) Defended. *Gawayne*.

DEFENSORY. Defence. "Defensory and apo-
logy," *Martin Mar-Sixtus*, 4to. 1592.

DEFFE. (1) Neat; trim. *Leic.*

(2) Deaf. *Pr. Parv* Also, dull, blunt, which
may refer to *aures obtusæ*.

DEFFETE. To cut up an animal A term in
hunting. (*A.-N.*)

DEFFUSE. Flight; vanquishment. (*A.-N.*)

Fore gret dale of deffuse of dedes of armes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

DEFIED. Deafness. (*A.-N.*)

DEFIANCE. Refusal; rejection *Shak.*

DEFICATE. Defied. *Chaucer*.

DEFIEN. To digest; to consume. "Dyere
paulesper vinum quo mades, defye the wyn

of the wheche thou art drunken, and weaxest
sobre," *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 6.

DEFINISHE. To define. (*A.-N.*)

DEFINITIVE. Final; positive.

DEFIEN. To dissolve.

DEFLY. Neatly, fitly. See *Dekker's Knight's*
Conjuring, p. 71, *Towneley Mvst.* p. 100.

DEFOILLE. To overcome; to vanquish (*A.-N.*)

DEFORMATE. Deformed. See the Test. of
Crescende, 319, 394.

DEFOULE. To defile; to pollute.

DEFOULINGS. The marks made by a deer's
feet in wet soil.

DEFOLTERING. Failing (*A.-N.*)

DEFRAUDACION. Fraud; deceit. *Hall*.

DEFT. Neat, dexterous; decent. Still used
in the North.

DEFTLY. Quietly; softly. *North*. Also the
same as *defly*, q. v.

DEFULL. Diabolical. (*A.-S.*)

DEFUNCT. Functional. *Shak.*

DEFY. To refuse; to reject.

DEFYAL. A defiance. *Harding*.

DEFYEN. To defy. (*A.-N.*)

DEGI. To moisten; to sprinkle; to pour on; to
ooze out. *North*.

DE-GAMBOYS. A viol-de-gambo.

DEG-BOUND. Greatly swelled in the stomach.
Also spelt *deg-bowed*. *North*.

DEGENER. To degenerate. *Spenser*

DEGENEROUS. Degenerate.

DEGG. To strike, to tap. *West*.

DEGGY. Drizzly, foggy. *North*.

DEGH. Vouchsafed. *Hearne*.

DEGHGHE. To die *Sevyn Sages*, 1909.

DEGISED. Disguised (*A.-N.*)

DEGOUTED. Spotted. (*A.-N.*)

DEGREE. A stair, or set of steps. Also, rank
in life (*A.-N.*)

DEHORT. To dissuade. (*Lat.*)

DEIANDE. Dying (*A.-S.*)

Thau is thys sailyng atte nede,

For whiles we here lyve we ar deiande

MS. Addit. 10053, f. 67.

DEID. Dyed, coloured. *Chaucer*.

DEIDEN. Died. (*A.-S.*)

DEIE. To put to death. (*A.-S.*)

DEIGNOLSE. Disdainful (*A.-N.*)

DEIII. To die. *Langtoft*, p. 159

DEINE. To die (*A.-S.*) Also, to deny, to
vouchsafe.

DEINTEE. Value; a valuable thing. (*A.-N.*)
Sometimes, pleasure.

DEINTEOUS. Close, valuable. (*A.-N.*)

DEIRIE. A dairy. *Skinner*.

DEIS. The principal table in a hall, or the
raised part of the floor on which it was placed.
Also, the principal seat at this table. There
were sometimes more than one, the *high deis*
being the principal deis in a royal hall. To
begin the deis, to take the principal place.
See *Sir Eglamour*, 1258.

DEITEE. Deity, godhead. (*A.-N.*)

DEJECT (1) Dejected. *Shak.*

(2) To cast away (*Lat.*)

DEKE-HOLL. A dry ditch. *East.*
DEKEITH. Decrease.
DEKNE. A deacon. (*A.-S.*)
Seint Fronton his deke was,
As falleth to the dede.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oson. 57.
DEKYNE. A deacon. *Pr. Parv.*
DEL. (1) A part, or portion. (*A.-S.*)
 (2) The devil. *Ritson's Anc. Songs, i. 70.*
DELACION. Delay. *Digby Myst. p. 7.*
DELARE. An almsgiver. *Pr. Parv.*
DELATE. To accuse, complain of. (*Lat.*)
DELATION. An accusation. *Shak.*
DELAY. (1) To allay metals, &c. Also, to
 sweeten or adulterate wine.
 (2) Array; ceremony. (*A.-N.*)
Syr Rogers corse, wyth nobulle delay,
They beryed hyt the tothyr day.
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 75.
 (3) To assuage. *Palsgrave.*
DELAYNE. To delay. (*A.-N.*)
DELE. (1) To divide; to share. (*A.-S.*)
 (2) To give; to bestow; to partake; to deal, or
 meddle with anything.
DELECTATION. Delight. *Chaucer.*
DELE-WINE. A kind of foreign wine, said to
 be a species of Rhenish.
DELF. A quarry of stone or coal; a deep ditch
 or drain. (*A.-S.*)
DELF-CASE. Shelves for crockery. *North.*
DELFULLICHE. Dolefully. (*A.-S.*)
And cride on here delfulliche
Alle swithe faste.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oron. 57.
DELFYN. A dolphin. *Kyng Alis. 6576.* See
 also the *Prompt. Parv. p. 54.*
DELIBATE. To taste. (*Lat.*)
DELIBERE. To deliberate. (*A.-N.*)
DELICACIE. Pleasure. (*A.-N.*)
DELICES. Pleasures; delights. (*A.-N.*) See
Reliq. Ant. i. 40. Also, delicacies.
Yett was I lately promysed otherwyse
This yere to leve in welthe and delyce.
MS. Sloane 1825, f. 88.
DELICT. An offence. *Marlowe, iii. 547.*
DELIE. Thin; slender. (*A.-N.*)
DELIGHTED. Delightful. *Shak.*
DELIRENT. Doating. (*Lat.*)
DELIT. Delight. (*A.-N.*)
DELITABLE. Pleasant; delightful. (*A.-N.*)
DELITEN. To delight, take pleasure. (*A.-N.*)
DELITOUS. Delightful. (*A.-N.*)
DELIVER. (1) Active; nimble. (*A.-N.*) *De-*
livritliche, Troilus and Creseide, ii. 1088.
Deliverly, quickly. Deliverness, agility.
Seemely schappe of breede and lengthe,
And delyvernes and bewte of body.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 173.
 (2) To dispatch any business.
DELIVERING. Division, in music.
DELK. A small cavity. *East.*
DELL. (1) An undebauched wench. An old
 cant term.
 (2) A little dale, or narrow valley. Still used in
 the North.
DELLECT. Break of day. *Craven.*

DELLFIN. A low place, overgrown with un-
 derwood. *Glouc.*
DELPH. A catch-water drain, or one that has
 been delled. *Linc.*
DELTEN. Dealt. (*A.-S.*)
DELUVY. Deluge. (*Lat.*)
DELVE. (1) To dig; to bury. (*A.-S.*) Still
 used in the provinces.
 (2) A ditch, or dell. *Spenser.* Also a quarry, as
delf, q. v.
 (3) A monster, or devil. (*A.-N.*) See *Dial.*
Creat. Mor. p. 82; Wright's Seven Sages,
p. 47.
 (4) To indent, or bruise. *North.*
DELVERE. A digger. (*A.-S.*)
DELVOL. Doleful. (*A.-S.*)
DELYAUNCE. Dalliance; delay.
DELYBERED. Advised; minded.
DELYCATES. Delicacies. *Palsgrave.*
DELYRE. To retard, or delay. (*A.-N.*)
DEM. You slut! *Exmoor.*
DEMAINE. To manage. (*A.-N.*)
DEMAN. A deputy. *Verstegan.*
DEMAND. A question, or riddle.
And whom it liketh for to carpe
Proverbs and demaundis slyze.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 238.
DEMANDANT. A plaintiff.
DEMATH. See *Days-math.*
DEMAYE. To dismay. (*A.-N.*)
The feest is comen, demaye zou not,
But maketh my riding boun.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab, f. 93.
DEMAYNES. Demesnes; possessions. (*A.-N.*)
 See *Sir Degrevant, 69; Langtoft, &c.*
DEME. To judge. (*A.-S.*)
DEMEAN. To conduct, or behave; to direct.
 Also a substantive, behaviour.
DEMEANER. A conductor.
DEMEANS. Means. *Massinger.*
DEMEMBRE. To dismember. *R. Glouc. p. 559.*
DEMENCY. Madness. (*Lat.*)
DEMENE. To manage. (*A.-N.*)
Demenys the medylwarde menskfully hymeselfenc.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74.
DEMENING. Behaviour. *Chaucer.*
DEMENTED. Mad. *Var. dial.*
DEMER. A judge. (*A.-S.*)
DEMERE. To tarry. (*A.-N.*) "Withouten
demere," delay, *Beves of Hamtoun, p. 6.* "So
 longe demoere," *Flor. and Blanch. 591.*
DEMERITS. Merits. *Shak.*
DEMI-CULVERIN. A cannon of four inches
 bore. *Meyrick, ii. 291.*
DEMIGREYNE. The megrim. (*A.-N.*)
DEMIHAG. A long pistol, much used in the
 sixteenth century.
DEMILANCE. A light horseman, one who
 carries a lance. *Baret, D. 742.*
DEM-IN. To collect, as clouds do. *North.*
DEMING. Judgment. (*A.-S.*)
DEMIREP. A very flighty woman, too free in
 her manners.
DEMISS. Humble. (*Lat.*)
DEMONIAK. One possessed by a devil.
DEMONSTER. To show; to declare. (*Lat.*)

DEMORANCE. Delay. (*A.-N.*)
 DEMP. Judged; condemned. (*A.-S.*)
 DEMPLE. To wrangle. So explained by
 Hearne. See Langtoft, p. 196.
 DEMSTER. A judge. The term is still re-
 tained in the Isle of Man.

*Ayoth was thenne demester
 Of Israel fouze score yeer.*

Curios Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 44.

DEMURE. To look demurely. *Shak.*
 DEMURELY. Solemnly. *Shak.*
 DEMURRE. See *Demere*.
 DEMYE. A kind of close garment. Warton
 says, "doublet, jacket." *Demyeent*, the metal
 part of a girdle worn in front.
 DEN. (1) "Good den," good evening, or good
 night, a salutation formerly used after noon
 was past.

(2) A grave. *Ritson's Pop. Poet.* p. 90.
 (3) A sandy tract near the sea, as at Exmouth,
 and other places.

DENAY. To deny. Also, demal.

DENEL. (1) Squeamish, dainty. *North.*

(2) Danish. *Hearne.*

DENE. (1) A din. *East.* Also a verb. *Denede*,
Rel. Ant. ii. 7.

(2) A dean. (*A.-N.*)

(3) A valley or dell. *North.*

(4) Wene? *Arch.* xxi. 371.

DENEERE. A penny. (*Fr.*)

DENEZ. Danish. *Garwayne.*

DENGE. To ding, or strike down. (*A.-S.*)

DENIAL. Injury; drawback. *West.*

DENIST. Deniest. *Rel. Ant.* ii. 192

DENK. To think. *Weber.*

DENNED. Dinned; sounded. See *Dene*.

DENNIS. St. Dionysius. (*A.-N.*)

DENNY. A plum ripe on August 6th. See
MS. Ashmole 1461.

DENOMINATE. Called. *Harding.*

DENOTATE. To denote. (*Lat.*) See the Op-
 tick Glasse of Humors, 1639, p. 41.

DENSHE. Danish. *Havelok.*

DENSHERING. See *Hurn-beking*. No doubt
 from Denshire, as Devonshire was formerly
 called, as in Collier's Old Ballads, p. 87; *MS.*
Ashmole 208.

DENT. (1) A stroke; a blow, as a clap of thun-
 der, &c. In Suffolk, the worst of anything.
Moor, p. 103.

(2) Indented. *North.*

(3) Did not. *Essex*

DENTETHUS. Dainties; delicacies.

DENTIE. Scarce. *Harrington.*

DENTOR. An indenture.

DENTY. Tolerable; fine. *North.*

DENUDE. To untie a knot; to extricate, or dis-
 engage. (*A.-N.*)

DENULL. To annul. *Fabyan.*

DENWERE. Doubt. *Chaucer.*

DENY. To refuse; to reject; to renounce.

DENYTE. To deny. *Robson*, p. 50.

DEOL. Dole, grief. (*A.-S.*)

DEOLFUL. Doleful. (*A.-S.*)

DEORKHEDE. Darkness. (*A.-S.*)

*Alane tide of the daye
 We wizen in darkhede.
 Ate laste ore suete Loverd
 Forthere us gan lede.*

MS. Laud 108, f. 104.

DEPARDUS. An oath, *De par Dieu*.

DEPART. To part; to distribute; to divide; to
 separate. (*A.-N.*) See *Sir Tristrem*, p. 236;
MS. Sloane 213, f. 120. So in the ancient
 office of Marriage, "till death us depart," now
 corrupted to *do part*. To depart with, to part
 with or give up. It sometimes occurs as a
 substantive for *departure*. Hooper uses it for
 the verb *impart*.

They were clothed alle liche,

Departed evenc of whit and blew.

Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

DEPARTABLE. Divisible. (*A.-N.*)

DEPARTER. A refiner of metals

DEPARTING. Parting, or separation.

DEPE. Low, applied to country, as in *Maunde-
 ville's Travels*, p. 255.

DEPEACH. To impeach. *Palgrave.*

DEPECHE. To dispatch. (*Fr.*)

DEPEINTE. To paint. (*A.-N.*) "His fingers
 to *draynt*," *Gaulfrido and Barnardo*, 1570.
 Sometimes the past part.

DEPELL. To drive away. (*Lat.*)

DEPENDANCE. A term used by our early
 dramatists for the subject of a dispute likely
 to end in a duel. See *Nares in v* *Masters of
 Dependancies* were a set of needy braves, who
 undertook to ascertain the authentic grounds
 of a quarrel, and, in some cases, to settle it for
 the timorous and unskillful. *Gifford.*

DEPLIKE. Deeply. (*A.-S.*)

DEPOSE. A pledge; a deposit. *Pr. Parv.*

DEPPER. Deeper. (*A.-S.*)

DEPRAVE. To vitiate, to traduce. See *State
 Papers*, ii. 400; *Hoccleve*, p. 39. *Shake-
 speare* uses it in this sense. *Depreoun*, *Aude-
 lay's Poems*, p. 24.

DEPRESE. To press down. (*A.-N.*)

DEPURED. Purified.

*As golde in fire is fynyed by assay,
 And at the test silver is depured.*

MS. Ashmole 29, f. 46.

DEPUTTE. Deputed; arranged.

DEQUACE. To crush. (*A.-S.*)

DERACINATE. To root up. *Shak.*

DERAINE. To quarrel, to contest. Sometimes,
 to challenge or array an army.

DERAYE. Confusion, noise. (*A.-N.*) Also a
 verb, to act as a madman.

He began to make deraye,

And to his felows dud he say.

MS. Cantab. FT. II. 38, f. 157.

DERE. (1) To hurt, to injure. (*A.-S.*)

*The prophecie saith there schal dere hym nou thinge;
 He it ys that schal wynne castell, toun, and tour.*

MS. Soc. Antiq. 101, f. 98.

Sun wyccheocraste thou dost abate here,

That thy bondes mow the nat de e

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 70.

(2) To hurry, frighten, or astonish a child. *Ex-
 moor.*

(3) Dear, precious; delightful. (*A.-S.*)

- (4) Dire; sad. *East.*
 (4) There. *Langloft.*
 (6) Noble, honourable. "Arthure the *dere*,"
 Perceval, 508; "Syr Cadore with his *dere*
 knyghtes," MS. *Morte Arthure*.
 (7) All sorts of wild animals. (*A.-S.*) "Rattes
 and myse and such smal *dere*," Beves of Hamp-
 ton and King Lear.
 (8) To dare. *Derat*, *darest*.
 (9) Dearth. *Rob. Glouc.*
DEREIGNE To justify; to prove. (*A.-N.*)
 He is fre to plede for us, and al oure ryt *deigne*,
 And no creature may have cause upon him to pleyne.
MS. Egerton 197
DEREKELLY-MINUTE. Immediately. *J. W.*
DERELICHE. Joyfully.
 Scho bad me *dereliche* drawe, and drynke to himselfene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 89.
DERELING. Darling. (*A.-S.*)
DERELY. Expensively; richly. (*A.-S.*) In the
 East, direly, lamentably, extremely.
DERENES. Attachment. (*A.-S.*)
 With the erie as he fent
 In *derenes* nyghte and daye.
MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 130
DERENGE. To derange. (*A.-N.*)
DEREWORTHE. Precious; honourable. (*A.-S.*)
 A person named *Derewerthe* is mentioned in
 MS. *Rot. Harl.* 76 C. 13.
 A duchess *dereworthly* dyghte in dyaperde wedde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.
 ȝyt ys thyr an unkynde sloghetthede,
 That a man unnethe for no gode dede
 Wyl wurschep God *dereworthly*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 34.
DEREYNE. Agreement; arbitration. (*A.-N.*)
 Sometimes, to derange or disorder.
DERFE. Strong, powerful, fierce.
 And dele dyntys of dethe with oure *derfe* waypys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.
DERGY. Short and thick-set. *West.*
DERIVATE To transpose a charge from one
 person to another. (*Lat.*)
DERK Dark. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes, darkness.
 Also a verb, to darken or obscure.
DERKHEDE. Darkness. (*A.-S.*)
DERL To scold. *Yorksh.*
DERLILY. Dearly, sumptuously. (*A.-S.*)
DERLOURTHY. Precious. *Pr. Parv.*
DERNE. (1) Secret. (*A.-S.*)
 Thei made a godelyngre greet and *dern*.
Lucan Mundi, MS. Cantab, f. 108.
 Late us hald us in *derna*
 The byrde to habid.
MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 133.
 Hur *fadur* prayed her of luf *derna*.
MS. Cantab, Fl. v. 48, f. 43.
 And he lovyd me so *derna*,
 Y myght not hym love weene.
MS. Cantab, Fl. II. 88, f. 149.
 (2) To hide; to sculk. *Hudson.*
DERNELIKE. Secretly. (*A.-S.*)
 Both *dernelike* and stille
 Ich wille the love. *MS. Digby 86.*
DERNERE. A threshold.
 On every post, on uche *derne*,
 The syne of thayn make ȝe there.
Curat Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab, f. 38.

- DERNFUL.** Dismal; sad. *Naves.*
DERNLY Severely; sadly. *Spenser.* See also
 Towneley Myst. p. 141.
DEROGATE Degraded. *Shak.*
DEROY. (1) A kind of cloth. (*Fr.*)
 (2) A party, or company. *North.*
DERRE. Dearer. (*A.-S.*)
DERKERE Dearer. *Weber.*
DERREST. Noblest. *Gaucayne.*
DERRICK. A celebrated executioner at Tyburn
 in the first half of the seventeenth century.
 Hence it came to be used for a general term
 for a hangman. See Blount's Glossographia,
 ed. 1681, p. 190.
DERRING-DO. Deeds of arms. *Derring-doers*,
 warlike heroes. *Spenser.*
DERSE. Havock, to dirty; to spread dung;
 to cleanse, to beat. *Craven.*
DERTHYNE. To make dear. *Pr. Parv.*
DETRÉ. A tetter, or ringworm. (*A.-N.*)
DERVELLY. Fiercely; sternly, powerfully.
DERWENTWATER. Lord Derwentwater's
 lights, a popular name for the *Aurora Bo-*
realis, which appeared remarkably vivid on
 the night of the unfortunate Earl's execution.
Brockett.
DERWORTHYNESSE. Honour; joy. (*A.-S.*)
DERYE. Hurt; harm. (*A.-S.*)
DERYGESE. Dyrge. (*Lat.*)
 Done for *derygese*, as to the ded fallys.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.
DES. See *Deus*.
DESCANT. The old term for variation in
 music.
DESCENSORIE. A vessel used in alchemy for
 the extraction of oils.
DESCES Decease; death. *Langloft.*
DESCEVVANCE. Deceit; trickery. (*A.-N.*)
DESCHARGID. Deprived of a charge. *Weber.*
DESCIDE. To cleave in two. (*Lat.*)
DESCRIED. Gave notice of; discovered. See
 Dyce's Timon, p. 18.
DESCRIVE. To describe. See Halle's Expost.
 p. 31, Iwaine and Gawin, 902. (*Fr.*)
DESCURE. To discover. (*A.-N.*)
DESCIVER To discover. (*A.-N.*)
DESEDERABILLE. To be desired. (*Lat.*)
 Sothely, Jhesu, *desederabille* is ea thi name, lufabylle
 and comfortabylle. Nane awa swete joye may be
 conseyvede. Nane awa swete sange may be herde.—
MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 192.
DESELET. Desolate, distressed. (*A.-N.*)
DESEPERAUNCE. Despair. (*A.-N.*) Urry's
 ed. reads *disperaunce*, p. 427. The same va-
 riation occurs at l. 652
 And he that wille not after conseylle do,
 His sute he puttreth in *deseperaunce*.
Chaucer, MS. Cantab, Fl. I. 6, f. 109.
DESERIE. To disinherit. (*Fr.*)
DESERVE. To earn. Also, to reward any-
 body for his services towards one.
DESESE. Inconvenience. (*A.-N.*)
DESEVERE. To separate. Chester Plays, i. 132.
DESEVV. To deceive. (*A.-N.*)
DESGELI. Secretly. (*A.-N.*)
DESIDERY. Desire. (*Lat.*)

DESIGHT. An unsightly object. *Wills.*
 DESIGN. To point out. (*Lat.*)
 DESIRE. To invite to dinner, &c.
 DESIREE. Desirable. (*A.-N.*)
 DESIRITE. Ruined. (*A.-N.*) See Gy of Warwike, p. 381; Arthour and Merlin, p. 340.
 DESIROUS. Eager. (*A.-N.*) It seems to be sometimes used for *desirable*.
 DESKATERED. Scattered about.
 DESKLAUNDAR. Blame. See the Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 12.
 DESLAVIE. Impure. (*A.-N.*)
 DESLAYE. To blame; to deny. (*A.-N.*)
 For how as ever I be *deslayed*,
 ȝit evermore I have assayed.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 114.
 That he wanhope bryngeth inne
 Where is no comferte to begynne,
 But every joye him is *deslayed*.
MS. Ibid. f. 125.
 DESPARPLE. To disperse. *Maundevile.*
 DESPEED. To dispatch. *Speed.*
 DESPENDE. To waste; to consume.
 So that his wittis he *despendeth*.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 50.
 DESPENS. Expense. (*A.-N.*)
 DESPERATE. Very; great. *Var. dial.* Spelt *desperd* in some glossaries.
 DESPITE. Malicious anger. (*A.-N.*)
 DESPITOUS. Very angry. (*A.-N.*)
 DESPITOUSLY. Angrily. (*A.-N.*)
 DESPOILE. To undress. (*A.-N.*) *Despuled*, Arthour and Merlin, p. 53.
 DESPOUT. Dispute. *Sevyn Sages*, 194. *Despute*, *MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47.*
 DESS. To lay close together; to pile in order; to cut a section of hay from a stack. *North.*
 DESSABLE. Constantly. *North.* Spelt also *dessably* and *dessally*.
 DESSE. A desk. *Spenser.*
 DESSMENT. Stagnation. *North.*
 DESSORRE. Same as *Blank-Surly*, q. v.
 DEST. Didst. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 194.
 DESTAUNCE. Pride; discord; treachery. See *Ritson's Anc. Songs*, i. 52; Arthour and Merlin, p. 171.
 DESTAYNEDE. Destined.
 ȝif us be *destaynede* to dy to daye one this erthe,
 We salle be hewede unto hevene or we be halfe colde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 96.
 DESTE. Dashed. *Tristrem*, p. 265.
 DESTEIGNED. Stained; disfigured.
 As he whiche hath siknesse faynid,
 Whanne his visage is so *desteigned*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.
 He tok to Dejanire his scherte,
 Whiche with the blood was of his herte
 Thorowoute *desteigned* over alle.
MS. Ibid. f. 76.
 DESTENE. Destiny. (*A.-S.*)
 DESTENYNG. Destiny. *Gawayne.*
 DESTINABLE. Destined. (*Lat.*)
 DESTITUABLE. Destitute. (*Fr.*)
 DESTOUR. Disturbance. (*A.-N.*)
 DESTRE. A turning. (*A.-N.*)
 DESTREINE. To vex; to constrain. (*A.-N.*)
 DESTRERE. A war-horse. (*A.-N.*)

Gy raysed up that mayden der,
 And set hyr on ay gud *destrer*.
Guy of Warwick, Middlehill MS.
 He drewe alonde hys *desterere*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 116.
 DESTRUIE. To destroy. (*A.-N.*)
 And has *destruied*, to moche schaine,
 The prechouris of his holy name.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 83.
 DESTRYNGED. Divided.
 Also this buke es *destrynged* in thrise fyfti psalmes.
MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 1.
 DESTUTED. Destitute; wanting.
 DESUETE. Obsolete; out of use. (*Lat.*)
 DESUME. To take away. (*Lat.*)
 DESWARRE. Doubtlessly.
 DETACTE. To slander or backbite.
 DETECT. To accuse. *Shak.*
 DETERMINAT. Fixed; determined. (*Lat.*)
 DETERMINE. To terminate. (*Lat.*)
 DETERMISSION. Determination; distinction.
Chaucer.
 DETHE. Deaf. See *Death*.
 Bettur were ye to be *dethe* and dome,
 Then for to be on any enqueste.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 45.
 DETHWARD. The approach of death.
 DETIE. A ditty. *Palsgrave.*
 DETRACT. To avoid. (*Lat.*)
 DETRAE. To thrust down. (*Lat.*)
 DETRIMENT. A small sum of money paid yearly by barristers for the incidental repairs of their inns of court.
 DETTE. A debt. (*A.-N.*)
 DETTELES. Free from debt. (*A.-N.*)
 DEUCE. The devil. *Var. dial.* Spelt *deus* by Junius, Etym. Angl.
 DEUK. To bend down. *Beds.*
 DEULE. The devil.
 DEUS. Sweet. (*A.-N.*)
 DEUSAN. A kind of apple, or any hard fruit, according to Minsheu. See Florio, p. 163. Still in use, Forby, i. 92.
 DEUSEAVYEL. The country. *Harman.*
 DEUSEWYNS. Twopence. *Dekker.*
 DEUTYRAUNS. Some kind of wild beasts, mentioned in *Kyng Alisaunder*, 5416.
 DEVALD. To cease. *North.*
 DEVANT. Apron. (*Fr.*) Or, perhaps, pocket-handkerchief in Ben Jonson, ii. 349.
 DEVE. (1) See *Deffe*.
 (2) To dive; to dip. *East.*
 DEVELING. Laying flat? See Arthour and Merlin, p. 287; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 27.
 DEVELOP. To envelop. (*Fr.*)
 DEVERE. Duty; endeavour. (*A.-N.*)
 Thow has doughttily doune, syr duke, with thi handez,
 And has doune thy *dever* with my dere knyghttez.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.
 DEVIAUNT. Deviating. *Chaucer.*
 DEVICE. A name given to any piece of machinery moved by wires or pulleys, especially to that employed on the ancient stage.
 DEVIL. (1) In the devil way, i. e. in the name of the devil, a common oath in early works of a facetious or amusing character.

(2) A fizgig made by boys with damp gun-powder.

DEVILING. The swift. *East*. Also, a fretful, troublesome woman.

DEVILMENT. Roguery; mischief. *North*.

DEVIL'S-BIT. *Scabiosa succisa*, *bot.* See Markham's *Countrie Farme*, 1616, p. 203.

DEVIL'S-BONES. Dice. *Dekker*.

DEVIL'S-COW. A kind of beetle. *Som.*

DEVIL-SCREECHER. The swift. *West*.

DEVIL'S-DANCING-HOUR. Midnight.

DEVIL'S-DUNG. *Assafoetida*. *Var. dial.*

DEVIL'S-GOLD-RING. A palmer worm. *North*.

DEVIL'S-MINT. An inexhaustible fund of anything. *East*.

DEVIL'S-PATER-NOSTER. To say the devil's pater-noster, to mutter or grumble.

DEVIL'S-SNUFF-BOX. The puff-ball.

DEVILTRY. Anything unlucky, offensive, hurtful, or hateful. *East*.

DEVINAL. A wizard. *Skinner*.

DEVINERESSE. A witch; a prophetess.

DEVING-POND. A pond from which water is drawn for domestic use by dipping a pail. *East*.

DEVINING. Divination. (*A.-N.*)

DEVISE. To direct; to order; to relate. *At point devise*, with the greatest exactness. *Chaucer*. Also, to espy, to get a knowledge of. (*A.-N.*)

DEVOIDE. To remove; to put away. "Devoidid clene," *Rom. of the Rose*, 2929. Also, to avoid or shun.

Therefore *devoiede* my companye.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 102.

DEVOIR. Same as *Devere*, q. v.

DEVOLUTED. Rolled down. (*Lat.*) See Hall, Henry V. f. 4.

DEVORS. Divorce. (*A.-N.*)

DEVOTELICHE. Devoutly; earnestly.

DEVOTERER. An adulterer. (*A.-N.*)

DEVOTIONS. Consecrated things.

DEVOURE. To deflower, or ravish.

DEVOUTEMENT. Devoutly. (*A.-N.*)

DEVOW. To disavow. *Fletcher*. It properly signifies to dedicate or give up to.

DEVULSION. A breaking up. *Florio*.

DEVYN. Prophecy, Langtoft, p. 282. Divinity, *Piers Ploughman*, p. 508.

DEVYSION. Division; discord. (*A.-N.*)

DEVYTE. Duty; devoir. *Hearne*.

DEW. To rain slightly. *Var. dial.*

DEW-BEATERS. Coarse oiled shoes that resist the dew. *Var. dial.*

DEWBERRY. The dwarf mulberry, *rubus chamaemorus*, often confused with the blackberry, being a similar fruit only of a larger size. Dewberries are mentioned by Shakespeare, and are still common at Stratford-on-Avon. It seems to be the same as the cloudberry in Gerard, p. 1368. The gooseberry is so called in some places.

DEW-BIT. The first meal in the morning, not so substantial as a regular breakfast. *West*.

DEW-DRINK. The first allowance of beer to harvest men. *East*. Called the *dew-cup* in Hants.

DEWE. Dawned. (*A.-S.*)

To the castelle thay spede

When the daye *dewe*. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 137.*

DEWEN. To deafen. (*A.-S.*)

DEWING. The dew. *North*. It occurs in Kyng Alisaunder, 914.

DEWKYS. Dukes. *Ritson*.

DEWLAPS. Coarse woollen stockings buttoned over others to keep the legs warm and dry. *Kent*.

DEWRE. To endure.

Moradas was so styff in stowre,

Ther myght no man hys dyntys *dewre*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

And my two chyldren be fro me borne,

Thys lyfe y may not *dewre*. *MS. Ibid. f. 84.*

Heyle, youthe that never schall eelde!

Heyle, bewté evyr *dewryng!* *MS. Ibid. f. 4.*

DEWRESSE. Hardship; severity. (*A.-N.*)

The londe of dethe and of all *dewresse*,

In whych noon ordre may there dwelle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 23.

DEW-ROSE. Distilled rose-water.

DEW-ROUNDS. The ring-walks of deer. See Blome's *Gent. Rec.* ii. 78.

DEWSIERS. The valves of a pig's heart. *West*.

DEW-SNAIL. A slug. *North*.

DEWTRY. A species of plant, similar to nightshade. *Butler*.

DEWYN. To bedew. (*A.-S.*)

DEXE. A desk. *Skinner*.

DEXTERICAL. Dexterous. See the *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639, p. 82.

DEY. (1) They. *Ritson*.

(2) A female servant who had the charge of the dairy, and all things pertaining to it. Chaucer has the word. Sometimes a male servant who performed those duties was so called.

DEYE. To die. (*A.-S.*)

DEYELL. The devil. *Ritson*.

DEYER. A dier. (*A.-S.*)

DEYKE. A hedge. *Cumb.*

DEYL. A part, or portion. "Never a deyl," not at all. (*A.-S.*)

3yf every knygt loved oher weyl,

Tournamentes shulde be never a *deyl*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 31.

DEYLED. Spiritless; careworn. *Cumb.*

DEYNER. A dinner. (*A.-N.*)

DEYNOUS. Disdainful. (*A.-N.*)

And Rightwisnesse with hem was eke there,

And trouthe also with a *deynous* face and chere.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 20.

DEYNOUSHEDE. Scornfulness. (*A.-N.*)

DEYNTEYS. Dainties.

Then dwellyd they bothe in fere,

Wyth alle maner *deynteyns* that were aere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 22.

DEYNTTELY. Daintily. (*A.-N.*)

DEYNYD. Disdained. *Skelton*.

DEYRE. To hurt, or injure. (*A.-S.*)

DEYS. Dice. *Weber*.

DEYSE. Day. *Weber*.

DEYTRON. Daughters. *Chron. Vil. p. 41.*

DEY-WIFE. A dairy-woman. *Palgrave.*
DEZICK. A day's work. *Sussex.*
DEZZED. Injured by cold. *Cumb.*
DEJE. To die. (*A.-S.*)
DIABLO. The devil. (*Span.*) Used as an exclamation in our old plays.
DIAL. A compass. *Var. dial.*
DIALOGUE. An eighth part of a sheet of writing paper. *North.*
DIAPASE. The diapason. *Ash.*
DIAPENIDION. An electuary. (*Gr.*)
DIAPER. To decorate with a variety of colours; to embroider on a rich ground. (*A.-N.*) There was a rich figured cloth so called, Strutt, ii. 6; as also a kind of printed linen. Diapres of Antioch are mentioned in the Roman d'Alexandre, MS. Bodl 264.
A duchess deteworthilly dyghte in dyaperde wedis, In a surcott of sylke full seikouthely hewede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.
DIB. (1) The cramp-bone. *Dorset.*
 (2) A dip. Also, to dip or incline.
 (3) A valley. *North.*
DIBBEN. A fillet of veal. *Devon.*
DIBBER. A dibble, q. v. *South.*
DIBBITY. A pancake. *Var. dial.*
DIBBLE. A setting stick. *Var. dial.* Ben Jonson seems to use it for a moustachio.
DIBBLE-DABBLE. Rubbish. *North.*
DIBBLER. A pewter plate. *Cumb.*
DIBLES. Difficulties; scrapes. *East.*
DIBS. (1) Money. *Var. dial.*
 (2) A game played with the bones of sheep. See Ward's Corpus Christi Coll. Stat. p. 140. The dibs are the small bones in the knees of a sheep, uniting the bones above and below the joint. See Holloway, p. 45.
DIBSTONE. A child's game, played by tossing pebbles, and also called *dibs*.
DICACIOUS. Talkative. (*Lat.*)
DICARE. The same as *dicher*, q. v.
DICE. A lump or piece. *Yorksh.*
DICER. A dice-player. *Greene.*
DICHE. To dig. (*A.-S.*)
DICHER. A digger. (*A.-S.*)
DICHT. Made. *Gawayne.*
DICION. Power. (*Lat.*)
DICK. (1) A dike; a ditch. *Var. dial.*
 (2) A leather apron and bib, worn by poor children in the North.
 (3) Dressed up to the tune of Queen Dick, i. e. very fine. That happened in the reign of Queen Dick, i. e. never.
 (4) The bank of a ditch. *Norfolk.*
 (5) To deck, or adorn. *North.*
 (6) A kind of hard cheese. *Suffolk.*
DICK-A-DILVER. The periwinkle. *East.*
DICKASS. A jack-ass. *North.*
DICK-A-TUESDAY. The ignis fatuus.
DICKEN. The devil. *Var. dial.* Odds dickens, a kind of petty oath. The term is occasionally so employed in old plays, as in Heywood's Edward IV. p. 40.
DICKER. Ten of any commodity, as ten hides of leather, ten bars of iron, &c.

DICK-HOLL. A ditch. *Norfolk.*
DICKON. A nickname for Richard.
DICK'S-HATBAND. Said to have been made of sand, and it has afforded many a comparison. As queer as Dick's hatband, &c.
DICKY. (1) Donkey. *Var. dial.*
 (2) A woman's under-petticoat. Also, a common leather apron.
 (3) The top of a hill. *West.*
 (4) It is all Dickey with him, i. e. it is all over with him.
DICKY-BIRD. A small bird. Also, a louse.
DICTAMNUM. The herb dittany. (*Lat.*)
DICTE. A saying. (*Lat.*)
DICTITATE. To speak often. (*Lat.*)
DICTOUR. A judge, or guardian. (*A.-N.*)
DID. To hide. *Craven.*
DIDAL. A triangular spade well adapted for cutting and banking up ditches. *East.* See Tusser, p. 15. To didal, to clean a ditch or river.
DIDAPPER. The dob-chick. *East.*
DIDDEN. Did. *Var. dial.*
DIDDER. To shiver; to tremble. *North.* "Dydderyng and dadderyng," Hye Way to the Spytell Hous, n. d.
DIDDER-DODDER. To tremble. *North.*
DIDDLE. (1) To trick or capole. *Var. dial.*
 (2) A machine for taking salmon. *West.*
 (3) To dawdle or trifle. *East.*
 (4) To hum a tune. *North.*
DIDDLECOME. Half mad; sorely vexed. *West.*
DIDDLES. Young ducks. *East.*
DIDDS. A cow's teats. *Chesh.*
DIDDY. The nipple, or teat. *Var. dial.* Sometimes the milk is so called.
DIDE. Died. *Chaucer.*
DIDEN. Pa. t. pl. of *Do*. (*A.-S.*)
DIDO. A trick, or trifle.
DIE. (1) To tinge. (*A.-S.*)
 (2) As clean as a die, as close as a die, i. e. as clean as possible, &c.
DIELLE. A share or portion.
*And thus for that ther is no dielle
 Whereof to make myn avaunte.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 54.
DIERE. A beast. (*Dut.*)
DIERN. Severe; hard; stern. *West.*
DIET. To take diet, to be put under a regimen for the *lues venerea*.
DIETE. Daily food. (*A.-V.*)
DIET-HOUSE. "His diet-houses, intertainment, and all other things necessarie," Holinshed, Chron. of Ireland, p. 133.
DIFFADE. To injure; to destroy. (*A.-N.*)
DIFFAME. Bad reputation. (*A.-N.*) Also, to disgrace, as in Langtoft, p. 321; but sometimes, to spread abroad one's fame.
DIFFENDE. To defend. (*A.-N.*)
DIFFER. To quarrel. *Var. dial.*
DIFFERENCE. A controversy. *North.*
DIFFIBULATE. To unbutton. (*Lat.*)
DIFFICILE. Difficult. (*Lat.*) "Newe and difficile," Hall, Henry VII. f. 20.

DIFFICILITATE. To make difficult. (*Lat.*)

DIFFICILNESS. Difficulty; scrupulousness.

DIFFICULT. Peevish; fretful. *North.*

DIFFICULTER. More difficult. *Var. dial.*

DIFFIDE. To distrust. (*Lat.*)

DIFFIGURE. To disfigure. (*Fr.*)

DIFFIND. To cleave in two. (*Lat.*)

DIFFINE. To conclude; to determine. (*A.-N.*)

See Maundevile's Travels, p. 315.

DIFFINISH. To define. *Chaucer.*

DIFFODED. Digged. *Coles.*

DIFFRELLED. Tainted with sin. (*A.-N.*)

This seems to be the meaning of the word in a poem in MS. Cantab. ff. i. 6, although it may possibly be an error for *disreuled*.

DIFFIGOUS. Flying divers ways. (*Lat.*)

DIFFUSE. Difficult; hard to be understood. *Palgrave.*

DIFFUSED. Wild; irregular; confused. "With some *diffused* song," *Shak.*

DIG. (1) To spur a horse; to stab a man through his armour, &c.

(2) To bury anything in the ground.

(3) A mattock, a spade. *Yorksh.*

(4) A duck. *Chesh.* Chester Plays, i. 52.

(5) To munch; to eat. *Var. dial.*

DIG-BRID. A young duck. *Lanc.*

DIGESTIBLE. Easy to be digested. (*Lat.*)

DIGESTIVES. Things to help digestion. *Chaucer.*

DIGGABLE. Capable of being digged. Hujoet's Abecedarium, 1552.

DIGGING. A spit in depth. *North.*

DIGGINGS. Proceedings. *Devon.*

DIGHLE. Secret. *Verstegan.*

DIGHT. (1) To dispose. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To dress; to adorn, to prepare; to put on; to find out. (*A.-S.*) Also, the part. past.

(3) To prepare, or clean anything. *North.*

(4) To foul, or dirty. *Ray.*

DIGHTER. A dresser. *Florio.*

DIGHTINGS. Deckings; ornaments. *Florio.*

DIGNE. (1) Worthby. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Proud; disdainful. (*A.-N.*)

DIGNELICHE. Deservedly. (*A.-N.*)

DIGNOSTICK. An indication. (*Lat.*)

Also the mists that arise from severall parts of the earth, and are *dignosticks* of subterranean waters, owe their transpiration to this internal heate.

Aubrey's Wills, MS. Royal Soc. p. 112.

DIG-OUT. To unearth the badger.

DIGRAVE. Same as *Dike-reve*, q. v.

DIGRESS. To deviate; to differ.

DIGRESSION. Deviation. *Shak.*

DIKE (1) A ditch. *Var. dial.* Down in the dike, i. e. sick, diseased.

(2) A dry hedge. *Cumb.*

(3) A small pond, or river. *Yorksh.*

(4) A small rock in a stratum; a crack or breach of the solid strata.

(5) To dig; to make ditches. (*A.-S.*)

Depe dolvene and dede, *dyked* in moeda.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

DIKE-CAM. A ditch bank. *North.*

DIKEDEN. Digged, pl. (*A.-S.*)

DIKER. A hedger, or ditcher. (*A.-S.*)

DIKE-REVE. An officer who superintends the dikes and drains in marshes.

DIKESMOWLER. The hedge-sparrow.

DIKE-STOUR. A hedge-stake. *Cumb.*

DILANIATE. To rend in pieces. (*Lat.*)

DILATATION. Enlargement. (*A.-N.*)

DILATORY. A delay. (*Lat.*)

DILDE. To protect. (*A.-N.*)

DILDRAMS. Improbable tales. *West.*

DILE. The devil. Stanhurst, p. 9.

DILECCION. Love. (*Lat.*)

Freundschepe, adewe 'sate wel, dileccion?

Age is put out of our protection.

Oceleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 255.

DILFULL. See *Dylfulle*.

DILL. (1) Hedge parsley. *Var. dial.*

(2) To soothe; to still, to calm. *North.* See *dylle*, Towneley Myst

(3) Two seeded tare. *Glouc.*

(4) A wench, or doxy. *Dekker.*

(5) A word to call ducks. *Var. dial.*

DILLAR. The shaft-horse. *Wilts.*

DILLE. (1) Dull; foolish.

Of alle the dedes thay couthe doo, that derfe ware and *dille*,

Thou dyede noghte, for thaire dede did no dere unto the. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 232.*

The beste that hath no skylle,

But of speche dombe and *dille*.

MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 36, f. 43.

(2) To dull, or prevent.

How Juus wit ther gret unschille,

Wend his uprlaying to *dille*

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 2.

DILLED. Quite finished. *Cumb.*

DILLING. A darling, or favourite. Also, the youngest child, or the youngest of a brood.

DILLS. The pups of a sow. *East.*

DILLY. A small public carriage, corrupted from *Fr. diligence*.

DILNOTE. The herb *cidamum*.

DILT. To stop up. *North.*

DILVE. To cleanse ore. *Cornic.*

DILVERED. Wearied; confused; heavy; drowsy; shivery; nervous. *East.*

DIM. Dimness; darkness. (*A.-S.*)

DIMBER. Pretty. *Worc.*

DIMBLE. A narrow valley, or dingle.

DIMHEDE. Dimness. (*A.-S.*)

DIMINING. Diminishing. (*Lat.*)

DIMINITE. Imperfect. (*Lat.*)

DIMISSIONS. "They pawne their glbs, the nailes of their fingers and toes, their *dimissions*, &c." Stanhurst, p. 45.

DIMME. Dark; darkly. (*A.-S.*) Also, hard or difficult to be understood.

DIMMET. Twilight. *Devon.*

DIMMING. The dawn of day. (*A.-S.*)

DIMPSE. Twilight *Somerset*

DIMSEL. A very large expanse of stagnant water. *Sussex.*

DIN. Noise; revelry. (*A.-S.*)

DINCH. Deaf. *Somerset.*

DINCH-PICK. A dung-fork. *Glouc.*

DINDER. Thunder. *Essex.*

DINDEREX. A thunderbolt. *Glouc.*

DINDERS. Small coins of the lower empire found at Wroxeter. *Salop.* Spelt *dynders* by Keauett.

DINDLE. (1) The sowthistle. *Norw.*
(2) To reel or stagger. *North.* Also to tremble or shake, *dyndled*, *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 145.
(3) To tingle. See Stanhurst, p. 26. Sometimes, to suffer an acute pain.

DINE. A dinner. (*A.-N.*)

DING (1) To throw violently; to beat out; to indent; to bruise; to dash down; to push, or drive; to sling.

This stone walle y schalle down dunge.

And with myn hondys y schalle yow hyng

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 33, f. 66.

(2) To surpass, or overcome. *Chesh.*

(3) To ding it in, to teach. *Salop.*

(4) A moderated imprecation

(5) To reiterate, or importune. *Devon.*

(6) To taunt, to reprove. *West.*

(7) To bluster; to bounce. *Norc.*

DING-DING A term of endearment. "My ding ding, my darling," *Wethals*, p. 61.

DING-DONG. Excessively, in good earnest

DING-DONSEIS. Dung-pots. *Devon*

DINGDOULERS. Finery in dress. *East*

DINGE. To drizzle. *Norw.*

DINGHY. A jolly-boat. *North.*

DINGING. A strike, or blow. (*A.-S.*)

DINGLE-DANGLE. To dangle loosely. *West.*

DINGER. More worthy. (*A.-S.*)

DING-THRIFT. A spendthrift. Used in Yorkshire in the last century. "Howse of *dyng-thrift*," *MS. Linc. Thorn* f. 118

DINGY. Foul; dirty. *Somerset.*

DINMAN. A two-year sheep. *North.*

DINNA. Do not. *North.*

DINNEL. To stagger; to tingle; to thrill with pain from cold, &c. *North.*

DINNER-TIN. A tin vessel containing a labourer's dinner. *Var. dial.*

DINNING. A great noise. *Torrent*, p. 63.

DINT. A stroke. (*A.-S.*) By dint of, i. e. by force of, a common expression.

DINTLE. (1) To indent. *North.*

(2) An inferior kind of leather.

DIOLE. Dole, lamentation. (*A.-S.*)

DIP. (1) Salt. *Dorset.*

(2) Butter, sugar; any kind of sauce eaten with pudding. *North.*

(3) Cunning; crafty; deep. *West.*

(4) To go downward, as a vein of coal lying obliquely in the earth.

DIPLOIS. A cloak. (*Gr.*)

DIPNESS. Depth. *North.*

DIPPER. A bird, *cinclus aquaticus*.

DIPPING-NET. A small net used for taking salmon and shad out of the water

DIPPINGS. The grease, &c. collected by the cook for occasional use instead of lard. See *Tusser*, p. 262.

DIPTATIVE. A term in alchemy. See *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* pp. 145, 320

DIRD. Thread. *Somerset*

DIRDAM. A great noise, or uproar. *North.*

"An horrible *dirdam* they made," *Clarke's Phraseologia*, 1655, p. 170.

DIREMPT. To divide. *Dirempted*, *Holinshed*, *Conq. Ireland*, p. 52.

DIRGLE-ALE. A funeral wake.

DIRIGE. A solemn hymn in the Romish church, commencing *Dirige gressus meos*. It was part of the burial service.

DIRITY. Direness. (*Lat.*)

DIRK. To darken. *Palsgrave*.

DIRKE. To hurt, to spoil. *Spenser*.

DIRL. (1) A thrill of pain. *North.* Also, to give a slight tremble.

(2) To move quickly. *Yorksh.* Hence *dirler*, an active person.

DIRSH. A thrush. *Somerset.*

DIRSTELIE. Boldly. *Feristegan*

DIRT. Rain. *North.*

DIRT-BIRD. The woodpecker. *North.*

DIRTEN. Made of dirt. *West.*

DIRT-WEED. *Chenopodium viride*, *Linn.*

DIRTER. A destroyer. (*Lat.*)

DIS. Thus. *Percy*.

DISABLE. To degrade, or disparage. Also an adjective, unable.

DISACUSTOMED. Unaccustomed.

DISACTLY. Exactly. *Lanc.*

DISADMONISH. To dissuade. *Howell*.

DISA TIRAI. To deny; to refuse.

DISALOWE. To disapprove. (*A.-N.*)

DISANCHOR. To weigh anchor

DISANNUL. To injure; to incommode; to contradict; to controvert; to dispossess; to remove. *Var. dial.*

DISAPPOINTED. Unarmed. *Shak.*

DISAR. An actor. See *Collier*, i. 50. Generally speaking, the clown; and hence any fool was so called. Sometimes spelt *dissard*, *disaride*, *dizard*, &c. "A dizzard or clown vice and jester counterfetting the gestures of any man, and moving his body as him list," *Nomenclator*, p. 529. Cf. *Welde's Janua Linguarum*, 1615, p. 77.

DISARRAY. Disorder. (*A.-N.*)

DISASSENT. Dissent. *Hall*

DISAVAIL. To prejudice any one, so as to hinder his rising in the world.

DISAVANCE. To drive back. (*A.-N.*)

DISAVENTURE. Misfortune. (*A.-N.*)

DISBEAUTIFY. To deface anything.

DISBLAME. To clear from blame. (*A.-N.*)

DISBURST. To disburse. *Var. dial.*

DISCANDY. To dissolve. *Shak.*

DISCARD. In card-playing, to put one or more cards out of the pack.

DISCASE. To strip; to undress.

DISCEITE. Deceit, falsehood. *Chaucer*.

DISCEIVABLE. Deceitful. (*A.-N.*)

DISCERT. Desert. *Langens*, p. 316.

DISCEVIR. To discover. *Gauvigne*.

DISCEIVANCE. Deceit. (*A.-N.*)

DISCHALTE. Ambush. (*A.-N.*)

DISCHARE. Ske ton's Works i. 406

DISCHENELY. Secretly. (*A.-N.*)

DISCIPLE. To exercise with discipline

DISCIPLINE. A term used by the Puritans for church reformation.

DISCLAIM-IN. To disclaim. *Anc. Dram.*

DISCLOSE. To hatch. *Disclosing* is when the young birds just peep through the shells. See *Gent. Rec.* ii. 62; *Holinshead, Conq. Ireland*, p. 21; *Hamlet*, v. 1.

DISCOLOURED. Various coloured.

DISCOMPITURE. Defeat. (*A.-N.*)

DISCOMFORT. Displeasure. (*A.-N.*)

DISCOMFORTEN. To discourage. (*A.-N.*)

DISCOMFRONTLE. To ruffle, or displease one. *East.* See *Forby*, i. 94.

DISCONFITE. Discomfited. *Hearne.*

DISCONTENT. A malcontent. *Shak.*

DISCONVENIENCE. Misfortune. (*A.-N.*)

DISCORDABLE. Disagreeing, different.

DISCORDE. To disagree. (*A.-N.*)

Rayse nyte your herte to hye bicause of your prowesehe and your doghty dedis, so that ye forgete your laste ende, for ofte tymes we see that the lastere end of a mane *discordes* with the firste.

MS. Lincoln A 1 17, f. 19.

DISCOURSE. (1) To run about. (*Lat.*)

(2) Reason. It sometimes seems to have a slightly different meaning.

DISCOVER. To uncover; to undress. (*A.-N.*)

DISCOVERTE. Uncovered. (*A.-N.*)

DISCRESEN. To decrease. (*A.-N.*)

DISCRIVEN. To describe; to publish. (*A.-N.*)

DISCRIGHIE. To descry; to understand.

DISCURE. To discover; to open; to unveil. Also, to betray any one.

Contemplacioun of the Delté,

Whiche noon erthely langage may *discure*.

MS. Harl 3809

Whanne hire bemis ben opynly *discured*.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7

DISCUST. Determined. *Drayton.* Spenser uses it in the sense of *shaken off*.

DISDEINOU'S. Disdainful. (*A.-N.*)

DISE. To put tow or flax on a distaff. *Palsgrave* has *dyryn*.

DISEASE. To disturb; to trouble; to annoy. Also, uneasiness, discontent.

DISEDGED. Satiated. *Shak.*

DISEMBOGUE. To flow out. (*A.-N.*)

DISENCRESE. Diminution. Also a verb, to decrease or diminish. (*A.-N.*)

DISENDID. Descended. *Chaucer.*

DISERT. Eloquent. (*Lat.*) The term occurs in Foxe's epitaph, ap. Lupton's History, 1637.

DISESPERANCE. Despair. (*A.-N.*)

DISPETIRLY. Deformedly. (*A.-N.*)

DISFIGURE. (1) Deformity. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To carve a peacock. See the *Booke of Hunting*, 1586, f. 81.

DIGEST. To digest. *Var. dial.* A very common form in early writers. *Digesture*, digestion, Halle's Expostulation, p. 21.

DISGISENESSE. Disguise. *Chaucer.*

DISGRADE. To degrade. See Hall, Henry VII. f. 50; Death of Rob. Huntington, p. 27.

DISGRATIOUS. Degraded. (*Lat.*)

DISGREE. To disagree. *Palsgrave.*

DISGRUNTLED. Discomposed. *Glouc.*

DISGUISE. To dress up, or deck out, in ge-

neral fantastically. Hence *disguising*, a kind of mumming or dramatic representation.

DISH. (1) A cupful, as of tea, &c.

(2) To make hollow or thin, a term used by wheelwrights and coopers.

DISHABIT. To remove from its habitation. *Dishabited*, uninhabited. *Nares.*

DISHAUNT. To leave; to quit.

DISHBILLE. Disorder; distress. *Kent.* No doubt from the French *deshabillé*.

DISH-CRADLE. A rack of wood used for drying dishes in. *North.*

DISHED. Overcome; ruined. *Var. dial.*

DISHEL. A compound of eggs, grated bread, saffron and sage, boiled together.

DISHELE. Misfortune; unhappiness. (*A.-N.*)

O my wanhope and my triste!

O my *dishels* and alle my liste!

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 86.

DISHER. A maker of bowls or dishes.

Dyssheres, *Piers Ploughman*, p. 96.

DISHERIT. To disinherit. (*A.-N.*)

DISHERITESON. Disinheritance. (*A.-N.*)

DISH-FACED. Hollow faced. *North.*

DISH-MEAT. Spoon-meat. *Kent.*

DISHONEST. To detract; to vilify.

DISHONORATE. Dishonourable.

DISHWASHER. (1) The water-wagtail.

(2) A scullery maid. *Harrison*, p. 238.

DISIGE. Foolish. *Verstegan.*

DISJECTED. Scattered. (*Lat.*)

DISJOINT. A difficult situation. (*A.-N.*)

DISKERE. See *Discure*.

DISLEAL. Disloyal. *Spenser.*

DISLIAR. To displease. Also, to disagree. applied to articles of food.

DISLIMN. To obliterate. *Shak.*

DISLODGE. To move or start any animal. An old hunting term.

DISLOIGNED. Withdrawn; secluded. (*A.-N.*)

DISLOYAL. Unchaste. *Chapman.*

DISMALS. Melancholy feelings. *Var. dial.*

DISME. The tax of a tenth. *Shakespeare* uses *dimes* for *tens*, in *Tr. and Cress.* ii. 2.

DISEMBER. To carve a heron. See the *Booke of Hunting*, 1586, f. 81.

DISEMBRE. To vilify. (*A.-N.*)

DISMOLLISH. To demolish. *West.*

DISNATURED. Unnatural. *Daniel.*

DISOBEISANT. Disobedient. (*A.-N.*)

DISOBLIGE. To stain or dirty. *East.*

DISORDEINED. Disorderly. (*A.-N.*)

DISORDINATE. Disorderly. (*Lat.*)

DISORDINAUNCE. Irregularity. (*A.-N.*)

DISOUR. (1) A player at dice. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A teller of tales. (*A.-N.*) An important person in the old baronial hall.

DISPACARLED. Scattered. "Dispersed and dispacarded." *Two Lanc. Lovers*, 1640, p. 57.

DISPAR. (1) Unequal. (*Lat.*)

(2) A commons or share. *North.*

DISPARAGE. (1) To disable. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A disparagement. (*A.-N.*)

And that hyt were a grete *dyaparage*

To the and all thy baronage.

MS. Cantab. Pt. II. 38, f. 174.

DISPARENT. Variegated. (*Lat.*)
DISPARKLE. To scatter; to disperse. *Dis-*
perced. Hall, Edward IV. f. 19.
DISPARLID. Beaten down; destroyed.
DISPARPLE. To disperse. *Lydgate.*
DISPART. (1) To divide; to separate.
 (2) The peg or pin set upon the mouth of a
 piece by which the level was taken.
DISPARTELYN. To disperse. *Pr. Parv.*
DISPEED. To dispatch. *Lutet.*
DISPENCE. Expence; the necessities of life.
 (*A.-N.*) *Dispencia*, MS. Lansd. 762.
DISPENDE. To expend; to waste.
DISPENDERE. A steward. (*Lat.*)
DISPENDIOUS. Sumptuous; costly. (*Lat.*)
DISPERAUNCE. Despair. (*A.-N.*)
DISPEYRID. In despair.
He caught comforte and consolacion
Of alle that ever he was afore dispeyrid.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.
DISPITE. To grumble; to be angry; to be
 spiteful; to defy. (*A.-N.*)
DISPITOUS. Angry to excess. (*A.-N.*)
DISPLE. To discipline; to chastise.
DISPLEASANT. Unpleasant; offensive
DISPLESAUNS. Displeasure. (*A.-N.*)
Ther mowthis to pleyne ther displeauns
MS. Cantab. Fl. 1. 6, f. 45.
DISPLESURE. To displease. (*A.-N.*)
DISPOIL. To undress. (*A.-N.*)
DISPOINT. To disappoint. (*A.-N.*)
DISPONE. To dispose. (*Lat.*)
DISPORT. (1) To divert. (*A.-N.*)
 (2) Sport; diversion. (*A.-N.*)
DISPOSE. Disposal; disposition; arrangement.
Shak.
DISPOSED. Inclined to mirth and jesting.
 Sometimes, wantonly merry. See Nares, and
 the examples quoted by him. "Wend thee
 from mee, Venus, I am not disposed," Shep-
 herd's Song of Venus and Adonis, 1600.
DISPOSITION. Disposal. *Chaucer.*
DISPOURVEYED. Unprovided. (*A.-N.*)
DISPREDDEN. To spread around. See Phillips
 and Flora, Lond. 1598.
For he hire kirtle fonde also,
And eek hire mantelle bothe two,
Dispredd upon the bed alste.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 171.
DISPREISE. To undervalue. (*A.-N.*)
DISPRNGE. To sprinkle. *Shak.*
DISPUNISHABLE. Not capable of punish-
 ment. See Staniburst's Descr. p. 26.
DISPUTESOUN. A dispute, or disputation.
 (*A.-N.*) See Langtoft's Chron. p. 300.
DISQUIET. To disturb; to trouble.
DISRANK. To degrade; to put out of rank or
 order. (*A.-N.*)
DISRAY. Clamour. (*A.-N.*) Also, to fight
 irregularly, to put out of order.
DISRUALLY. Irregularly. *Chaucer.*
DISSAR. A scuffer; a fool.
DISSEAT. To unseat; to remove.
DISSEILE. To deceive. (*A.-N.*)
DISSEMBLABLE. Unlike; dissimilar.
DISSEMBLANCE. Dissembling. (*Fr.*)

DISSENT. Descent. *Lydgate*
DISSENTIENT. Disagreeing. (*Lat.*)
DISSENTORI. A kind of still. (*Lat.*)
DISSEYVAUNT. Deceitful. (*A.-N.*)
DISSHUROWED. Made open, or manifest;
 published. See Staniburst's Descr. p. 15.
DISSIMULARY. To dissimulate. *Hall.*
DISSIMULE. To dissemble. (*A.-N.*)
DISSIMULER. A dissembler. (*A.-N.*)
DISSIMULINGS. Dissemblings. *Chaucer.*
DISSNINS. A distance in horseracing, the
 eighth part of a mile.
DISSOLVE. To solve; to explain. (*Lat.*)
DISSONED. Dissonant. (*A.-N.*)
DISSURY. The strangury. *Tusser.*
DISTAFF. St. Distaff's day, a name jocularly
 given to the day after Twelfth Day. Also
 called Rock-day.
DISTAINE. To discolour; to stain; to take
 away the colour. (*A.-N.*) Sometimes, to
 calm, still, or pacify, from *destaindre*.
Ye washe cleyne fro mole and spottes blake,
That wyne not oyle nor ylt none make distaine.
MS. Cantab. Fl. 1. 6, f. 141.
DISTANCE. Discord; debate; dissension;
 disturbance. "Withoutyn any dystaunce,"
 MS. Harl. 3954.
For after mete, without distaunce,
The cockwoldes schuld together danse.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.
He preyeth yow that ye wyde cease,
And let owre londys be in pæce
Wythowtyn any dystaunce
MS. Cantab. Fl. 11. 38, f. 76.
DISTASTE. An insult. *Jonson.* Also a verb,
 to displease, to insult.
DISTEMPERATE. Immoderate. Hence *dis-*
temperature, disorder, sickness.
DISTEMPERED. Intoxicated. *Shak.*
DISTEMPRE. To moisten, to mingle. (*A.-N.*)
DISTENCE. The descent of a hill. (*A.-N.*)
DISTINCT. To distinguish. (*Lat.*)
DISTINCTIONS. Commas. (*Fr.*)
DISTINGUE. To distinguish; to divide.
DISTOR. Distress. *North.*
DISTOUBLED. Disturbed. (*A.-N.*)
DISTRACT. Distracted. *Shak.*
DISTRACTIONS. Detachments; parts taken
 from the main body. *Shak.*
DISTRAIN. To strain anything; to catch; to
 hold fast; to afflict, or torment.
DISTRAUGHT. Distracted. (*A.-N.*)
DISTRAYENG. Distraction. (*A.-N.*)
DISTREITE. Strait; difficulty. (*A.-N.*)
DISTRENE. To constrain; to enforce. (*A.-N.*)
DISTRET. A superior officer of a monastery.
 (*A.-N.*)
DISTRICATE. To disentangle. (*Lat.*)
DISTRIE. To destroy. (*A.-N.*)
Hors and man felle downe withoute dowte,
And soue he was dystreyt.
MS. Cantab. Fl. 11. 38, f. 76.
DISTROBELAR. One who disturbs. *Pr.*
Parv.
DISTROUBE. To disturb; to trouble. (*A.-N.*)

DISTROUBLE. To disturb. (*A.-N.*) It occurs as a substantive in *Palsgrave*.

For another also thou mayst be shent,
3yf thou *distrobyest* here testament.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.

DISTRUSS. To overthrow; to conquer. (*Fr.*)

DISTURB. A disturbance. *Daniel.*

DISTURBLE. To disturb. *Wicliffe.*

DISTURBULYNG. Dispute, or disturbance.

The Jewes saw that like thyng.

Anon thei were in *disturbulyng*.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 34.

DISTURNE. To turn aside. (*A.-N.*)

DIS SED. Out of practice. *Linc.*

DISVEIL. To unveil; to open. *Palsgrave.*

DISVOUCH. To contradict; to discredit.

DISWERE. Doubt. (*A.-S.*) "Without dis-
were." *Boke of Curtasye*, p. 19.

DISWITTED. Distracted. *Drayton*, p. 173.

DISWORSHIP. Discredit. *Philpot.*

DIT. To close; to stop up. (*A.-S.*) Still used
in the North. Sometimes the *pa. past.*

And yn the m.odes a grete pylte,

That al the worlde myghte h. t not *ditte*.

Purgatory Legend, MS. Rawl.

DITCH. (1) Gramy dirt. Also, to stick to, as
anything that is clammy. *North.*

(2) A fence, not the drain. *North.*

(3) To make a ditch or moat. Sometimes, to
clean or fey a ditch.

DITCH-BACK. A fence. *North.*

DITE (1) To winnow. *Chapman.*

(2) To dictate; to write. (*A.-N.*)

DITEMENT. An indictment. (*A.-N.*)

DITES. Sayings; ditties. (*A.-N.*)

DITHER. To shake; to tremble; to confuse.

Also, a confused noise, a bother.

DITHING. A trembling or vibratory motion of
the eye. *Chesh.*

DITING (1) Whispering. *North.*

(2) A report, or saying. (*A.-N.*)

DITLESS. A portable wooden stopper for the
mouth of an oven.

DITOUR. A tale-teller. (*A.-N.*)

DITT. A ditty. *Spenser.*

DITTED. Dirtied; begrimed. *Linc.*

DITTEN. Mortar or clay to stop up an oven.
Dittin, Yorksh. Dial. 1697.

DITTER. The game of Touch and Run.

DIURNAL-WOMEN. Women who cried the
daily papers about the streets.

DIV. Do. *North.*

DIVE-DAPPER. The dobechick, or didapper
"Some folkys cal her a dyvedopper or a dop-
pechyk." *Dial. Creat. Moral*, p. 159. Some-
times called the *dyvendop*.

DIVELIN. Dublin. *West.*

DIVERB. A proverb. (*Lat.*)

DIVEROUS. Wayward. (*A.-N.*)

DIVERSE. Different. Also, to diversify.

DIVERSORY. An inn. (*Lat.*)

DIVERT. To turn aside. (*Lat.*)

DIVEST. To undress. (*A.-N.*)

DIVET. A turf or sod. *North.*

DIVIDABLE. Divided; distant. *Shak.*

DIVIDANT. Divisible. *Shak.*

DIVIDE. To make divisions in music, which
is, the running a simple strain into a great
variety of shorter notes to the same modu-
lation. *Nares.*

DIVILIN. A brick-kiln. *Linc.*

DIVINACLE. A riddle. *Phillips.*

DIVINE. Divinity. *Chaucer.*

DIVINISTRE. A divine. (*A.-N.*)

DIVIS. Device. (*A.-N.*)

DIVISE. To divide; to separate.

Clenlyche fro the croune his corse he *dyvyside*.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

DIVULGATE. To divulge. See *Arch. xlii.*
254. *Divulgacion*, Hall, Henry VII. f. 31.

DIVVENT. Do not. *Cumb.*

DIVVY-DICK. A dobechick. *West.*

DIZARD. See *Disar*.

DIZE. See *Diae*.

DIZEN. To dress; to adorn; to be conceited
or pompous. *North.*

DIZZARDLY. Foolish; stupid.

DIJT. To pronounce; to make. *Gawayne.*

DO. (1) Though; then. *Kent.*

(2) To cause. *I do make*, i. e. I cause to make,
or to be made; *I do one to understand*, &c.
Metaphorically, to fight.

(3) The *part. past.* for *don*.

(4) To do one right, or reason, to pledge a per-
son in drinking. *Shak.*

(5) *To do for*, to take care of, to provide for;
to do for one, to ruin him, *to do to death*, *to*
do to die, to kill or slay; *to do to know*, to in-
form, &c.

(6) Deed; action; contest.

(7) To put; to place. As *do on*, *do in*, &c. still
in provincial use.

(8) A fete; an entertainment. *North.*

DOAGE. Rather damp. *Lanc.*

DOALD. Fatigued. *Craven.*

DOAN. Wet, damp bread. *Devon.*

DOAND. Doing. (*A.-S.*)

DOATED. Beginning to decay, chiefly applied
to old trees. *East.*

DOATTEE. To nod the head when sleep comes
on, whilst one is sitting up. *Exm.*

DOBBIN. (1) An old jaded horse.

(2) Sea gravel mixed with sand. *East Sussex*

DOBBLE. To daub. *East.*

DOBBY. A fool; a silly old man. Also, a
kind of spirit. *North.* The *dobbies* seem to
be similar to the Scottish *Browies*. They are
well described by Washington Irving in his
Bracebridge Hall, ed 1822, u. 183-6.

DOBE. To dub a knight. (*A.-S.*)

DOBELLET. A doublet. *Plumpt. Corr.* p. 136.

DOBELYNE. To double. *Pr. Paro.*

DOBIL. Double. *Chaucer.*

DOBY. To strike; to beat. (*A.-N.*)

DOCCY. A doxy, or whore. "No man playe
dockey," *Hycke Scorne*, n. d.

DOCIBLE. Tractable, docile. *North.*

DOCILISIST. Most docile. *East.*

DOCITY. Docility; quickness. *Glouc.*

DOCK. (1) Futuo. *Dekker.* "Docking the
dell," a very common phrase.

(2) The fleshy part of a boar's chine, between the middle and the buttock; the stump of a beast's tail; the broad nether end of a felled tree, or of the human body.

(3) To cut off. *Var. dial.*

(4) The common mallow. *Var. dial.*

(5) The crupper of a saddle. *Devon.*

(6) If a person is stung with a nettle, a certain cure is said to be performed by rubbing dock leaves over the affected part, repeating the following charm very slowly—"Nettle in, dock out, dock rub nettle out." In Cheshire, according to Wilbraham, *in dock out nettle* is a kind of proverbial saying expressive of inconstancy. Hence may be explained the passages in Chaucer, Troil. and Creseide, iv. 461; Test. of Love, p. 482. There was a small stinging red nettle called the dock-nettle, as appears from MS. Harl. 978, the A. N. name being *ortie griesche*. *Uncertaine certaine, never loves to nettle, But here, there, everywhere, in dock, out nettle.* Taylor's Motto, 1622.

DOCKAN. The dock. *North.*

DOCKERER. Fur made of the skin of the *dossus*, or weasel, the *petit gris*.

DOCKET. (1) A shred or piece. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A woodman's bill. *Oron.*

DOCKEY. A meal taken about ten o'clock A.M. by field labourers. *East.*

DOCKSPITTER. A tool for pulling or cutting up docks. *Dorset.*

DOCKSY. The fundament. *East.*

DOCTOR. An apothecary. *Doctor of skill, a physician. Doctor's stuff, medicine. Var. dial.*

DOCTORATE. Doctorship. Thynne, p. 22.

DOCTRINE. To teach. (*A.-N.*) The Puritans in their sermons used to call the subject under explanation the *doctrine*.

DOCUMENTIZE. To preach; to moralise.

DOD. (1) The fox-tail reed. *North.*

(2) To cut the wool off sheep's tails; to lop or cut off anything. *Dodded, without horns. Dodded corn, corn without beards.*

(3) A shell. *Suffolk.*

(4) A rag of cloth. *Cumb.*

DODDART. A bent stick used in the game called *doddart*, which is played in a large level field by two parties headed by two captains, and having for its object to drive a wooden ball to one of two boundaries.

DODDER. To shake, or tremble. *Doddered, confused, shattered, infirm. North.*

DODDEREL. A pollard. *Warw.*

DODDERING-DICKIES. The quivering heads of the *briza*, or quaking grass. *North.*

DODDINGS. The fore-parts of a fleece of wool. *North.*

DODDLE. To totter; to dawdle. *North.*

DODDLEISH. Feeble. *Sussex.*

DODDY. Little; small. *Doddymite, very low in stature. East.*

DODDYPATE. A blockhead. "And called bym *dodypate*," Boke of Mayd Emlyn.

DODELING. Idling; trifling. *Devon.*

DODGE. (1) A small lump of anything moist and thick. *East.*

(2) To jog; to incite. *North.*

(3) To follow in the track of a person or animal. *Var. dial.*

(4) To *have the dodge*, to be cheated, to give one the slip. To *dodge*, to try to cheat one, to haggle in a bargain.

(5) A cunning trick. *Var. dial.*

(6) A dog. Allyn Papers, p. 32.

(7) To drag on very slowly. *North.*

(8) A squirrel's nest. *South.*

DODGER. (1) A night-cap. *Kent.*

(2) A miser. *Howell.*

DODIPOLL. A blockhead. "As learned as Doctor Doddipoll," Howell, p. 17. "A lozell, hoydon, dunce, jobbernoll, *doddipole*," Cotgrave. Perhaps derived from *dottypoles*, a nick-name for the shaven-crowned priests.

DODKIN. A very small coin, the eighth part of a stiver. "The sticking cost me but a *dodkin*," Weelkes' Ayres, Lond. 1608. It was prohibited by Henry V.

DODMAN. A snail. *Norfolk.* Also, a snail-shell. "A sely *dodman* crepe," Bale's Kynges Johan, p. 7. "A snayl or *dodman*," Fairfax's Bulk and Selvedge, 1674, p. 125.

DODO. A lullaby. *Minsheu.*

DODUR. *Castula*, a kind of flax.

DODY. George. *North.*

DOE. To live on little food. *Chesh.*

DOELE. Dole; grief; sorrow. (*A.-N.*)

So grete sorow the quene than wrought,

Grete *doele* it was to se and lythe.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 90.

DOELFULLIE. Dolefully; grievously.

DOER. An agent; a manager; a factor. *East.* See Burgon's Gresham, ii. 44

DOERBODY. The body of a frock.

DOES. It *does not*, i. e. it has lost its force and virtue. *North.*

DOFF. (1) To do off; to undress. *Var. dial.* Also, to remove, to get rid off, to put off or delay.

(2) Dough for bread. *North.*

DOFTYR. Daughter. *Ritson.*

DOG. (1) A toaster of wood or iron made in the form of a dog. *North.*

(2) A large band of iron, used for fastening the walls outside old houses, supporting wood, &c.

(3) A small pitcher. *Craven.*

(4) See *Andirons*.

(5) *If I do, dog worry my uncle*, a phrase implying refusal on being asked to do anything contrary to one's wishes.

(6) A dogge for the bowe, a dog used in shooting. *Chaucer.*

(7) To follow or dodge one.

DOG-APE. The dog-faced baboon, a species first described by Gesner, 1551.

DOG-BEE. A drone, or male bee.

DOG-BOLT. A term of reproach. "Manes that dog-bolt," Lilly, ed. 1632, Sig. G. ix. *Dog-house* is still heard in Craven in a similar sense. Carr, i. 112.

DOG-CHEAP. Excessively cheap. "They af-

forded their wares so *dog-cheape*," Stanihurst, p. 22. Still in use.

DOGCOLE. The herb dogbane. *Palsgrave*.

DOG-DAISY. The field daisy. *North*.

DOG-DRAVE. A kind of sea-fish, often mentioned in the Finchale Charters.

DOG-FENNEL. The corn canomile. *Warw.*

DOGFLAWS. Gusts of rage. *Dyce*.

DOGGED. Very; excessive. *Var. dial.* Dogged-way, a great way, excessive.

DOGGEDLY. Badly done. *Norff.*

DOGGENEL. An eagle. *Cumb.*

DOGGER. A small fishing ship.

DOG-HANGING. A wedding feast, where money was collected for the bride.

DOG-HOLE. A small insignificant town, very insecurely fortified.

DOGHOOKS. Strong hooks or wrenches used for separating iron boring rods.

DOGHT. Thought. (*A.-S.*)

DOGHY. Dark; cloudy; reserved. *Chesh.*

DOG-KILLER. A person who killed dogs found loose in the hot months.

DO-GLADLY. Eat heartily. *Ritson*.

DOG-LATIN. Barbarous Latin, as *verte canem* ex, when addressing a dog in his own language, &c.

DOG-LEACH. A dog doctor. Often used as a term of contempt.

DOG-LOPE. A narrow slip of ground between two houses, the right to which is questionable. *North*.

DOGNOPER. The parish beadle. *Yorksh.*

DOGONE. A term of contempt. (*A.-N.*)

DOGS. The dew. *Essex*.

DOGS-EARS. The twisted or crumpled corners of leaves of a book.

DOG'S-GRASS. The *cynosurus cristatus*, Lin.

DOG'S-HEAD. Some kind of bird mentioned by Florio, in v. *Egocephalo*.

DOG'S-NOSE. A cordial used in low life, composed of warm porter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg.

DOG'S-STONES. Gilt buttons. *North*.

DOG'S-TAIL. The constellation generally known as *ursa minor*.

DOG-STANDARD. Ragwort. *North*.

DOGSTURDS. Candied sweetmeats. *Newec.*

DOG-TREE. The alder. *North*.

DOG-TRICK. A fool's bauble. *Dekker*.

DOGLISE. To disguise. (*A.-N.*)

DOG-WHIPPER. A church headle. *North*.

DOIL. Strange nonsense. *West*.

DOINDE. Doing; progressing. (*A.-S.*)

DOIT. A small Dutch coin, valued at about half a farthing.

DOITED. Superannuated. *Var. dial.*

DOITKIN. See *Dodkin*.

DOKE. (1) Any small hollow, apparently synonymous with *dalk*, q. v. "Two deep *doaks*," Fairfax's *Bulk and Selvedge*, 1674, p. 130. A deep furrow or any sudden fall in ground, Kennett, p. 22.

(2) A bruise. *Essex*.

(3) A small brook. *Essex*.

(4) A duck. (*A.-S.*)

The goss, the *doks*, the *rokkowe* also.

MS. Cantab. Pf. l. 6, f. 81.

DOKELING. A young duck. (*A.-S.*)

DOKET. Docked. *Pr. Parv.*

DOLARD. A pollard. *Oxon.*

DOLATE. To tolerate. *Line.*

DOLD. Stupid; confused. (*A.-S.*) A person half stupid is still said to be in a doldrum. *Decon.*

DOLE. (1) A lump of anything. *Line.*

(2) A share, or portion. (*A.-S.*) Also, to set out or allot; to divide. Hence, any division of goods or property.

(3) Money, bread, &c. distributed to the poor. *North*.

(4) A boundary mark, either a post or a mound of earth. *East*. Also, a balk or slip of unploughed ground.

(5) Grief; sorrow. (*A.-N.*) Still in use in the North.

(6) A piece of heath or common off which only one person has a right to cut fuel. *Norff.*

(7) The bowels, blood, and feet of a deer, which were given to the hounds after the hunt. Blome, ii. 87.

(8) A low flat place. *West*.

(9) *Happy man be his dole*, let his lot be happy, or happy be he who succeeds best. See R. Fletcher's *Poems*, 1656, p. 139.

DOLE-AX. A tool used for dividing slats for wattle gates. *Kent*. Perhaps connected with *bole-ax*, q. v.

DOLE-BEER. Beer distributed to the poor. *Ben Jonson*.

DOLEFISH. Seems to be that fish which the fishermen employed in the North Seas receive for their allowance. *Blount*.

DOLEING. Almsgiving. *Kent*.

DOLE-MEADOW. A meadow in which several persons have shares.

DOLEMOOR. A large uninclined common. *Somerset*.

DOLENT. Sorrowful. (*A.-N.*) See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 23; Ritson's *Met. Rom.* iii. 212.

DOLE-STONE. A landmark. *Kent*.

DOLEY. Gloomy; solitary. *Northumb.* Soft and open, muggy, applied to the weather; easy, wanting energy. *Line.*

DOLING. A fishing boat with two masts, each carrying a sprit-sail. *E. Suss.*

DOLIUM. A vessel of wine. (*Lat.*) "A *dolum* of wyne," Liber Niger Edw. IV. p. 29.

DOLL. A child's hand. *North*.

DOLLOP. (1) To beat. *Var. dial.*

(2) A lump of anything. *East*.

(3) To handle anything awkwardly; to nurse too much, or badly. *Var. dial.*

DOLLOUR. To abate in violence, as the wind does. *Kent*.

DOLLURS. Bad spirits. *I. Wight*. This is of course from the French. *Dolour* occurs in Shakespeare.

DOLLY. (1) To beat linen. *West*.

(2) A prostitute. *North*.

- (3) A washing tub; a churn-staff. Also, a washing beetle.
- (4) A passing staff, with legs. *North.*
- (5) A sloven. *Var. dial.*
- (6) Sad, sorrowful. *Warw.*
- DOLLYD. Heated; made luke-warm. *Pr. Parv.*
- DOLLY-DOUCET. A child's doll. *Worc.*
- DOLOUR. Grief; pain. (*A.-N.*)
- DOLOURING. A mournful noise. *Essex.*
- DOLPHIN. The Dauphin of France.
- DOLVE. Delved, digged. *Rob. Glouc. p. 395.*
- DOLVEN. Buried. (*A.-S.*) See Maundevele, p. 62; Arthur and Merlin, p. 28; Romaunt of the Rose, 4070.
- DOLVER. Reclaimed fen-ground. *East.*
- DOLY. Doleful, sorrowful. (*Chaucer.*)
- DOM. (1) Dumb. *Towneley Myst.*
- (2) A door case. *Wills.*
- DOMAGE. Damage; hurt. (*A.-N.*) See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 29; Rom. of the Rose, 4895.
- DAMAGEOUS. Hurtful. (*A.-N.*)
- DOMBE. Dumb. (*A.-S.*)
- DOME (1) Judgment; opinion. (*A.-S.*) *At his dome, under his jurisdiction.*
- (2) The down of rabbits, &c. *East.*
- DOME-HOUSE. The judgment-hall. *Pr. Parv.*
- DOMEL. Stupid. *Glouc.*
- DOMELOUS. Wicked, especially applied to a known betrayer of the fair sex. *Linc.*
- DOMESCART. The hangman's cart. (*A.-S.*)
- DOMESMAN. A judge. (*A.-S.*)
- Go we therefore togedre before the dredefull domesman, there for to here oure everlastyng dampnacion. *MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 7.*
- DOMGE. An image? See Brit. Bibl. ii. 108. Qu. an error for *doinge*.
- DOMINATIONS. One of the supposed orders of angelical beings, the *εὐποριῆται*.
- DOMINEER. To bluster. *Shak.*
- DOMINO. A kind of hood worn by canons; and hence a veil formerly worn with mourning, and still used in masquerades.
- DOMINOUN. Dominion, lordship. (*A.-N.*)
- DOMME. Dumb. (*A.-S.*)
- DOMMEL. A drum. *North.*
- DOMMELHEED. The female verenda. *Cumb.*
- DOMMERARS. Beggars who pretended to be dumb. They were chiefly Welchmen.
- DOMP. To fall; to tumble. *North.*
- DON. (1) To put on; to dress. *Var. dial.*
- And costly vesture was in hand to don. *Turberville's Ovid, 1567, f. 145.*
- (2) Done; caused. (*A.-S.*)
- (3) Clever; active. *North.*
- (4) A gay young fellow. *Linc.*
- (5) A superior, as a fellow of a college, one who sets himself up above others. *Var. dial.*
- DONCH. Same as *daunch*, q. v.
- DONCY. Dandyism. *North.*
- DOND. Dressed. *Westmorel.*
- DONDEGO. Or Don Diego, a person who made a jakes of St. Paul's cathedral, and is occasionally noticed for his exploit by early writers.
- DONDER. Thunder. (*A.-S.*)
- DONDINNER. The afternoon. *Yorksh.*
- DONDON. A fat gross woman. (*Fr.*)
- DONE (1) Put, placed. (*A.-S.*)
- (2) To do. *Fairfax. Did. West.*
- (3) Exhausted; worn out; well roasted or boiled. *Var. dial.*
- (4) Cease, be quiet. *Var. dial.*
- (5) A down, field, or plain. (*A.-S.*) "Hu come upon a done," Beves, p. 107.
- (6) In hunting, a deer is said to be *done* when he dies. *Gent. Rec. ii. 78.*
- (7) To din; to sound. (*A.-S.*)
- DONE-GROWING. Stunted in growth. *East.*
- DONERE. To fondle; to caress. (*A.-N.*)
- DONET. A grammar, that of Donatus being formerly the groundwork of most treatises on the subject.
- DONE-UP. Wearied; ruined. *Var. dial.*
- DONGE. A mattress. *Pr. Parv.*
- DONGENE. Thrown. (*A.-S.*)
- Whenne he had so done, he turned agayne unto Tyre, and fande the bastelle that he hade made in the see dongene doune to the grounde. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 5.*
- DONGEON. See *Dungeon*.
- DONGESTEK. A dungfork. *Feest, x.*
- DONGON. A person who looks stupid, but is really witty and clever. *West.*
- DONICK. The game of *doddart*, q. v.
- DONJON. See *Dungeon*.
- DONK. Damp; moist; humid. *North.* "Down-kyng of dewe," moisture of dew, Morte Arthur, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.
- DONKE. To thunk; to thank. (*A.-S.*)
- DONKEY. Same as *donk*, q. v.
- DONKS. At hussel-cap, he who knocks out all the marbles he has put in, is said to have got his *donks*.
- DONNAT. A wretch; a devil. *North.*
- DONNE. Of a dun colour. (*A.-S.*) "Donned cow," Tournament of Tottenham.
- Ser, sen ze same on huntynge fownde,
I sa le zow gyffe twa gud grewhundes,
Are donned als any doo. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 10.*
- DONNINETHELL. Wild hemp. *Gerard.*
- DONNINGS. Dress, clothes. *West.*
- DONNUT. A pancake made of dough instead of batter. *Herts.*
- DONNY. (1) Same as *donne*, q. v.
- (2) Poorly; out of sorts. *Lanc.*
- (3) A profligate woman. *West.*
- (4) A small fishing-net. *Linc.*
- DONSEL. A youth of good birth but not knighted. (*A.-N.*)
- DONT. *Dont* ought, ought not. *Dont* think, do not think. *Var. dial.*
- DONYED. Dinced; resounded. (*A.-S.*)
- Soche strokys gaf the knyghtys stowte,
That the hylle donyed all abowte *MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38 f. 224.*
- DOOD. Done. *Decon.*
- DOODLE. A trifer, or idler. *Ash.*
- DOODLE-SACK. A bagpipe. *Kent.*
- DOOGS. Same as *donks*, q. v.
- DOOKE. (1) Do you. *Wills.*
- (2) A duck. *Pr. Parv.*

DOOKELYNGYS. Ducklings. *Pr. Parv.*

DOOM. Judgment. (*A.-S.*)

DOOMAN. A woman. *1 ar. dial.*

DOON. (1) To do. (*A.-S.*)

(2) The village cage or prison. *Linc.*

DOOR. The fish *doree*.

DOOR-CHEEKS. Door-posts. See *Cheeks*, and *Exod. xii. 22*, ed. 1640.

DOORDERN. A door-frame. *Linc.*

DOOR-KEEPER. A whore. *Dekker.*

DOORN. A door-frame. *Wiltsh.*

DOOR-NAIL. "Ded as dore nail," Will. and the Werwolf, p. 23. This proverb is still in use. "As deed as a dore-tree," Piers Ploughman, p. 26.

DOOR-PIECE. A piece of tapestry hung before an open door.

DOOR-SILL. The threshold of a door.

DOOR-STAAKS. Same as *Door-sill*, q. v.

DOOR-STALL. A door-post. *East.*

DOOR-STEAD. Same as *door-sill*, q. v.

DOORWAY. The entrance into a building, or apartment.

DOORY. Very little; diminutive. *Yorksh.*

DOOSE. (1) A blow, or slap. *North.*

(2) Thrifty; careful; cleanly. *North.*

(3) Soft to the touch. *Linc.*

DOOSENLOOP. The same as *Dommelheed*, q. v.

DOOSEY-CAP. A punishment among boys in the North of England.

DOOTE. A fool. (*A.-N.*)

How lordis and leders of our lawe

Has geven dome that this doote schall dye.

Walspole Mysteries, MS.

DOOTLE. A notch in a wall to receive a beam, in building. *North.*

DO-OUT. To clean out. *Suffolk.*

DOP. A short quick curtsey. *East.* The term occurs in Ben Jonson.

DOP-A-LOW. Very short in stature, especially spoken of females. *East.*

DOPCHICKEN. The dabchick. *Linc.*

DOPE. A smpleton. *Cumb.*

DOPEY. A beggar's trull. *Grose.*

DOPPERBIRD. The dabchick, or didapper. *Doppar* in the *Pr. Parv.* p. 127.

DOPPERS. The Anabaptists, or *dippers*, much disliked in Jonson's time, who mentions them under this name.

DOPT. To adopt. "I would *dopt* him," Chettle's Hoffman, 1631, sig. F. iv.

DOR. (1) A drone or beetle; a cockchafer. To dor, or to give the dor, to make a fool of one, corresponding to the modern *hum*, to deceive. *Dor*, a fool, Hawkins, iii. 109.

(2) To obtain a dor, to get leave to sleep. A schoolboy's phrase.

(3) To frighten, or stupify. *West.*

DORADO. Anything gilded. (*Span.*) Hence, a smooth-faced rascal.

DORALLE. Same as *dariol*, q. v.

DORBELISH. Very clumsy. *Linc.*

DORCAS. Benevolent societies which furnish poor with clothing gratuitously or at a cheap rate. Hence, perhaps, *dorcased*, finely decked out. *Linc.* See Acts, ix. 36.

DORCHESTER. As big as a Dorchester butt, i. e. exceedingly fat.

DORDE. Some kind of sauce used in ancient cookery. Feest, ix.

DORE. (1) There. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To dare. (*A.-S.*)

And otherwhile, yf that I dore,

Er I come fully to the dore,

I turne azen and fayne a thinge,

As thouge I hadde lost a ryng,

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 121.

(3) To stare at one. *North.*

DORE-APPLE. A firm winter apple of a bright yellow colour. *East.*

DOREE. Pastry. (*A.-N.*)

DOREN. Doors. (*A.-S.*)

DORESTOTHES. Door-posts. *Finch. Chart.*

DORE-TREE. The bar of a door. See Piers Ploughman, p. 26; Havelok, 1806.

DORFER. An impudent fellow. *North.*

DORGE. A kind of lace.

DORISHMENT. Hardship. *North.*

DOR-LINES. Mackerel lines. *North.*

DORLOT. An ornament for a woman's dress. (*A.-N.*) Sometimes the same as *Calle* (1).

DORM. To dose; a dose. *North.*

DORMANT. The large beam lying across a room; a joist. Also called *dormant-tree*, *dormond*, and *dormer*. Anything fixed was said to be *dormant*. The *dormant-table* was perhaps the fixed table at the end of a hall, where the baron sat in judgment and on state occasions. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 355; Hall, Henry VIII. f. 181; Cyprian Academie, 1647, ff. 58. To begin the tabul dormant, to take the principal place.

A tabul dormant that he begynne;

Then shal we lawy that be herein.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54

Kyng Arthour than verament

Ordeynd throw his awne assent,

The tabul dormant wylhouten lette.

MS. Ashmole 51, f. 60.

DORMATIVE. Sleepy. (*Lat.*) "A dormative potion," Coker of Canterburie, 1608.

DORMEDORY. A sleepy, stupid, inactive person. *Heref.*

DORMER. A window pierced through a sloping roof, and placed in a small gable which rises on the side of the roof. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.* In Herefordshire, an attic window projecting from the roof is called a *dormit*.

DORMOND. Part of the clothing of a bed. *Finchale Chart.*

DORVEX. See *Darnex*.

DORNS. Door-posts. *Devon.*

DORNTON. A small repast taken between breakfast and dinner. *North.*

DORP. A village, or hamlet. (*A.-S.*)

DORRE. (1) Darst. See Rob. Glouc. p. 112; Beves of Hamtoun, p. 107.

(2) To deafen. *Somerset.*

DORREI. A pollard. *Warw.*

DORRER. A sleeper; a lazy person.

DORRY. *Sowper dorry*, sops endorsed, or seasoned. *Forme of Cury*, p. 43.

DORSEL. A pack-saddle, panniers in which fish are carried on horseback. *Sussex. Dorsers*, fish-baskets, Ord. and Reg. p. 143.

DORSERS. Hangings of various kinds, tapestry. See *Test. Vetust.* p. 258; *Rutland Papers*, p. 7. (*A.-N. dorsal*.) "Docers of highe pryse," *Beryn*, 101.

DORSTODE. A door-post. (*A.-S.*)

DORTED. Stupified. *Cumb.*

DORTH. Through. *Ritson*.

DORTOUR. A dormitory, or sleeping room. (*A.-N.*) "Slepe as monke in his dortoure," *Langtoft*, p. 256. The part of a monastery which contained the sleeping rooms was the *dorter* or *dortoir*, *Davies*, p. 133. "The dortor staires," *Pierce Penillesse*, p. 51.

DORTY. Saucy; nice. *Northumb.*

DORY. A drone bee. *Philpot*.

DOS. (1) A master. *North.*

(2) Joshua. *Yorksh.*

DOSAYN. A dozen. *Kyng Alis*. 657.

DOSE. Does. *North.*

Then durst I swere thei shuld abyge,
That dose oure kynges that vilanye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

DOSEBEIRDE. A simpleton; a fool. See *Chester Plays*, ii. 34, and *Dasiberde*, the latter form occurring in the *Medulla*. *Dosaberde*, ib. i. 201; *doscebeirde*, i. 204.

DOSEL. See *Dorsers*.

DOSELLE. The faucet of a barrel. (*A.-N.*) "Caste awei the *dosels*," *R. Glouc.* p. 542.

And when he had made holes so feis,
And stoppyd every oon of them with a *doselle*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 39, f. 139.

DOSENEED. Cold; benumbed. *North.*

DOSENS. Straight clothes manufactured in Devonshire, temp. Hen. V.

DOSER. See *Dorsers*.

DOSION. Same as *dashin*, q. v.

DOSK. Dark; dusky. *Craven*.

DOSNELL. Stupid, clownish. *Howell*.

DOSOME. Healthy; thriving. *North.*

DOSS. (1) A hassock. *East.*

(2) To attack with the horns. *East.*

(3) To sit down rudely. *Kent.*

DOSSAL. A rich ornamented cloak worn by persons of high rank. (*A.-N.*)

DOSSEL. A wisp of hay or straw to stop up an aperture in a barn; a plug; the rose at the end of a water-pipe. *North.* Perhaps from *doselle*, q. v.

DOSSER. A pannier, or basket.

He fell to discoursing within an odde manner of love-making, when beginning very low, marking her new shod feet hanging over her *dosers*, beganne with this commendation. *Pasquil's Jests*, 1629

DOSSERS. A motion of the head in children, caused by affections of the brain. *East.*

DOSSET. A small quantity. *Kent.*

DOSSITY. Ability; quickness. *West.*

DOSTER. A daughter. *Pr. Parv.*

DOSY. Dizzy, or giddy. (*A.-N.*)

DOT. A small lump, or pat. *Palgrave*.

DOTANCE. Fear; reverence. (*A.-N.*)

DOTANT. A dotard. *Shak.*

DOTARD. Same as *doated*, q. v.

DOTAUNCE. Fear; doubt; uncertainty. (*A.-N.*)

NOTE. A foolish fellow. (*A.-S.*) Also a verb, to be foolish in any way.

DOTED. Foolish, simple. (*A.-S.*)

NOTE-FIG. A fig. *Decon.* See *Junius*. "A topet of fygge dodes," *Howard Household Books*, p. 351.

NOTES. Endowments; good qualities. (*Lat.*)

DOTH. Do ye. (*A.-S.*)

DOTHER. To totter, or tremble. *North.*

The duk *dothered* to the ground.

Sir Degrevant, 1109.

DOTONE. To dote; to be foolish. *Pr. Parv.*

DOTOUS. Doubtful. (*A.-N.*)

DOTS. Gingerbread nuts. *East.*

DOTTEL. Same as *Doselle*, q. v.

DOTTEREL. A bird said to be so foolishly fond of imitation as to be easily caught. Hence a stupid fellow, an old doating fool, a sense still current in *Craven*

Wherefore, good reader, that I save them may,
I now with them the very *dotterel* play.

A Book for Boys and Girls, 1606.

DOTTYPOLES. See *Dodipoll*.

DOUBLE. (1) To shut up anything; to clench the fists. *Var. dial.*

(2) To make double; to fold up.

(3) A hare is said to double, when she winds about in plain fields to deceive the hounds.

(4) A kind of stone formerly used in building. See *Willis*, p. 25.

(5) The play double or quit, i. e. to win a double sum, or lose nothing.

(6) To make a duplicate of any writing. To double, to vary in telling a tale twice over.

(7) A letter patent. *Cowell*.

DOUBLE-BEER. Strong beer, or ale. (*Fr.*)

DOUBLE-CLOAK. A cloak which might be worn on either side, adapted for disguises.

DOUBLE-COAL. A carboniferous measure of coal, frequently five feet thick.

DOUBLE-COUPLE. Twin lambs. *East.*

DOUBLER. A large dish, plate, or bowl. *North.* See *Pr. Parv.* pp. 70, 124

DOUBLE-READER. A member of an Inn of Court whose turn it was to read a second time. *Jonson*, vi. 81.

DOUBLE-RIBBED. Pregnant. *North.*

DOUBLE-RUFF. A game at cards.

DOUBLE-SPRONGED. When potatoes lie in the ground till the new crop shoots out fresh bulbs, they are said to be *double-spronged*.

DOUBLET. (1) A military garment covering the upper part of the body from the neck to the waist. The *pourpoint* in *Caxton*.

(2) A false jewel or stone consisting of two pieces joined together.

DOUBLE-TOM. A double-breasted plough. *East.*

DOUBLE-TONGUE. The herb horsetongue.

DOUBLETS. A game somewhat similar to backgammon, but less complicated. See *Cotgrave*, in v. *Kenette*; *R. Fletcher's Poems*, p. 129; *Taylor's Motto*, 1622, sig. D. iv.

DOUBTSOME. Doubtful; uncertain. *North.*

DOUCE. (1) Sweet; pleasant. (*A.-N.*)

He drawes into douce Fraunce, as Duchemen telles.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.

(2) A blow. *Var. dial.* Also a verb. A pat in the face, Tusser, p. xxii.

(3) Snug, comfortable. *North.*

(4) Sober; prudent. *North.*

(5) Chaff. *Devon.*

(6) To duck in water. *Craven.*

(7) To put out, as *dout*, q. v.

(8) The back of the hand. *Lincol.*

DOLCE-AME. See *Ame* (3).

DOUCET. (1) Sweet. (*A.-N.*)

Fle delicat meles and doucet drinkes, at the while thou art not syke. *MS. Bodl. 423, f. 182.*

(2) A small custard or pasty. See *Ord. and Reg.* pp. 174, 178; *Rutland Papers*, p. 125. "A lytell flawne," *Palgrave*.

(3) Some musical instrument. See *Tyrwhitt's Gloss.* to Chaucer, p. 69. The dulcimer, according to Skinner.

DOUCET-PIE. A sweet-herb pie. *Devon.*

DOUCETS. The testes of a deer.

DOUCH. To bathe. *Somerset.*

DOUCKER. A didapper. *Kennell.* "Douceker, plounjoun," *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 83.

DOUDY. Shabbily dressed. *Var. dial.*

DOUFFE. A dove. *Lydgate.*

DOUGH. (1) Though. *Ritson.*

(2) A little cake. *North.*

(3) The stomach. *Salop.*

DOUGH-BAKED. Imperfectly baked. Hence of weak or dull understanding.

DOUGH-CAKE. An idiot. *Devon.*

DOUGH-COCK. A fool. See *Daw-cuck.*

DOUGH-FIG. A Turkey fig. *Somerset.*

DOUGH-LEAVEN. A lump of leaven prepared for making leavened bread. *West.*

DOUGHT. To do aught, to be able to do anything. *Trustrem.*

DOUGHTER. A daughter. (*A.-S.*)

DOUGHTIER. More doughty. (*A.-S.*)

DOUGHTREN. Daughters. (*A.-S.*)

DOUGH-UP. To stick, or adhere. *East.*

DOUGHY. Foolish. *Derby.*

DOUGLE. To wash thoroughly. *Yorksh.*

DOUGHTERN. Daughters. *Leg. Cath.* p. 126.

DOUGHTY. Stout; strong; brave. (*A.-S.*)

DOUK. To stoop the head; to bow; to dive or bathe; a dip. *North.*

DOUKY. Damp; wet; moist. *North.*

DOUL. (1) Down, feathers. *Salop.* "Young dowl of the beard," *Howell*, sect. i.

(2) A nail sharpened at each end; a wooden pin or plug to fasten planks with.

DOULE. Thick; dense. (*A.-N.*)

As in the woddle for to walke undir doule schadis.

MS. Ashmole 44, f. 75.

DOUNDRINS. Afternoon drinkings. *Derb.*

DOUNESTIYHE. To go down. (*A.-S.*)

DOUNS. A foolish person; an idle girl. *North.*

DOUN3. Down. *R. Glouc.* p. 208.

DO-UP. To fasten. *Var. dial.*

DOUP. The buttocks. *North.*

DOUR. Sour looking; sullen. *North.*

DOURE. (1) To endure. See *Gy of Warwike*, p. 210; *Arthur and Merlin*, p. 359.

(2) To dower, or endow. (*A.-N.*)

DOUSE. See *Douce*.

DOUSHER. An inconsiderate person; one who is inclined to run all hazards quite careless of the consequences; a madman. *Lincol.*

DOUSSING. The weasel. (*Lat.*)

DOUST. Dust, powder. *West.* "Grinde it all to *doust*," *Forme of Cury*, p. 28.

DOUT. To do out; to put out; to extinguish. *Douted*, dead. *Var. dial.*

DOU TABLE. In uncertainty, or peril. (*A.-N.*)

DOUTANCE. Doubt; fear. (*A.-N.*)

DOUTE. Fear. Also a verb.

I am a marchant and ride aboute,

And fele sthis I am in doute.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 47.

DOUTELES. Without doubt. (*A.-N.*)

DOUTEOUSE. Fearful. (*A.-N.*)

DOUTER. An extinguisher. *Douters*, instruments like snuffers for extinguishing the candle without cutting the wick; the snuffers themselves. *Dowtes*, extinguishers, *Cunningham's Revels Accounts*, pp. 58, 160.

DOUTHE. (1) Doubt. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Was worth, was sufficient, availed. From *A.-S. Dugan*. See *Havelok*.

(3) People; nobles. *Gawayne*.

DOUTIF. Mistrustful. (*A.-N.*)

The kyng was doutif of this dom.

Cower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 190.

DOUTLER. Same as *doubler*, q. v.

DOUTOUS. Doubtful. *Chaucer*.

DOUTREMERE. From beyond the sea. "In fine blacke sattin *doutremere*," *Urry*, p. 405.

DOUVE. To sink; to lower. *North.*

DOUWED. Gave; endowed. *Hearne*.

DOUZZY. Dull, stupid. *Chesh.*

DOJTILI. Bravely. (*A.-S.*)

DOVANE. A custom-house. (*Fr*)

DOVE. To thaw. *Earnoor.*

DOVEN. Or *dovening*, a slumber. *North.*

DOVER. (1) A sandy piece of waste ground near the sea. *South.*

(2) To be in a dose. *North.*

DOVERCOURT. A village in Essex, apparently celebrated for its scolds. Keeping *Dovercourt*, making a great noise. *Tusser*, p. 12, mentions a *Dovercourt beetle*, i. e. one that could make a loud noise.

DOVER'S-GAMES. Annual sports held on the Cotswold hills from time immemorial. They had fallen in vigour about 1600, but were revived shortly after that period by Captain *Dover*. The hill where the games are celebrated is still called *Dover's Hill*.

DOVE'S-FOOT. The herb columbine.

DOW. (1) To mend in health; to thrive. "*Proverbium apud Anglos Boreales*, he'll never *dow* egg nor bird," *Upton MS.* and *Yorksh. Dial.* p. 83.

(2) A dove, or pigeon. *Var. dial.* See *Rutland Papers*, p. 10; *Skelton's Works*, i. 157. "*Columba, Anglice adowe*," *MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 9.*

(3) A little cake. *North.*

(4) Good. *Westmorel.*

(5) Thou. *Octovian*, 836.

DOWAIRE. A dower. (*A.-N.*)

DO-WAY. Cease.

*Do way, quod Adam, let be that,
Be God I woide not for my hat
Be takyn with sich a gyle.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

DOWAYN. "A mantel of Dowayn," a mantel from Donay, a Flemish mantle.

DOWBALL. A turnip. *Linc.*

DOWBILNYS. Insincerity.

Butt feynyd drede and dowbilnys

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 5, f. 45.

DOWBLET. Same as *doubler*, q. v.

*Clippe hem with a peyre sherys on smale pecis
into a faire hasyne, and thanne do hem into a glasse
pot that men clepene a dowblet.* *MS. Bright, f. 4.*

DOWBOY. A hard dumpling. *East.*

DOWCE-EGYR. An ancient dish in cookery mentioned in *Prompt. Parv.* p. 129.

DOWCER. A sugar-plum. *West.*

DOWD. (1) Flat; dead; spiritless. *Lanc.*

(2) A night-cap. *Devon.*

DOWE. (1) Day. *Don of dowe*, killed.

(2) Dough for bread. *Pr. Parv.*

DOWEL. See *Dowl*.

DOWELS. Low marshes. *Kent.*

DOWEN. To give; to endow. (*A.-N.*)

DOWER. A rabbit's burrow. *Pr. Parv.*

DOWF. A dove.

*And on the temple of dowfs whyte and sayre
Saw I sitte many a hondred payre.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 26.

As dowfes eye hir loke is swete,

Rose on thorn to hir unmete.

Cursus Mundii, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 48.

DOW-HOUSE. A dove-cote. *East.*

DOWH3. Dough; paste. *Pegge.*

DOWIE. Worn out with grief. *North.*

DOWING. Healthful. *Lanc.*

DO-WITHALL. I cannot do withall, i. e. I cannot help it. This phrase is not uncommon in early writers. "If he beare displeasure agaynst me, I can nat *do withall*," *Palsgrave*, 1530.

DOWKE. To hang down; to fall untidily or slovenly, as hair, ribands, &c. Also as *douk*, q. v. See *Thynne*, p. 78.

DOWL. The devil. *Ermoor.*

DOWLAS. Coarse linen, imported from Britany, and chiefly worn by the lower classes.

DOWLD. Dead; flat. *Yorksh.*

DOWLER. A coarse dumpling. *East.*

DOWLY. (1) Melancholy; lonely. *North.*

(2) Dingy; colourless. *North.*

(3) Grievous; doleful; bad. *Yorksh.*

DOWM. Dumb. (*A.-S.*)

DOWMPE. Dumb. *Tundale*, p. 49.

DOWN. (1) A company of hares.

(2) To knock down; to fall. *North.*

(3) Sickly; poorly. *Craven.*

(4) Disconsolate; cast down. As the phrase, *down in the mouth*.

(5) A hill. (*A.-S.*)

(6) *Down of an eye*, having one eye nearly blind. *North.*

(7) A bank of sand. (*A.-N.*)

DOWN-ALONG. (1) Downwards. *West.*

(2) A little hill. *Devon.*

DOWNARG. To contradict; to argue in a positive overbearing manner. *West.*

DOWN-BOUT. A tough battle. *East.* Also, a hard set-to, as of drinking.

DOWNCOME. (1) A depression, or downfall, as a fall of rain; a fall in the market, &c.

(2) A piece of luck. *North.*

DOWNDAISHOUS. Audacious. *Dorset.*

DOWNDAP. To dive down. *Devon.*

DOWN-DINNER. See *Downdrins*.

DOWN-DONE. Too much cooked. *Linc.*

DOWNE. Done. *Weber.*

DOWNFALL. A fall of hail, rain, or snow. *Var dial.*

DOWNFALLY. Out of repair. *East.*

DOWNGATE. A fall, or descent. (*A.-S.*)

DOWNGENE. Beaten; chastised. (*A.-S.*)

Jonge childir that in the scole leriis, of thay praye to God that thay be noghte downgene, God heris thame noghte, for if thay were noghte downgene thay woide noghte lere.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 237.

DOWN-HEARKEN. See *Downary*.

DOWNHEARTED. Sad; melancholy. *Var. dial.*

DOWN-HOUSE. The back-kitchen. *North.*

DOWNLYING. A lying in. *Var. dial.*

DOWNO-CANNOT. When one has power, but wants the will to do anything. *Cumb.*

DOWN-PINS. Persons quite drunk. *East.*

DOWN-POUR. A very heavy rain. *North.*

DOWN-SELLA. The donzella, an old dance described in *Shak. Soc. Pap.* i. 27.

DOWN-SITTING. A comfortable settlement, especially in marriage. *North.*

DOWNY. Low-spirited. *East.*

DOWP. The carrion crow. *North.*

DOWPAR. The dabchick. *Pr. Parv.*

DOWPY. The smallest and last-hatched of a breed of birds. *North.*

DOWRYBBE. An instrument used for scraping and cleansing the kneading trough. Also spelt *dowrys*. See *Pr. Parv.* p. 129.

DOWSE (1) A doxy; a strumpet.

(2) Same as *Douce*, q. v.

(3) To rain heavily. *North.*

(4) To beat or thrash. *Var. dial.*

DOWT. A ditch, or drain. *Linc.*

DOWTTOUSE. Brave; doughty. "A doughtouse derfe dede," *Morte Arthure*, *MS. Linc.*

DOWVE. A dove. (*A.-S.*)

3e, he seyde, y saghe a eyghle

Yn the lyknes of a dowves flyghte

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 2.

DOXY. A mistress; a strumpet. "A woman beggar, a *dorise*," *Cotgrave*. A sweetheart, in an innocent sense. *North.* Also, a vixen.

DOYLE. A squint. *Glouc.*

DOYSE. Dost. *Towneley Myst.*

DOYT. Doth. *Ritson.*

DOYTCH-BACKS. Fences. *North.*

DOZEN. To slumber. *Dozened, dozand*, spiritless, impotent, withered.

DOZENS. Devonshire kersies.

DOZEPERS. Noblemen; the Douze-Pairs of France. *Dozyper*, Octovian, 923.

As Charles stod by chance at consell with his feres,
Whiche that were of Fraunce his ozen *dozepers*.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 3.

As Charles was in his grevance stondyng among his feres,

And counsailede with the grete of Fraunce and
with *ya dothike pers*. *MS. Ibid.*

DOZZINS. Corn shaken out in carrying home the sheaves. *North*. Possibly from A.-N. *douzin*.

DOZZLE. A small quantity. *Var. dial.*

DOZZLED. Stupid, heavy. *East*.

DOJITREN. Daughters. *Rob. Glouc.*

DOJ-TROJ. A dough-trough. (*A.-S.*)

DOJTUR. A daughter. (*A.-S.*)

He that be my *dojtur* lay,
I tolde the of hym *glaturday*,
I wolde he were in helle.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 53.

DRAANT. A drawl. *Suffolk*.

DRAB. (1) To follow loose women. "Dycing, drinking, and drabbing," Dekker's Knight's Conjuring, p. 28. From the subst.

(2) A small debt. *North*.

(3) To drub; to beat. *Kent*.

DRAB-AND-NORR. A game very similar to *trippit and coit*. See Brockett.

DRABBLE. To drabble in the mire. *Var. dial.* See *Pr. Parv.* pp. 129, 283.

DRABBLE-TAIL. A slattern, one who has the bottom of her gown dirtied. *Var. dial.*

DRACKSTOOL. The threshold. *Devon*.

DRAD. Feared; dreaded; afraid. (*A.-S.*)

DRADE. Drew. *Devon*. No doubt an error for *brade* in *Rom. of the Rose*, 4200.

DR.ED. Thread. *Devon*. (*A.-S.*)

DRAF. Dregs, dirt; refuse; brewers' grains; anything thrown away as unfit for man's food. (*A.-S.*) "Draffe of grapes," *Gesta Rom.* p. 414.

Tak the rute of playntayn with the sede, and
stampe thame with stacworthe vynagre, and drynk
the jowse, and enplaster the *draf* apon the navile.

MS. Linc. Med. f. 291.

DRAFFIT. A tub for hog-wash. *West*.

DRAFFY. Coarse and bad. From *draf*. "Some drunken dronzie *draffie* durtie dounghill stide,"
Pil to Purge Melancholie, n. d.

DRAF-SAK. A sack full of draf. Hence often used as a term of contempt. "With his moste vyle *draffesacke* or puddynge bealy," Palsgrave's *Acolastus*, 1540. "Draffie sacked ruffians," Hall, Henry VII. f. 43.

DRAFT. Same as *Catch* (1).

DRAFTY. Of no value. From *draf*.

DRAG. (1) A skid-pan. *Var. dial.*

(2) A malkin for an oven. *North*. See Withals' Dictionary, 1608, p. 172.

(3) A heavy harrow used for breaking clods in stiff land. *Var. dial.*

(4) An instrument for moving timber, drawing up stons, or heavy weights, &c.

(5) A fence placed across running water, consisting of a kind of hurdle which swings on hinges, fastened to a horizontal pole. *West*.

(6) A dung-fork. *North*.

(7) A raft. *Blount*.

(8) To drawl in speaking. *West*.

DRAGANS. The herb serpentine. It is mentioned in *MS. Linc. Med. f. 290*. *Dragonce*, *Reliq. Antiq. i. 301*.

DRAGE. A kind of spice. (*A.-N.*)

DRAGEE. A small comfit. (*A.-N.*) "A dra-gee of the yolkes of harde cyren," *Ord. and Reg.* p. 454. "A gude *dragy* for gravelle in the bledidir," *MS. Linc. Med. f. 300*.

DRAGEME. A drachm. *Arch. xxx. 406*.

DRAGENALL. A vessel for dragees or small comfits. See *Test. Vetust.* p. 92.

DRAGGE. Same as *dragee*, q. v.

DRAGGING-TIME. The evening of a fair-day, when the wenchies are pulled about. *East*.

DRAGGLE-TAIL. A slut. "A dunghill queane, a *dragletale*," Florio, p. 100. See Cotgrave, in v. *Chaperonniece*; Withals' Dictionary, 1608, p. 45.

DRAGHT. (1) A pawn. (*A.-N.*)

With a *draght* he was chekmate.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 241.

(2) A kind of small cart.

The whiche of custummable use cometh bere the yren dike, and delve diche, bere and drawe *draghter* and berthenes. *MS. Douce 291, f. 7.*

(3) Result; consequence. (*A.-N.*)

DRAGON. A species of carbine.

DRAGONS-FEMALE. Water-dragons. *Gerard*.

DRAIL. A toothed iron projecting from the beam of a plough for hitching the horses to. *West*.

DRAINS. Grains from the mash-tub. *East*.

DRAINTED. Ingrained. *Wills*.

DRAIT. A team of horses. *North*.

DRAITING. Drawing. *Derbyshire*.

DRAKE. (1) A dragon. (*A.-S.*) Hence a small piece of artillery so called, as in Lister's *Autobiography*, p. 15.

(2) A kind of curl, when the ends of the hair only turn up, and all the rest hangs smooth. To *shout a drake*, to filip the nose.

(3) The darnel grass. *East*.

DRAKES. A slop; a mess; a jakes. *West*.

DRALE. To drawl. *North*.

DRAME. A dream. *Chaucer*.

DRAMMOCK. A mixture of oatmeal and cold water. *North*.

DRANE. A drone. (*A.-S.*)

DRANG. A narrow path, or lane. *West*

DRANGOLL. A kind of wine.

Pyng, drangoll, and the braget fyne.

MS. Rawl. C. 86.

DRANK. The darnel grass. *North*. Translated by *betel* in *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80*, and spelt *drauck*. See *Pr. Parv.* p. 130.

DRANT. (1) The herb rocket. It is the translation of *cruca* in *MS. Lansd. 560, f. 45*, written in Lancashire.

(2) A drawing tone. *Suffolk*.

DRAP-DE-LAYNE. Woollen cloth. (*A.-N.*)

DRAPE. A barren cow or ewe. *Drape sheep*, the refuse sheep of a flock. *North*.

DRAPERY. Carving or painting made to resemble cloth, or foliage.

DRAPET. A table-cloth. *Spenser*.

DRAPLYD. Dirtied; bedrabbled. *Pr. Perce.*

DRAPS. Unripe fruit when fallen. *East.*

DRASH. To thresh. *Somerset.*

DRASHIEL. A threshold. Also, a flail. *West.*

DRASHER. A thresher. *Somerset.*

DRASTES. Dregs; refuse; lees of wine. (*A.-S.*)
See *Gesta Rom.* pp. 346, 413. "Refuse or lees of wine, or of humor," *Batman* upon *Bartholome*, 1582.

DRAT. (1) A moderated imprecation. *Var. dial.*

(2) Dreadeth. See *Gy of Warwike*, p. 81; *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 165, 523.

DRATCHEL. A slattern. *Warw.*

DRATE. To drawl. *North.*

DRATTLE. An oath, perhaps a corruption of *throttle*. *Var. dial.*

DRAUGHT. (1) A jakes. "*Oletum*, a draught or jakes," *Elyot*, 1559. See *D'Ewes*, ii. 127.

(2) A spider's web. Metaphorically, a snare to entrap any one.

(3) A kind of hound. *Florio*, p. 67.

(4) A team of horse or oxen. *North.*

(5) Sixty-one pounds weight of wool.

DRAUGHT-CHAMBER. A withdrawing room.

DRAUGHTS. A pair of forceps used for extracting teeth.

DRAUN. To draw on; to approach to. (*A.-S.*)

DRAUP. To drawl in speaking. *North.*

DRAUJTE. (1) A pawn. See *Draght*.

And for that amonge drauhtes echone,
That unto the ches apertene may.

Occleene, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 283.

(2) Impetus; moving force. (*A.-S.*)

DRAVELED. Slumbered fitfully. *Gawayne.*

DRAVY. Thick; muddy. *North.*

DRAW. (1) To draw together, to assemble; to draw one's purse, to pull it out.

(2) A hollow tuck in a cap. *Line.*

(3) To strain. *Forme of Cury*, p. 11.

(4) To seek for a fox. *Twice*, p. 23. *Drawn* for, metaphorically a very cunning man.

(5) To take cattle out of pasture land, that the grass may grow for hay. *West.*

(6) A drawer. *Var. dial.*

(7) To throw; to stretch anything. *West.*

(8) To build a nest; an old hawking term, given by *Berners*.

(9) A term in archery, expressing the length an arrow will fly from a bow.

(10) To draw a furrow, to plough. *East.*

(11) To draw amiss, to follow the scent in a wrong direction. *Blome*. To draw is a general term in hunting for following a track or scent.

(12) A kind of sledge. *West.*

(13) To remove the entrails of a bird. *Var. dial.*

(14) A stratagem or artifice. *Sussex.*

DRAWBREECH. A slattern. *Devon.*

DRAWE. (1) A throw, time, or space. (*A.-S.*)
Hence, sometimes, to delay.

(2) To quarter after execution. "Hang und drawe," a common phrase.

(3) To remove the dishes, &c. off the table, after dinner is finished.

The kyng spake not oon worde

Tylle men had eyn and drawen the borde.

MS. Cantab. FF. 11. 39, f. 81.

DRAWER. The tapster, or waiter. See *R. Fletcher's Poems*, 1656, p. 193.

DRAW-GERE. Any furniture of cart-horses for drawing a waggon. *Kennett*.

DRAW-GLOVES. A game played by holding up the fingers representing words by their different positions, as we say *talking with the fingers*. It corresponds to the *micare digitis*, *Elyot*, 1559.

DRAWING. A drawing-match, or a trial of strength with cart-horses in drawing carts heavily loaded; a practice formerly common in *Suffolk*.

DRAWING-AWAY. Dying. *Craven*.

DRAWING-BOXES. Drawers. *Unton*, p. 10.

DRAWK. (1) A weed very similar to the dandel grass. *East.*

(2) To saturate with water. *North.*

DRAWLATCH. A thief. Literally, a house-breaker. The word long continued a term of contempt, as in *Hoffman*, 1631, sig. G. i. It is still applied to an idle fellow.

DRAWT. The throat. *Somerset.*

DRAW-TO. To come to; to amount up. *West.*

DRAV. (1) A squirrel's nest. *Blome*.

(2) A great noise. (*A.-N.*) Also a verb, to act like a madman.

For he was gaye and amorousse,

And made so mekille draye.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 134.

Haldyst thou forward t e certys, nay,

Whan thou makest awyche a dray.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 31.

(3) A sledge without wheels. *West*. "Dray or sleade whych goeth without wheles, *trake*," *Huloet's Abc.* 1552.

DRAVNE. Drawn. (*A.-S.*)

Hastely he bathe hem of drayna,

And therein hymselfe dight.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 100.

DRAZEL. A dirty slut. *Sussex*. The term occurs in *Hudibras* and *Kennett*. Sometimes called *drazel-drozzle*.

DRAJTE. A draw-bridge. *Gawayne*.

DREAD. Thread. *Exmoor*.

DREADFUL. (1) Very much. *Devon*.

(2) Fearful; timorous. *Stelton*.

DREAM. To be glad. (*A.-S.*) Also, to sing, a meaning that has been overlooked.

DREAM-HOLES. Openings left in the walls of buildings to admit light. *Glouc*.

DREAN. (1) A small stream. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To drawl in speaking. *Somerset*.

DREAP. To drench. Also, to drawl. *North*.

DREARING. Sorrow. *Spenser*.

DREARISOME. Very dreary. *North*.

DREATEN. To threaten. *West*.

DRECCHIE. (1) To vex; to oppress. (*A.-S.*)

Whereof the blynde world he dreccheth.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

Oft thal drechen men in thaire slepe,
And makes thaim fulle bare;
And oft thal ligyn opone menne,
That many calles the nyjt mare.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 81.

(2) To linger; to delay.

For drede of the derke nyghte thay drechede a lyttille.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

Then make y other tatyngys
To dreche furthe the long day,
For me ys lothe to part away.

Gower, MS. Cantab. Fl. l. 6, f. 4.

(3) A sorrowful thing. (*A.-S.*)

Ye schall see a wondur dreche,
When my sone wole me secche.

MS. Cantab. Fl. il. 38, f. 33.

DRECEN. To threaten. *North.*

DRECK-STOOL. A door-sill. *Devon.*

DREDAND. Afraid; terrified. (*A.-S.*)

DREDE. Fear, doubt. Also, to fear. (*A.-S.*)

Withoute drede, without doubt.

DREDEFUL. Timorous. (*A.-S.*)

DREDELES. Without doubt. *Chaucer.*

Do drede we therefore, and byde we no langere,

For dredelesse withowtynne dowte the daye schalle
be ourax. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 78.*

DREDEN. To make afraid. (*A.-S.*)

DREDFULLY. Fearfully; terrified. (*A.-S.*)

DREDGE. (1) Oats and barley sown together.

Spelt *dragge* in *Pr. Parv.* p. 130.

(2) A bush-harrow. *South.*

DREDGE-BOX. The flour-dredger. *Var. dial.*

DREDGE-MALT. Malt made of oats mixed
with barley malt. *Kennett, MS. Lansd.*

DREDGER. A small tin box used for holding
flour. *South.*

DREDINGFUL. Full of dread. (*A.-S.*)

DREDRE. Dread; fear. (*A.-S.*)

DREDY. Reverent. *Wickliffe.*

DREE. (1) To suffer, to endure. (*A.-S.*) Still
used in the North.

Anone to the ale thai wylle go,
And drinke ther whyle thei may dre.

MS. Ashmole 61.

(2) To journey to a place. *North.*

(3) Long; tedious, wearisome. *North.*

(4) A hard bargainer. *Yorksh.*

(5) A cart without wheels drawn by one horse.
North. Now out of use.

(6) Three. *Somerset.*

(7) Continuously; steadily. *Line.*

DREED. The Lord. (*A.-S.*)

DREEDFUL. Reverential. (*A.-S.*)

DREELY. Slowly; tediously. *North.* We have
dreghely in the *MS. Morte Arthure*. It there
probably means *continuously*, as *drely* in
Towneley Myst. p. 90.

DREEN. To drain dry. *Suffolk.*

DREF. Drove. *Hearne.*

DREFENE. Driven; concluded.

And whenne his dredefulle drem was drene to the
ende,

The kyng dares for dowte dye as he scholde.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

DREFULLY. Sorrowfully. (*A.-S.*)

And seyd with herte ful drefully,
Lorde, thou have on me mercy.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 77.

DREGGY. Full of drega. (*A.-S.*)

DREGH. Suffered. *Weber, iii. 103.* *Dreghe*,
as *dree*, *Morte Arthure*, *Lincoln MS.*

DREGHE. (1) On *dreghe*, at a distance.

Thane the dragone on *dreghe* dressede hym agaynes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

(2) Long. Also, length. "Alle the *dreghe* of
the daye," *MS. Morte Arthure.*

The kyng was lokyd in a felde

By a ryver brode and *dreghe.*

MS. Harl. 2259, f. 118.

DREGISTER. A druggist. *Suffolk.*

DREINT. Drowned. (*A.-S.*)

And sodeynliche he was outthrowe,

And *draynt*, and tho began to blowe

A wynde mevable fro the lande.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 68.

DREMEL. A dream. (*A.-S.*)

DREME-REDARE. An expounder of dreams.
(*A.-S.*)

DREMES. Jewels. (*Dut.*)

DRENCH. A drink, or potion. *Ritson, ii. 139.*

Still in use. See *Moor*, p. 113. It also oc-
curs in *Florio*, p. 60.

DRENCHIE. To drown; to be drowned. (*A.-S.*)

Drenched, *Leg. Cathol.* p. 18. Hence, some-
times, to destroy.

DRENCHING-HORN. A horn for pouring
physic down an animal's throat.

DRENG. Drink. *Audelay*, p. 18.

DRENCE. To drag. *Hearne.*

DRENGES. A class of men who held a rank
between the baron and thain. *Havelok*. The
ordinary interpretation would be *soldiers*.

DRENGY. Thick; muddy. *North.*

DRENKLED. Drowned. *Langtoft*, p. 170.

DRENT. Same as *dreint*, q. v.

DREPE. (1) To drip, or dribble. *East.* To
drop or fall, *Cov. Myst.* p. 170.

(2) To kill, or slay. (*A.-S.*)

DREPEE. A dish in old cookery, composed
chiefly of almonds and onions.

DREERE. Sorrow. *Spenser*. "And dreri we-
ren," were sorrowful, *Leg. Cath.* p. 7. *Drery*,
Sir Isumbras, 63, 89.

DRERILY. Sorrowfully. (*A.-S.*)

He dresses hym *drerily*, and to the duke rydes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

DRERIMENT. Sorrow. *Spenser.*

DRERINESSE. Affliction. (*A.-S.*)

DRERYHEAD. Grief; sorrow. *Spenser.*

DRESH. To thrash. *Var. dial.*

DRESHFOLD. A threshold. *Chaucer.*

DRESS. To set about; to prepare; to clean
anything, or cleanse it from refuse; to adorn;
to harness a horse; to renovate an old gar-
ment; to set anything upright, or put it in its
proper place; to cultivate land; to go; to
rise; to treat; to place, to set.

DRESSE. To address; to direct, to prepare;
apply. *Dressed*, prepared, armed, Degrevant,
1217. See *Leg. Cathol.* p. 40; *Minot*, p. 1;
Maundevice, p. 306; *Cov. Myst.* p. 217.

And Salomé devoutely gan hire dress

Towarde the chylde, and on hire kneis falle.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 11.

DRESSEL. A cottage dresser. *West.*
DRESSER. An axe used in coal-pits.
DRESSING-BOARD. A dresser. *Pr. Parv.*
DRESSING-KNIFE. A tool used in husbandry for rounding borders, &c. *North.* It occurs in *Pr. Parv.* apparently meaning a cook's knife, one for chopping anything on a dresser. *Dressyngcnyus*, *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 86.
DRESTALL. A scarecrow. *Devon.*
DRESTE. To prepare. (*A.-N.*)
 I rede yow dreste the thofore, and drawe no lyt to langere. *Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, f. 58.
DRESTIS. Dregs; lees. (*A.-S.*)
DRETTY. Full of dregs. (*A.-S.*)
DRETCH. Same as *dreeche*, q. v. It also means to dream or to be disturbed by dreams.
 And preyed hyr feyre, and gan to caine,
 That sche no longere wolde dretche.
Gower, MS. Bib. Publ. Cantab.
DRETCHING. Delay. (*A.-S.*) *Dretchyng*, trouble, vexation, *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 452.
DRELL. A lazy fellow. Also, to fritter away one's time. *Devon.*
DRELLER. A driveller; a fool. *Devon.*
DREURY. Love; friendship. (*A.-N.*)
 There is never wynter in that contree;
 There is al mauer dreury and cychose.
MS. Addit. 11305, f. 106.
DREVE. To pursue; to keep up. *West.*
 So long they had ther way dreve,
 Tyll they come upon the downe
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 115.
DREVEDE. Confounded. *Gawayne.*
DREVELEN. To drivel. (*A.-S.*)
DREVL. A drudge; a low fellow; a servant.
DREVV. Dirty; muddy. *North.*
DREW. Threw. *Weber.*
DREWE. Love; friendship. (*A.-N.*)
DREWRIES. Jewels; ornaments. *Ritson.*
DREWSSENS. Dregs, refuse. *Devon.*
DREWSE. Drew; reached.
 Hys berd was both blake and rowye,
 And to hys gyrdell sted it drewse.
MS. Ashmole 61
DREYDE. Dried. *Somerset.*
 And as he myt his clothis dreyde,
 That he no more o worde he seyde.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 89.
DREYFFE. To drive; to follow. See the *Frere* and the *Boy*, st. 33.
DREJE. Same as *Dree*, q. v.
 The foules floterid tho on heje,
 And fel whenne thel mygt not dreye.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 12.
DREJLY. Vigorously? *Gawayne.*
DRIB. (1) To shoot at short paces. See *Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies*, ed. 1632, sig. R. ii. It is a technical term in archery. See *Collier's Shakespeare*, ii. 17.
 (2) A driblet, or small quantity. *Sussex.*
 (3) To chop; to cut off. *Dekker.*
DRIBBLE. (1) A drudge; a servant. *North.*
 (2) An iron pin. A carpenter's term.
 (3) To drizzle, or rain slowly. *West.*
DRIBLET. Anything very small; a child's toy. *Var. dial.*
DRIDGE. To sprinkle. *Lanc.*

DRIDLE. An instrument used for hollowing bowls or wooden cups.
DRIE. To suffer; to endure. (*A.-S.*)
 Ne the peyne that the prest shal dreye,
 That haunteth that synne of lecherye.
MS. Hart. 1701, f. 84.
 He smote as faste as he myght dreye,
 The elvysch knygt on the helme so hye.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 922.
DRIED-DOWN. Thoroughly dried. See *Harrison's Deser. of England*, p. 169.
DRIEN. To be dry, thirsty. (*A.-S.*)
DRIFE. To drive; to approach. (*A.-S.*)
 Into my cart howe thel me dryfe,
 Out at the dur the put my wyfe.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 46, f. 49.
 Thus to dothe ye can hym dryfe.
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 47.
DRIFLE. To drink deeply. *North.*
DRIFT. (1) A drove of sheep. *North.* Sometimes, a flock of birds, &c.
 (2) A kind of coarse sleeve, generally made of silk. *Howell.*
 (3) A diarrhoea. *Somerset.*
 (4) A green lane. *Leic.*
 (5) Road-sand. *Glouc.*
 (6) Drift of the forest is an exact view or examination what cattle are in the forest, to know whether it be overcharged, &c. *Blount.*
DRIFTER. A sheep that is overlaid in a drift of snow. *North.*
DRIFTES. Dregs. *Ord. and Reg.* p. 471.
DRIGGLE-DRAGGLE. A great slut; sluttish. See *Florio*, pp. 72, 100, 612.
DRIGH. Long; tedious. Also, to suffer. See *dree*, and *Gy of Warwike*, p. 444.
DRIGHT. The Lord. (*A.-S.*)
DRIGHTUPS. A boy's breeches. *North.*
DRIHE. To endure. (*A.-S.*)
 For as me thenketh, I myght drike
 Without slepe to waken ever,
 So that I scholde nought discever
 Fro hir in whom is al my lyght.
Gower, MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 66.
DRIKE. To abie or repent. (*A.-S.*)
DRILING. Wasting time; drawling. *West.*
DRILL. (1) To decoy, or flatter. *Devon.*
 (2) To drill along, to slide away. *Kent.*
 (3) A large ape, or baboon. *Blount.*
 (4) To twirl, or whirl. *Devon.*
 (5) A small draught of liquor. *Pr. Parv.*
DRIMBLE. To loiter. *Dorset.*
DRIMMEL. To suffer pain. *Somerset.*
DRINDLE. (1) To dawdle. *Suffolk.*
 (2) A small drain or channel. *East.*
DRINGE. To drizzle with rain. *East.*
DRINGETT. A press, or crowd. *Devon.*
DRINGING. Sparing; miserly. *Devon.*
DRINGLE. To waste time; to dawdle. *West.*
DRINK. (1) Small beer. *West.*
 (2) A draught of liquor. *Var. dial.* To get a drink, i. e. to drink.
 (3) To absorb, or drink up. *East.*
 (4) To abie, or suffer. *Colgrave.*
 (5) To smoke tobacco. *Jonson.*
DRINKELES. Without drink. (*A.-S.*) "Bothe drynkles they dye," *MS. Morte Arthure.*

DRINKHAIL. Literally, *drink health*. (*A.-S.*)

It was the pledge word corresponding to *was-saile*. See Gloss. to R. Glouc. p. 696. *Bera-frynde*, already noticed, belongs to the same class of words. It was the custom of our ancestors to pledge each other with a variety of words of the like kind, and instances may be seen in Hartsborne's Met. Tales, pp. 48, 308.

DRINKING. A collation between dinner and supper. See the French Alphabet, 1615, p. 132; Welde's Janua Linguarum, 1615, p. 39. The term is now applied to a refreshment betwixt meals taken by farm-labourers.

DRINKING-TOWEL. A doily for dessert.

DRINKLYN. To drench, or drown. *Pr. Parv.*

DRINK-MEAT. Boiled ale thickened with oatmeal and bread. *Salop.*

DRINK-PENNY. Earnest money. See Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 45. *Drinking-money*, Florio, p. 64; Cotgrave, in v. *Draguinage*.

DRINKSHANKERE. A cup-bearer. (*A.-S.*)

DRINKY. Drunk. *Var. dial.*

DRIP. Anything that falls in drops; petrefactions; snow. *North.*

DRIPPER. A small shallow tub. *West.*

DRIPPING-HORSE. A wooden standing frame to hang wet clothes on. *Var. dial.*

DRIPPINGS. The last milk afforded by a cow. *Salop.*

DRIPPING-WET. Quite soaked. *Var. dial.*

DRIPPLE. Weak; rare. *Worc.*

DRIPTE. Dropped. (*A.-S.*)

DRISH. A thrush. *Devon.*

DRISS. To cleanse, to beat. *North.*

DRISTER. A daughter. *Craven.*

DRITE. (1) Dirt; dung. (*A.-S.*) A term of great contempt, as in Havelok, 682.

(2) To speak thickly and indistinctly. *North.* No doubt connected with *drolyne*, q. v.

DRIVE (1) To drizzle; to snow. *North.*

(2) To procrastinate. *Yorksh.* To *drive off*, a very common phrase.

(3) Impetus. Also, to propel. *West.* In early poetry, to advance very quickly.

(4) To follow; to suffer. (*A.-S.*)

(5) To *drive forth*, to pass on. To *drive abroad*, to spread anything. To *drive adrift*, to accomplish any purpose. To *drive pigs*, to snore.

DRIVE-KNOR. A bandy-ball. *North.*

DRIVEL. Same as *dreuil*, q. v.

DRIVELARD. A low fellow, a liar.

DRIVERIE. Friendship. (*A.-N.*)

DRIZZLE. (1) A Scotch mist. *Var. dial.* To rain gently, to fall quietly.

(2) A very small salt ling. *North.*

DRO. To throw. *Somerset.*

DROAT. A throat. *Somerset.*

DROATUPS. A leather strap under the lower part of a horse-collar. *South.*

DROBLY. Dirty; muddy. *Pr. Parv.*

DROBYL. To trouble; to vex.

So sal paynes and sorowe drobyl thaire thought

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 214.

DROCK. A water course. *Wills.* To drain with underground stone gutters. *Glouc.*

DRODDUM. The breech. *North.*

DRODE. Thrown. *Somerset.*

DROFF. (1) Threw. *Weber.*

(2) Dregs; refuse. *North.*

(3) Drove; rushed; passed. (*A.-S.*)

DROFMAN. A herdsman. (*Lat*)

DROGHE. Drew; retured; brought.

Then was that mayde wo y nogh,

To hur chaumber she hur droghe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 106.

DROGHE. A drought. (*A.-S.*)

DROGMAN. An interpreter. (*A.-N.*)

DROIE. A drudge, or servant. *North.* Stubbe has this word in his Anatomie of Abuses, 1595. See Malone's Shakespeare, xviii. 42; Tassers's Husbandry, p. 256.

DROIGHT. A team of horses. *North.*

DROIL. A drudge. *North.* "A knave; a slave; a *droyle* or drudge subject to stripes," Nomenclator, p. 518. Also, the dirty work.

DRO-IN. To strike. To *dro-in* sheaves, to carry them together in parcels. *South.*

DROITS. Rights; dues. *Kent.*

DROKE. A filmy weed very common in standing water. *Kent.*

DROLL. To put off with excuses. *East.* Playing the droll, making a fool of any one.

DROLLERY. A puppet-show. Sometimes, a puppet. "A living drollery," Shak.

DROMBESLADE. A drummer.

DROMON. A vessel of war. (*A.-N.*) See Kyng Alisaunder, 90; Arthour and Merlin, p. 5; Gy of Warwike, p. 94; Morte d'Arthur, i. 137; Weber, iii. 397.

Dresses *dromoundes* and dragges, and drawens upstooys. Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.

DROMOUNDAY. A war-horse. (*A.-N.*)

DRONE (1) A drum. *Eliz. York.*

(2) To drawl. *North.*

DRONG. (1) A narrow path. *West.*

(2) Drunk; absorbed. (*A.-S.*)

DRONING. (1) An affliction. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A lazy indolent mode of doing a thing. Bockett, p. 103. Hence may be explained Jonson's phrase of *droning a tobacco-pipe*.

DRONKE. Drowned. (*A.-S.*)

DRONKELEW. Drunken; given to drink. (*A.-S.*) See Reliq. Antiq. i. 298; Pr. Parv p. 133; Piers Ploughman, p. 156.

It is no schame of suche a thewe,

A yonge man to be dronkelewe.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 177.

DRONKEN. Drank, pl. (*A.-S.*) Also the part. past. as in Chaucer.

DRONKENAND. Intoxicating. (*A.-S.*)

DRONKLED. Drowned. Langtoft, pp. 43, 106.

DRONNY. A drone. *Skelton.*

DROO. Through. *West.*

DROOL. To drive! *Somerset.*

DROOPER. A moody fellow. *West.*

DROOT. One who stutters. *Pr. Parv.*

DROP. (1) A reduction of wages. *North.*

(2) *Midsummer drop*, that portion of fruit which falls at Midsummer. *South.*

DROP-BOX. A money-box. *Craven.*

DROP-DRY. Water-tight. *North.*

Danmark he dryasde alle, by drede of hyrselfynne,
Fro Swynne unto Swetherwyke with his swerde kene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.

DRYTH. Drought. *Huloet.*

DRYVE. Driven. *Risaon.*

DRYVEN. Drove off. *Hearne.*

DRY-WALL. A wall without lime. *Var. dial.*

DRYWERY. Same as *Druery*, q. v.

DRYȜE. Calm; patient; enduring. *Gawayne.*

DUABLE. Convenient; proper. *Leic.*

DUARY. A widow's dowry. *Pr. Parv.*

DUB. (1) A blow. *Var. dial.*

(2) He who drank a large potion on his knees to the health of his mistress was formerly said to be dubbed a knight, and remained so the rest of the evening. Shakespeare alludes to this custom.

(3) A small pool of water; a piece of deep and smooth water in a rapid river. *North.*
"Spared neither dub nor mire," Robin Hood, i. 106. Sometimes, the sea.

(4) To cut off the comb and wattles of a cock. See *Holme's Armory*, 1688.

(5) To dress flies for fishing. *Var. dial.*

(6) To dress, or put on armour. (*A.-S.*)

(7) To strike cloth with teasels in order to raise the flock or nap. *Glouc.*

DUB-A-DUB. To beat a drum. Also, the blow on the drum. "The dub-a-dub of honor," *Woman is a Weathercock*, p. 21, there used metaphorically.

DUBBED. (1) Blunt; not pointed. *South.*

(2) Created a knight. (*A.-S.*) "The tearme dubbing is the old tearme for that purpose," *Harrison's Deser. of England*, p. 159.

(3) Clothed; ornamented. (*A.-S.*)

The whylk es als a cyte bryght,
With alkyu ryches dubbed and dyght.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 223.

His dyademe was droppede downe,
Dubbyde with stonys.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lanc. f. 88.

DUBBERS. Trimmers or binders of books? See *Davies' York Records*, p. 238.

DUBBING (1) A kind of paste made of flour and water boiled together, used by cotton weavers to besmear the warp.

(2) A mixture of oil and tallow for making leather impervious to the water. *North.*

(3) Suet. *Somerset.*

(4) A mug of beer. *Wilt.*

DUBBY. Dumpy; short and thick. *West.*

DUBEROUS. Doubtful. *West.* Perhaps the more usual form of the word is *dubersome*.

DUBLER. See *Doubler*.

DUBLI. To double. (*A.-S.*)

DUBONURE. Courteous, gentle. (*A.-N.*)

The clerke seyde, lo' one here,
A trew man an a dubonure.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39.

DUBS. Doublets at marbles. A player knocking two out of the ring cries *dubs*, to authorize his claim to both. Also, money.

DUB-SKELPER. A bog-trotter. *North.*

DUC. A duke, or leader. The second example illustrates Shakespeare's "Duke Theseus."

The Tyryenes was so ferde bycause of the dedde
of Balane chaire duc, that thay ne durste noghte
turne agayne, no defende the walles.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 6.

Tolde and affermed to duc Theseus,

With bolde chere and a pleyn visage,

Lydgate's Iuchas, MS. Hutton 2.

DU-CAT-A-WHEE. God preserve you! A phrase of corrupt Welsh, occasionally occurring in some old plays.

DUCDAME. The burden of an old song occurring in Shakespeare, and found under the form *Dusadam-me-me* in a MS. in the Bodleian Library. See a paper by me in *Shak. Soc. Pap.* i. 109.

DUCED. Devilish. *Var. dial.*

DUCHERY. A dukedom. (*A.-N.*)

That daye ducheryes he deite, and doubbyde knyghtes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lanc. f. 91.

DUCK (1) To stoop, or dip. *Var. dial.* Also, to bow, and the substantive, a bow.

(2) To support, or carry any one. *West.*

(3) To dive in the water. *Devon.*

DUCK-AND-DRAKE. A game played by throwing shells or stones along the surface of the water. It is alluded to by several ancient writers, as by Minucius Felix, quoted by Brand, ii. 247. "A kind of sport or play with an oyster shell or a stone throwne into the water, and making circles yer it sinke, &c. it is called a duche and a drake, and a halfe-pemie cake," *Nomenclator*, p. 299. It is remarkable that the same words are still in use. If the stone emerges only once, it is a *duck*, and increasing in the following order:—

2. A duck and a drake.

3. And a half-penny cake.

4. And a penny to pay the old baker;

5. A hop and a scotch

Is another notch,

6. Slitherum, slatherum, take her.

From this game probably originated the phrase of making *ducks and drakes* with one's money, i. e. spending it foolishly. An early instance of this phrase may be seen in *Strode's Floating Island*, Sig. C iv.

DUCKER. A kind of fighting-cock.

DUCKET. A dove-cot. *North.*

DUCK-FRIAR. The game of leap-frog. See the play of *Apollo Shroving*, 1627, p. 83.

DUCKING-STOOL. See *Cucking-stool*.

DUCKISH. Dusk or twilight. *Devon.*

DUCKLEGGED. Having short legs. *Var. dial.*

DUCK-OIL. Water; moisture. *Var. dial.*

DUCKS-MEAT. "A kinde of weades hovering above the water in pondes or stangnes," *Huloet*, 1552.

DUCKSTONE. A game played by trying to knock a small stone off a larger one which supports it. The small stone is called a *drake*, and the stone flung at it is called the *duckstone*.

DUCK-WHEAT. Red wheat. A Kentish word in *Cotgrave's time*, in *v. Bled*.

DUCKY. A woman's breast. *North.*

DUCTOR. The leader of a band of music, an officer belonging to the court.

DUD. (1) Set; placed. (*A.-S.*)

*Sche take the ryng yn that stede,
And yn hur purse sche hyt dud.*

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 142.

(2) A kind of coarse wrapper formerly worn by the common people. "Dud frese," Skelton, l. 121. A rag is called a *dud* in the North. *Duddles*, filthy rags, Pilkington, p. 212. *Dudes* is a cant term for clothes. Hence, *dudman*, a scarecrow or ragged fellow.

DUDDER. (1) To shiver. *Suffolk.*

(2) To confuse; to deafen; to amaze; to confound with noise. *Wills.* "All in a dudder," quite confounded.

DUDDLE. (1) To wrap up warmly and unnecessarily; to cuddle. *East.*

(2) To make lukewarm. *North.*

(3) A child's penis. *Jar. dial.*

DUDDY. Ragged. *North.*

DUDE. Done. *Somerset.*

DUDGE. A barrel. *Wills.*

DUDGEON. The root of box, of which handles for daggers were frequently made, and hence called *dudgeon-hafted-daggers*, or sometimes *dudgeon-daggers*, or *dudgeons*. The handle itself is called the *dudgeon* in Macbeth, ii. 1. Hence, according to Gifford, anything homely was called *dudgeon*, wooden-handled daggers not being used by the higher rank of persons. *Dudgeon* wood is mentioned in the Book of Rates, p. 35, Brit. Bibl. ii. 402, not a coarse stuff, as Mr. Dyce says, Beaum. and Fletcher, v. 427.

DUDMAN. See *Dud* (2). "A dudman, quasi *deadman*, larva, a scarecrow," Milles MS.

DUDS. Rags; dirty clothes. *Var. dial.*

DUDYN. Did. *Weber.*

DUELLE. To remain. "Make yone fende *duelle*," i. e. kill him, Perceval, 632. *Duellyde*, remained absent. It also means to listen or attend to a narrative.

*Welcome, our lordes I to lang has thou duellyde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 65.*

DUELLO. Duelling. An Italian word frequently appropriated by some of our old dramatists. See Nares, in v.

DUEN. To endue, or endow. (*A.-N.*)

DUERRE. Dear. Reliq. Antiq. i. 110.

DUKTEE. Duty. (*A.-N.*)

DUFF. (1) Dough; paste. *North.*

(2) To strike. Also, a blow. *Devon.*

(3) A dark-coloured clay. *Kent.*

(4) To fall heavily; to sink. *West.*

(5) To daunt; to frighten. *South.*

DUFFEL. A strong and very shaggy cloth, manufactured chiefly in Yorkshire.

DUFFER. A pedlar; applied exclusively to one who sells women's clothes. *South.*

DUFFIT. A sod. *North.*

DUFFY-DOWS. Dove-cot pigeons. *East.*

DUG. (1) The female breast. *Var. dial.* It was formerly the common term. See Markham's *Countrie Farme*, fol. Lond. 1616, p. 168.

(2) To stoop; to bow. *Devon.*

(3) To dress; to prepare. *North.*

(4) To gird, or tuck up. *Essex.*

DUGGED. Draggletailed. *Devon.*

DUGGLE. To cuddle. *Suffolk.*

DUGH. To be able. *North.*

DUKE. A captain, or leader. (*Lat.*) See the extracts given under *Duc*.

DUKE-HUMPHREY. To dine with Duke Humphrey, i. e. to have no dinner at all. This phrase, which is nearly obsolete, is said to have arisen from part of the public walks in Old St. Paul's called Duke Humphrey's Walk, where those who were without the means of defraying their expenses at a tavern were accustomed to walk in hope of procuring an invitation.

DUKKY. The female breast. See a letter of Hen. VIII. given in Brit. Bibl. ii. 85.

DULBAR. A blockhead. *North.* The term *dulberhead* is also used in the same sense.

DULCARNON. This word has set all editors of Chaucer at defiance. A clue to its meaning may be found in Stanihurst's Descr. of Ireland, p. 28,—"these sealle soules were (as all *dulceruones* for the more part are) more to be terrified from infidelitie through the paines of hell, than allured to Christianitie by the joies of heaven."

DULCE. Sweet; tender. "A strumpets lippe are dulce as hony," *Scole House of Women*, p. 84. *Dulcelie*, State Papers, i. 732. Hence *dulcet*, as in Shakespeare, and *Optick Glasse* of Humors, 1639, p. 118.

DULCIMELL. A dulcimer. *Florio.*

DULE. (1) An engine with iron teeth for separating or cleaning wool. *North.*

(2) The devil. "Talk of the dule an he'll put out his horns," said of any one who appears unexpectedly. *North.*

(3) A flock of doves. Also, the sorrowful moan made by those birds.

(4) Thick; double. (*A.-N.*)

Dukes and ducaperie in theire dule coten.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 98.

DULE-CROOK. (1) An ill-disposed person. *North.*

(2) A fly. Also called the Great or March Brown. *Cressen.*

DULKIN. A dell. *Glouc.*

DULL. (1) Hard of hearing. *Var. dial.*

(2) To stun with a blow or noise. *North.*

(3) Dole; sorrow. *Tundale*, p. 42.

(4) The dead of night; midnight.

DULLAR. A stunning or uninterrupted noise; confusion. *Essex.*

DULLARD. A blockhead, or fool. See Deat's *Pathway*, p. 323; Brit. Bibl. iv. 175.

DULLE. To make, or grow dull. (*A.-S.*) *Dullid*, *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 58.

DULLER. To sorrow with pain. *Suffolk.*

DULLING. A foolish person. *West.*

DULLIVE. A remnant. *Linc.*

DULLOR. A dull and moaning noise, or the tune of some doleful ditty. *East.*

DULLYTRIPE. A slattern. *Warw.*
DULSOME. Heavy; dull. *Var. dial.*
DULWILLY. A species of plover. *East.*
DUM. When a goose or a duck has nearly laid its quantity of eggs, and is about to begin to sit upon them, she plucks off part of her own feathers to line her nest. This is called *dumming* it. *Suffolk.* The down or fur of an animal is also so called.
DUMB. To make dumb. *Shak.*
DUMB-CAKE. A cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve, with numerous ceremonies, by maids, to discover their future husbands, fully described in Hone's Every Day Book, i. 523. It is made of an egg-shellful of salt, another of wheat-meal, and a third of barley-meal.
DUMB-FOUND. To perplex, or confound. *Var. dial.*
DUMBLE (1) Stupid; very dull. *Wilts.*
 (2) A wooded dingle. *Var. dial.*
 (3) To muffle, or wrap up. *Suffolk.*
DUMBLEDORE. (1) A humble-bee. *Devon.*
 (2) A beetle, or cockchafer. *South.*
 (3) A stupid fellow. *Somerset.*
DUMBLE-HOLE. A piece of stagnant water in a wood or dell. *Salop.*
DUMBMULL. A stupid fellow. *Glouc.*
DUMB-SHOW. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included; but sometimes merely emblematical. *Nares.*
DUMB-WIFE. A dumb person, who is thought in Cumberland to have the gift of prescience, and hence a fortune-teller is so called.
DUM-CHAMBO. A child's game, mentioned in Moor's Suffolk Words, p. 238.
DUMMEREL. A silent person. *Harvey.*
DUMMERHEAD. A blockhead. *South.*
DUMMIL. A slow jade. *Salop.*
DUMMUCK. A blow, or stroke. *East.*
DUMMY. A silent person. In three handed whist, the person who holds two hands plays dummy.
DUMP. (1) A meditation. Also, to meditate.
 (2) A clumsy medal of lead cast in moist sand. *East.*
 (3) To knock heavily, to stump. *Devon.*
 (4) Astonishment. *Minshew.*
 (5) A melancholy strain in music. *To be in the dumps*, i. e. out of spirits. There was also a kind of dance so called. It is alluded to in Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579. *To put one to the dumps*, to drive him to his wit's ends.
 (6) A deep hole of water, feigned to be bottomless. *Grose.*
DUMPISH. Stupid; torpid. *Devon.*
DUMPLING. A fat dwarf. *Var. dial.*
DUMPS. Twilight. *Somerset.*
DUMPTY. A very short person. *West.*
DUMPY. (1) Short and thick. *Var. dial.*
 (2) Sullen; discontented. *North.*
DUN. As dull as Dun in the mire. Dun was formerly the name of a horse or jade, not a jackass, as conjectured by Tyrwhitt. *To draw*

Dun out of the mire, an old rural pastime described by Gifford, Ben Jonson, vii. 283. *Dun in the mire*, i. e. embarrassed or reduced to a strait. *Dun is the mouse*, a proverbial saying of rather vague signification, alluding to the colour of the mouse, but frequently employed with no other intent than that of quibbling on the word *done*. See Nares, in v. It seems sometimes to be equivalent to the phrase *still as a mouse*. *To dun*, to be importunate for the payment of an account, a word that came into use in the seventeenth century, and is said to have its origin from Dun, a famous hangman. This personage is alluded to in Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 117, but I think the explanation doubtful. *To ride the dun horse*, to dun a debtor, is given in the Craven Glossary, i. 123.
DUNBIRD. Some kind of bird mentioned in Harrison's Deser. of England, p. 222.
DUNCE. A nickname for Duns Scotus, made good use of by Butler. See also Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 71.
DUNCH (1) To give a nudge. *Cumb.* "Dunchyne or bunchyne, *tundo*," Pr. Parv.
 (2) Deaf, dull. *Var. dial.* "Deafe or hard of hearing," Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582. *Dunch passage*, a blind dark passage. What with the smoke and what with the cries, I was almost blind and dunch in mine eyes. *MS. Ashmole 30, f. 112.*
DUNCH-DUMPLING. Hard or plain pudding made of flour and water. *West.*
DUNCUS. A kind of weed. *Lincol.* Possibly connected with A.-S. *Tan-curs*, garden cross.
DUNDER. Thunder, or tempest. *West.*
DUNDERHEAD. A blockhead. *Var. dial.* In Devon is also heard the term *dunderpoll*.
DUNDERSTONES. Thunderbolts. The extreme pressure towards the center must have the like effect, hence produced the subterranean fires, volcanos and chymistry of nature, e. g. *Dunderstones*, which appear plainly to have been melted as artificially as regulus of antimony. *Aubrey's Wits, MS. Royal Soc. p. 112.*
DUNDUCKITYMUR. An indescribable colour, but rather dull. *Suffolk.*
DINDY. Dull in colour. *East.*
DUNED. Bent, bowed. *Hearne.*
DUNELM-OF-CRAB. A dish of a gouty complexion. See Brockett, in v.
DUNG. (1) Struck down. *Salop.*
 (2) Beaten; overcome. *North.*
 (3) Reflected upon. *Craven.*
 (4) Bread, corn, and the other productions of the earth are sometimes so called by our early writers.
DUNGAL. Extremely noisy. *North.*
DUNGEON. (1) The principal tower or keep of a castle. Prisoners were kept in the lower story, and hence the modern term applied to a close place of confinement.
 (2) A shrewd fellow. Also, a scold. *North.* The adjective is *dungeonable*.
DUNGEVIL. A dung-fork. *Salop.*
DUNGFARMER. A jakes-cleanser. *North.*

DUNG-GATE. A passage for filthy water, or dung, from a town. *East.*

DUNGHILL-QUEAN. A draggetailed wench; one who is very slutish. Florio, p. 100.

DUNG-MERES. Pits where dung and weeds are laid to rot for manure.

DUNGOW-DASH. Dung; filth. *Chesh.*

DUNG-PIKE. A dung-fork. *Lanc.*

DUNG-POT. A cart for carrying dung. *I. Wight.* "Donge pottes," Upton Invent. p. 9.

DUNGY. Cowardly. *Watts.* Also, tired.

DUNHEDE. Qu. *dunhede*?

Also thou seest the ublé is thynne,
And grete *dunhede* ys none thetynne.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67.

DUNK-HORN. The short blunt horn of a beast. *Dunk-horned*, sneaking, shabby, an allusion to cuckoldom. *East.*

DUNKIRKS. Privateers of Dunkirk, frequently alluded to by the old dramatists.

DUNKITE. A kind of kite. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 227.

DUNLING. A kind of snipe. *Linc.*

DUNMOW. A custom formerly prevailed at Little Dunmow in Essex of giving a fitch of bacon to any married man or woman who would swear that neither of them, in a year and a day from their marriage, ever repented of their union. This custom was discontinued about 1763. The metrical oath sworn on the occasion is given by Hearne and others. The claiming of the fitch at this village is of high antiquity, being alluded to in Chaucer, *Cant. T.* 5800; *Piers Ploughman*, p. 169; *MS. Laud.* 416, written temp. Hen. VI. See also Howell's English Proverbs, p. 21; *MS. Sloane* 1946, f. 23, Brand's Pop. Antiq. ii. 112, Edward's Old English Customs, p. 1; Leland's Itin. iii. 5-9; *MS. Ashmole* 860, p. 117; *MS. Savil.* 47, f. 63, Selections from *Gent. Mag.* i. 140-2.

DUNNA. Do not. *Var. dial.*

DUNNER. Thunder. *Cocayne*, 39.

DUNNOCK. The hedge-sparrow. *North.* See Cotgrave, in v. *Mart*; Harrison, p. 223.

DUNNY. Deaf; stupid; nervous. *West.*

DUNPICKLE. A moor buzzard. *North.*

DUNSEPOLL. A stupid fellow. *Devon.*

DUNSERY. Stupidity. "Crafty dunsery," Return from *Paruassus*, 1606.

DUNSET. A small hill. *Skinner.*

DUNSH. Paste made of oatmeal and treacle, with or without caraway seeds and other spices. *Yorksh.*

DUNSTABLE. Plain language was frequently called *plain Dunstable*, and anything plain or homely was said to be in *Dunstable way*, in allusion to the proverb, "as plain as Dunstable high-way," Howell, p. 2; *MS. Sloane* 1946 f. 4. See Ford's Works, ii. 466; *Tarlton*, p. 109, Florio, p. 17, 85.

DUNSTICAL. Stupid. Nash's Pierce Peni-lesse, 1592. *Dunscall*, Thoms' Auec. and Traditions, p. 9.

DUNT. A blow, or stroke. "With ys dunt," *R. Glouc.* p. 17; *Elhs*, ii. 326; Kyng Ali-

saunder, 1505. Also, to confuse by noise, to stupify. *East.* Hence, stupid, dizzy.

DUNTED. Beaten. *Northumb.*

DUNTER. A porpoise. *North.*

DUNTON'S-ROUND. An old dance, alluded to in Howell's Arbor of Amitie, 1568.

DUNT-SHEEP. A sheep that mopes about from a disorder in the head. *East.*

DUNTY. Stupid, confused. *Kent.* It also sometimes means stunted; dwarfish.

DUNVALIE. Tawny (*A.-S.*) "Y-cast the *dunvalie* gome to ground," *MS. Rawl. Leg.*

DUP. "To *dup*, *doup*, or *doe* open, to open the door." *Wills.* *MS. Lansd.* 1033. This is the meaning in Shakespeare. It now generally signifies *to do up*, to fasten.

DUPPE. Deep. *Const. Freem.* p. 29.

DUR. (1) *Durst.* *Langtoft.*

(2) A door. (*A.-S.*)

Out at the *dur* the, put my wyfe
For she is olde gray here.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 48.

DURANCE. Duration. There was a kind of durable stuff, made with thread or silk, so called, and it is frequently alluded to, often with a play upon the word, as in Cornwall's Essays, 1632, no. 13. See also the Book of Rates, p. 35.

DURC. Dark. *St. Brandan*, pp. 2, 32.

DURCHEDE. Darkness. (*A.-S.*)

DURDUM. Same as *durdum*, q. v.

DURE. (1) Hard, or severe; difficult. (*Lat.*)

"To telle hir botonus were *dure*," *MS. Linc.*

(2) To endure. (*A.-N.*) Still in use.

My joye whytys that my lyf maye *dure*,
To love you beste withouten repentaunce.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 131.

And at London it begane after 10, 30 m. and *dured*
till almost on.

MS. Ashmole 304, f. 151.

DUREFUL. Lasting. *Spenser*

DURESSE. Hardship; severity, harm; continuance; imprisonment. (*A.-N.*)

And many a man and many a worthi knygt
Weren slayn there, and many a lady brigt
Was wedowe made by *duresse* of this wet.

MS. Digby 230.

DURETTY. The same as *Durance*, q. v.

DURGAN. A dwarf. *West.*

DURGAN-WHEAT. Bearded wheat. *Kent.*

DURKE. To laugh. *Northumb.*

DURN. A door or gate-post. *Var. dial.*

DURNE. To dare. *Pr. Parv.*

DURRE. (1) Dare; *durst.* *Hearne.*

(2) A door. See *Dur.*

He lokkyd the *durre* wyth a keye,
Lytull he wende for to dye.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 117.

Durres and wyndows she sonde sparred so,
That sche myghte not come hym to.

MS. Ibid. f. 130.

The wallis cemyd of gold bryt,
With *durres* and with toures strong.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 68.

DURRE-BARRE. A door-bar

A *durre-barre* toke he thoo,
And to see Befyse anon he yede

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 109.

DURRYDE. A kind of pasty, made of onions, chickens, and spice.

DURSE. To dress; to spread. *North.*

DURST. To dare. *Var. dial.*

DURSTEDE. Thirsted. *Ritson.*

DURTMENT. Anything useless. *North.*

DURWE. A dwarf. *Weber, iii. 327.*

DURYN. Hard. *Hearne.*

DURZE. To durze out, spoken of corn so ripe that the grains fall out very easily. *Var. dial.*

DUSCLE. The herb *solanum nigrum*.

DUSH. To push violently; to move with velocity. *North.*

For thare as bi swylk varyng and ruschyng,
And sawpyng of deeveles and dynggyng and duschyng.
Hampole, MS. Botes, p. 214.

DUSKED. Grew dark, or dim. (*A.-S.*) Metaphorically tainted, as in Stanburst, pp. 13, 24.

DUSSENT. Dare not. *Var. dial.*

DUSSET. A blow, or stroke. *West.*

DISSIPERE. A nobleman. (*A.-N.*)

DUST. (1) The small particles separated from the oats in shelling. *Var. dial.*

(2) Tumult; uproar. Also, money.

(3) Pounded spice. *Palsgrave.*

(4) To dust one's jacket, to give any one a good thrashing. *Var. dial.*

DUST-POINT. A game in which boys placed their points in a heap, and threw at them with a stone. *Weber* and *Nares* give wrong explanations. It is alluded to in *Cotton's Works*, 1734, p. 184.

He venter on their heads my brindled cow,
With any boy at dust-point they shall play.

Peckham's Thalia's Banquet, 1620.

DUSTYFATS. Pedlars. *Jacob.*

DUSTYPOLL. A nickname for a miller. "A myller dustypoll," *Cocke's Letter to Bote*, p. 3.

DIT. An animal's tusk. (*A.-S.*)

DUTCH. White, or Dutch clover. *Dorset.*
She talks *Dutch*, i. e. she uses fine and affected words. *Dutch concert*, a great noise; also, a game so called.

DUTCH-CLOAK. A short cloak much worn by the gallants of Elizabeth's time.

DUTCH-GLEEK. A jocular term for drinking, alluding to the Dutch drunkards.

DUTCH-MORGAN. The horse-dairy. *I. Wight.*

DUTCH-WIDOW. A courtesan. *Dekker.*

DUTE. Pleasure. *Cocayne*, 9.

DUTEE. Duty. (*A.-N.*)

DUTFIN. The bridle in cart-harness. *East.*

DUTTE. Doubted; feared. *Gawayne.*

DUTTEN. Shut; fasten. *Ritson.*

DUTTY. A kind of fine cloth.

DUYC. A leader. (*A.-N.*)

And whenne Alexander herde this, he remowede
his oste, and chese owte el. of *duyes* that knewe the
cuntree, for to hafe the governance of his oste, and
to lede thame scurly thurgh that strange cuntree.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27.

DUYRE. To endure. *Weber.*

DUYSTRE. A leader.

Here orde is of so hyge a kynde,
That they ben *duystres* of the way.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 45.

DUYSTRY. To destroy. *Audelay*, p. 23.

DUZEYN. A dozen. *Weber.*

DUZZY. Slow; heavy. *Chesh.*

DUJTY. Doughty. (*A.-S.*) "That shulde be darty mon," *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 128.*

DWAIN. Faint; sickly. *East.* Also, a fainting fit or swoon.

DWALE. The night-shade. (*A.-S.*) It is highly narcotic, and hence used to express a lethargic disease. See *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 324, for a curious receipt in which it is mentioned. There was a sleeping potion so called, made of hemlock and other materials, which is alluded to by Chaucer, and was given formerly to patients on whom surgical operations were to be performed. To *dwale*, to mutter deliriously; a Devonshire verb, which seems to be connected with the other terms.

Whenne Joseph had tolde this tale,

Thel fel as thel had dronken *dwale*,

Grovelynge down on erthe plat.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 107.

For I wol knowe be thy tale,

That thou hast dronken of the *dwale*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 179.

DWALLOWED. Withered. *Cumb.*

DWARFS-MONEY. Ancient coins found in some places on the coast. *Kent.*

DWELLE. To remain. (*A.-S.*)

Robyn, *dwel* not long fro me,

I know no man here but the.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

DWELLINGS. Delays. (*A.-S.*)

DWERE. Doubt. *Cor. Myst.*

DWERUGH. A dwarf. (*A.-S.*)

DWILE. A refuse lock of wool; a mop made of them; any coarse rubbing rag. *East.*

DWINDLE. A poor sickly child. *Kent.*

DWINDLER. A swindler. *North.*

DWINE. (1) To pull even. *South.*

(2) To faint; to pine; to disappear; to waste away. *Var. dial.*

De the on me hathe sett hys merke,

As gresse in medowe y drye and *duyne*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 2.

Thus *duyneth* he till he be ded

In hindrynge of his owen estate.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 128.

DWINGE. To shrivel and dwindle. *East.*

"Dwingle," *Brome's Songs*, ed. 1661, p. 183.

DWON. Down. *Weber.*

DWYRD. Taught, directed. (*A.-N.*)

DWTE. A debt. *Pr. Parv.*

DYA. Dyachylon. (*A.-N.*)

DYCH. A ditch; a great pit. (*A.-S.*) Also, a mound, dike, or bank.

DYDER. Thither. *Weber.*

DYDLE. A kind of mud-drag. *Norf.*

DYE-HOUSE. A dairy. *Glouc.*

DYENTELY. Daintily. *Skelton.*

DYFFAFE. To deceive. (*A.-N.*)

Swylke wyches are for to wayfe,

For many manne that may *dyffafe*.

R. de Brunne, MS. Botes.

DYGH. To die. *Hampole.*

DYK. A ditch. (*A.-S.*)

DYKKE. Thick. *Ritson.*

DYLD. To reward; to yield.
DYLFE. The devil. *Digby Myst.* p. 70.
DYLPULLE. Doleful; lamentable (*A.-S.*)
 The emperours hath tan the way
 To the knyght, there as he lay
 Besyde the *dyfulle* thyng.
MS. Cantab. Fl. H. 36, f. 67.
 Evyr lay the lady faste aslepe,
 A *dyfulle* sweryn can ache mete. *MS. Ibid.* f. 83.
DYLL. A dele, or part. *Weber.*
DYMABLE. Subject to tithes.
DYMES. Tithes. (*A.-N.*)
DYMOX. A sturdy combatant. *East.* Perhaps this word is derived from the name of Dymoke, the king's champion.
DYMYSENT. A girdle. (*A.-N.*) "A dymysent of gold," *Test. Vetust.* p. 435.
DYNE. Thine. *Ritson.*
DYNERE. A dancer. (*A.-N.*)
 I hade felowes to my *dynere*.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 40, f. 49.
DYNET. Dined. (*A.-N.*)
 Joly Robyn that *dynet* with me
 Hase behette me my mone.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 61.
DYNTAND. Riding. *Towneley.*
DYODON. Died, pl. *Tundale*, p. 52.
DYPPE. Deep. *Tundale*, p. 13.
DYRE. Dear. *Chaucer.*
 Farewelle, *dyre* herte, chof yn remembraunce,
 And ever schalle unto the oure y dy.
MS. Cantab. Fl. l. 6, f. 131.
DYREN. To endure. *Weber.*
DISCET. Decent. "Fulle of *discet*," *MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 140.*
DISCOMWITE. To defeat. *Warton*, li. 257.
DISCRYE. To describe. (*A.-N.*)
DISE. To break or bruise. (*A.-N.*)
DISEMOL. Unfortunate. (*A.-S.*)
DYSGRATE. Disgraced; degraded. (*Lat.*)
DYSHEIGHTEN. To disparage; to disgrace. *Glouc.*

E. *I. Craven.*
EA. (1) In; and; yes. *North.*
 (2) Water. *East.* Genuine *A.-S.* Also, a river on the sands by the sea shore.
 (3) One; one of several; each. *North.*
 (4) Law; right; equity. *Verategun.*
EACE. A worm. *I. Wight.*
EAGER. (1) Sour. (*Fr.*) Also, sharp, sometimes applied to the air. See *Florio*, pp. 8, 69.
 (2) A peculiar and dangerous violence of the tide in some rivers, supposed to be caused by the vehement confluence of two streams, or by the channel becoming narrower or shallower, or both. The *eager* in the river Severn is mentioned by Camden, and many other early writers. The boatmen still say, "ware ager," when any danger is to be apprehended from it. *Forby* mentions several other instances in various rivers in England and France. According to Kennett, "any sudden inundation of the sea is called an *egor* at Howden in Yorkshire," which is perhaps the sense of *aker* in *Cott.* *MS.* quoted in *v. Acker.*
 3) Angry; furious. *North.*

DYSKERE. To discover; to betray.
 We se wolde nevyr to you *dyskere*.
MS. Harl. 2232, f. 108.
DYSKEVER. See *Dyskere*. The *MS.* of the Erie of Tolous, 636, reads *dyskevere*.
 Messengere, y prey the do me ensawre
 That thou wylt never me *dyskever*.
MS. Cantab. Fl. H. 36, f. 98.
DYSMALE. Ruin; destruction. (*A.-N.*)
DYSON. The flax on a distaff. *West.*
DYSPARBLE. To disperse
 Our Lord arysyth, and his enemys be *dysparbled*
 aboute, and he they that haten him fro hya visage
MS. Bodl. 423, f. 241.
DYSPARYTABLE. Unequalled. (*A.-N.*)
 And knows hym as God Almyghte,
 That was for me man *dysparytable*.
MS. Cantab. Fl. H. 36, f. 22.
DYSPONSATE. Set in order. (*Lat.*)
DYSPYTE. Anger; revenge. (*A.-N.*)
 Of hym he had grete *dyspyte*.
MS. Cantab. Fl. H. 36, f. 76.
DYSSAYVE. To deceive. (*A.-N.*)
 The devyll entirs than by fals illumynacyons
 and fals sownnes and sweetnes, and *dysseyves* a mans
 soule
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 221.
DYSTURBELAUNCE. A disturbance. (*A.-N.*)
 Large conscience makyth a *dysturbelaunce*.
MS. Cantab. Fl. l. 6, f. 139.
DYSWARY. Doubt. *Cov. Myst.*
DYTARE. One who prepares. *Pr. Parv.*
DYTH. Dressed; prepared. (*A.-S.*)
DYTT. Same as *dyt*, q. v.
 The seconde profyt of anger amerle,
 Is that anger may the devylls mouthe *dytt*,
 That he no speche may speke owerthart.
MS. Cantab. Fl. H. 36, f. 14.
DYVENDOP. See *Dive-dapper*.
DYZE-MAN'S-DAY. Childermas. *North.*
DYJE. To die. (*A.-S.*)
 He schall treuly have my curse,
 And ever schall have to that I *dyje*.
MS. Ashmole 61, f. 36.

EAGERSPIRED. Same as *Ackersprit*, q. v.
EAGLESS. A female eagle. *Howell.*
EAK. (1) An oak. *North.*
 (2) Eternity. *Scott.*
EALAND. An island. *Craven.*
EALD. Old. Also, age. *North.*
EALDREN. Elderly. *North.*
EALE. To reproach. *Devon.*
EALING. A lean-to. *North.*
EAM. (1) An uncle. *North.* In common use in early English. It is applied in Yorkshire, says Kennett, to any friend or neighbour.
 (2) To have leisure; to spare time. *Chesh.*
EAMBY. Close by; at hand. *Chesh.*
EAN. To bring forth young, applied more particularly to ewes.
EAND. The breath or spirit. *North.*
EANLINGS. Lambs just born. *Shak.*
EAPNS. A handful. *Yorksh.*
EAR. (1) To plough. (*A.-S.*) Hence *earable*, fit for cultivation with corn.
 (2) An animal's kidney. *East.*
 (3) A place where hatches prevent the influx of the tide. *Somerset*

- (4) Honour. *Verstegan*.
 (5) The handle of a pot. *Far. dial*.
 (6) *Eare*, air. Chester Plays, i. 22.
 (7) To set together by the ears, i. e. to quarrel.
 To send one away with a flea in his ear, i. e.
 in anger or disgrace. To be up to the ears,
 i. e. to be fully engaged.
EAR-BREED. The prominent part at the end
 of a cart. *North*.
EARD. Earth, or ground. *North*.
EARFE. Fearful; timorous. *North*.
EARIKE. A tax paid for ploughing.
EARING. Ploughing, or cultivation. Some-
 times, a day's ploughing. *Wilts*.
EARING-BAG-SKIN. A calf's stomach, from
 which rennet is made. *North*.
EAR-KECKERS. The tonsils of the throat.
Somerset.
EARLES. Same as *Arles*, q. v.
EAR-MARK. A token, or signal. *North*.
EARMNESSE. Poverty. *Verstegan*.
EARN. (1) To curdle milk. *North*.
 (2) Some kind of clothing or dress. See Floddon
 Field, ed. 1808, p. 60.
 (3) To glean. *North*.
EARNDER. The morning, or forenoon.
 Thoresby says, "forenoon drinking;" and
 Grose explains it the afternoon. *Yorksh*.
EARNE. To yearn. See Lilly, ed. 1632, sig.
 Dd. ix; King and Northerne Man, 1640.
Earnefull, Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 64.
EARNEST. (1) To use in earnest. *Nares*.
 (2) Deposit money given to bind a bargain, or
 on hiring a servant, &c. "This simple token
 or poore earnest peanie," Bibl. Eliotæ, 1559,
 ded. See Coverdale's Works, p. 384; Florio,
 pp. 39, 81.
EARNING. Cheese-rennet. *North*.
EARSH. A stubble-field. *South*.
EART. Sometimes. *Exmoor*.
EARTH. (1) To lodge, as a badger does.
 (2) A day's ploughing. *Var. dial*.
EARTH-CHESNUT. A kipper-nut. *Gerard*.
EARTHEQWAVE. An earthquake. (*A.-S.*)
EARTH-FAST-STONE. A stone appearing on
 the surface, but fast in the earth. *North*.
EARTHGALL. The larger centaur. *West*.
EARTHLI. Rough; austere. *Yorksh*.
EARTH-RIDGE. A few feet of earth round a
 field which is ploughed up close to the
 hedges, and, sometimes after having produced
 a crop of potatoes, is carried out into the field
 for manure, and there mixed with dung,
 sand, &c.
EARTH-STOPPING. Stopping up the holes
 of foxes previously to hunting them.
EARTH-TABLE. The lowest course of stone
 that is seen in a building, level with the earth.
 See W. Wyr. p. 282.
EARWEORTHE. Honourable. *Verstegan*.
EARWIKE. An ear-wig. *Somerset*.
EARWRIG. An ear-wig. *Somerset*.
EARY. Every. *Yorksh*.
EASEFUL. Easy; comfortable. *East*.
EASEMENT. Ease; relief. *South*. To do

one's easement, *mingere*. A house of ease.
 ment, a jakes.

- EASEN.** The eaves of a house. *Westm*.
EASIFUL. Placid; indolent. *North*.
EASILIER. More easy. *Oxon*.
EASILY. Slowly. *Yorksh*.
EASING-DROPS. The drops of water from
 the eaves of houses after rain. *North*.
EASINGS. (1) Dung; ordure. *North*.
 (2) The eaves of a house. *North*.
EASING-SPARROW. The common house-
 sparrow. *Salop*.
EASLES. Hot embers. *Essex*.
EASTER. The back of a chimney, or chimney-
 stock; also as *astre*, q. v.
EASTERLING. A native of the Hanse towns,
 or of the East of Germany.
EASY-BEEF. Lean cattle. *North*.
EASY-END. Cheap. *Craven*.
EATERS. Servants. *Jonson*.
EAT-FLESH. The stone *sarcophagus*.
EATH. (1) Easy. *North*.
 (2) Earth. *Wilts*.
EATHELIC. Easily. *Verstegan*.
EATHLY. Easily. *Peele*, ii. 232.
EATHS. Easily; commonly. *Nares*.
EAT-OUT. To undermine by false insinuations;
 to eat too much at another's expense. *North*.
EATSEAGT. Perjured; denied. *Verstegan*.
EAVE. To thaw. *Devon*.
EAVELONG. Same as *Avelong*, q. v.
EAVER. A quarter of the heavens. *North*.
EAVINGS. The eaves of a house.
EBANE. Ebony. *Pr. Parv*.
EBB. Near the surface. *West*.
EBB-CRUSE. A cruse, or pot, very nearly
 empty. See Hall's Satires, vi. 1.
EBBER. Shallow. (*A.-S.*) Bishop Hall speaks
 of "the ebber shore," Works, 1648, p. 20.
 And so that that oure lawe domes to be done tille
 wikked mene, ȝe suffere kyndely; and therfore
 hym that we halde wyse, ȝe halde an ebbers fule.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 37.
 She cried and made muchel dol,
 As she that was an ebber fol.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 81
EBBLE. The asp tree. *East*. We have *ebelle*
tre, ebonus, in Prompt. Parv. p. 17. "Juse
 of eble," MS. Med. Linc.
EBENE. Ebony wood. *Howell*.
E-BLAW. Blown. *Audelay*, p. 13.
EBRAIKE. Hebrew. *Chaucer*.
EBREU. Hebrew. *Maundevile*.
EBRIDYLLID. Bridled. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 27.
EBUS. Ebenezer. *Var. dial*.
ECCLESIAST. An ecclesiastical person. Also,
 the Book of Ecclesiastes.
ECCLES-TREE. An axle-tree. *East*.
ECHADELL. Each a deal; i. e. the whole.
ECHE. (1) Each one; every one. (*A.-S.*)
 (2) To add to; to increase. (*A.-S.*)
 Lenger was hit not tho dayes,
 But sith men that aftur wore
 Therto eched more and more.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 129.

- ECHESE.** To choose. See Warton, i. 12.
 Loo here two cofris on the borde,
Echese whiche 3ow liste of thoo two.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 141.
- ECHT.** All. *Hearne.*
- ECKLE.** (1) A woodpecker. *Var. dial.*
 (2) To aim; to intend; to design. *North.* The usual form is *ettle*.
- ECTASY.** Madness. *Shak.*
- EDBORROWS-DAY.** St. Edburge's day.
- EDDER.** (1) A serpent; an adder. (*A.-S.*)
 Still in use in the North.
 (2) The binding at the top of stakes used in making hedges. *North.*
- EDDERCOP.** A spider. *Craven.*
- EDDERING.** Same as *Edder* (2).
- EDDERWORT.** The herb dragonwort.
- EDDIGE.** The aftermath. *Derbysh.*
- EDDISH.** Another form of *eddiges*, but more properly the stubble in corn or grass.
- EDDLE.** Putrid water. *Northumb.*
- EDDREN.** Adders. (*A.-S.*)
- EDDY.** An idiot. *Chesh.*
- EDE.** (1) Went. (*A.-S.*)
 (2) St. Eadgith. *Hampson, ii. 105.*
- EDER.** A hedge. *Chesh.*
- EDERLYNG.** Relations. (*A.-S.*)
- EDFEDRID.** Pleased; satisfied with?
- EDGE.** (1) The side of a hill; a ridge. As Biddestone Edge, &c. in the North.
 (2) To stand aside; to make way. *North.*
 (3) To set on edge, as one's teeth, &c.
 (4) *Edge o'dark*, evening. *Craven.*
 (5) To harrow. *North.*
- EDGE-LEAMS.** Edge tools. *North.*
- EDGLING.** Standing on one end. *Warw.*
- EDGREW.** Aftermath. *Chesh.*
- EDIFYE.** To build. (*A.-N.*)
- EDIPPE.** Œdipus. *Chaucer.*
- EDNE.** To renew; to renovate. (*A.-S.*)
- E-DON.** Done; finished. (*A.-S.*)
- EDRESS.** Dressed; prepared. "Ready edress,"
Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit. p. 284.
- EDWARD-SHOVELBOARDS.** Broad shillings of Edward VI. formerly used in playing the game of shovelboard.
- EDWYTE.** To reproach; to blame. (*A.-S.*)
 It is a substantive in *Rob. Glouc. p. 379*; *Gy of Warwike, pp. 118, 156, 251.*
 And wo saytht llylle with gret sentliment,
 Som folke wol edwyte him with foly.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 126.
- EE.** (1) A spout. *North.*
 (2) Even; evening. *Percy.*
 (3) An eye. Still in use.
 Of that sche might noght be awreke,
 For schame cowde anethe speke,
 And never the lese mercy she preyd,
 With wepyng e, and thus she seyde.
Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 69.
- (4) The top of a drinking-cup.
 (5) To love, or respect. *North.*
- EECLE.** An icicle. *Salop.*
- EED.** I had. *North.*
- EEF.** Easy. *Stanihurst, p. 11.*
- EE-GRASS.** Aftermath. *Dorset.*
- EEIR.** Condition. (*A.-S.*) "A stude of good ecir," *Wright's Seven Sages, p. 5.*
- EEK.** To itch. *Yorksh.*
- EEL.** To cover in. Also, to season an oven when first erected. *Chesh.*
- EELDE.** Age. Still used in the North.
 Quod Reason, in *eelde* of twenti ȝeere,
 Go to Oxonford or lerne lawe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 15.
- EELATOR.** A young eel. *North.*
- EELFARE.** A brood of eels.
- EEL-SHEAR.** An iron instrument with three or four points used for catching eels in the Southern counties.
- EEL-THING.** St. Anthony's fire. *Essex.*
- EEM.** (1) Leisure. See *Eam.*
 (2) Almost. *Warw.*
- EEMIN.** The evening. *Yorksh.*
- EEN.** (1) The eyes. *North.* See *Reliq. Antiq. i. 82*; *Robin Hood, i. 102.*
 (2) To; but; except. *Somerset.*
- EENT.** It is not. *North.*
- EENY.** Full of holes. *Yorksh.*
- EERIE.** Frightened. *Northumb.*
- EERL.** An earl. (*A.-S.*)
- EERLONDE.** Ireland. *Pr. Parv.*
- EERNYS.** Attention. (*A.-S.*)
- EERYs.** Ears. *North.*
 The blode braste owt at hys eerys,
 And hys stede to grownde he berys.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 76.
- EES.** Yes. *Var. dial.*
- EE-SCAR.** An unpleasant object. *North.*
- EEST.** The East. (*A.-S.*)
- EET.** Yet. *Devon.*
- EETH.** Easy. *Northumb.*
- EEVER.** Ray-grass. *Devon.*
- EF.** After. *Hearne.*
- E-FERE.** Together. (*A.-S.*) See *Audelay's Poems, p. 50*; *Reliq. Antiq. i. 302, 304.*
- EFFECT.** (1) Substance. (*A.-N.*)
 (2) An intention. *Shak.*
- EFFECTUOUS.** Effectual. *Holinshed.*
- EFFERE.** Wild; strange. (*Lat.*)
- EFFET.** A newt. *Var. dial.*
- EFFIL.** A likeness; an effigy. *Suffolk.*
- EFFLATED.** Puffed up. *Chaucer.*
- EFFRENATED.** Ungovernable. (*Lat.*)
- EFFUND.** To pour forth. (*Lat.*)
- EFFUSION.** Confusion. (*A.-N.*)
- EFNE.** Heaven. *Cov. Myst. p. 278.*
- EFRENGE.** Fringe. *Cunningham, p. 14.*
- EFT.** Again. (*A.-S.*) "And fylle hit *efte* fulle wele," *MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.*
- EFTER.** After. *North.*
- EFTTEST.** Quickest; readiest. *Shak.*
- EFTIR-TEMSIN-BREOD.** Bread made of coarse flour or refuse from the sieve. *Yorksh.*
- EFT-SITHES.** Oft-times. *North.*
- EFTSONES.** Immediately. (*A.-S.*)
- EFTURES.** Passages. *Malory, ii. 376.*
- EGAL.** Equal. (*Fr.*)
- EGALITEE.** Equality. (*A.-N.*)
- EGALLY.** Equally. (*Fr.*)
- EGALNESS.** Equality. *Nares.*
- EGAR.** To put aside. (*Fr.*)

EGERS. Spring tulips. *Bailey.*

EGESTIOUS. Belonging to digestion.

E-GEVYN. Given. (*A.-S.*)

The sixte comaundment I will reherce also,
By God e-geevyn, and that in straye wyse.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 52.

EGG. To urge on; to incite. Still in use in the North of England.

The drede of God es that we turne noghte
agayne tille oure synne thurgh any ille eggynge.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 198.

EGG-BERRY. The birdcherry. *North.*

EGGE. (1) Age.

I meght not fast, nor I wold not pray;
I thoyt to a mendyd in my egge.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 51.

(2) Edged; sharp. Also a substantive, the edge of any instrument.

Wroght hyt was welie and feyse,
No egge tole myght hyt speyre.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 101.

EGGEMENT. Incitement (*A.-S.*)

EGG-FEAST. The Saturday preceding Shrove Tuesday, so called at Oxford. Also known as Egg-Saturday. Egg-Sunday is mentioned in Baker's *Theatrum Triumphans*, 1670, p. 37.

EGGING. Urging; incitement. (*A.-S.*)

EGGLER. One who goes about the country collecting eggs for sale. *North.*

EGG-PIE. A dish correctly described by its title. It is still made in some parts of the country, and is mentioned in Taylor's *Workes*, i. 146.

EGGS. To have eggs on the spit, i. e. to be actively employed.

EGGS-AND-COLLOPS. (1) Toad-flax. *North.*

(2) Fried eggs and bacon. *Var. dial.*

EGGS-FOR-MONEY. A proverbial expression, used when a person was awed by threats, or had been overreached into giving money for comparatively worthless things.

EGG-WIFE-TROT. An easy jog trot. The origin of the phrase is obvious.

EGHE. An eye. (*A.-S.*)

Thow salte hym se with eghe,
And come to Criste thi frende.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 222.

EGHGE. Edge. (*A.-S.*)

EGHNE. Eyes. (*A.-S.*)

For alle the manace of hys myghte,
And mawgree his eghne.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lin. f. 57.

EGHTE. Possessions; property. (*A.-S.*)

EGHWAR. Ever. *Weber.*

EGIR. A kind of precious stone.

Alle of rewelle bane,
Off egir and of urbane

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 136.

EGLANTINE. Sweet briar. The name was occasionally given to the wild rose.

EGLEHORNE. A species of hawk.

EGLENTERE. Eglington. *Chaucer.*

EGLING. A perch, two years old.

EGRE. Courageous. *Will. Werv.*

EGREDOUCE. A kind of dish or sauce, frequently mentioned in old cookery books. Also as *dowce-egyr*, q. v.

EGRELICHE. Sourly; bitterly. (*A.-N.*)

EGREMOINE. Agrimony. (*A.-N.*)

EGREMONY. Sorrow. (*Lat.*)

EGREMOUNDE. Agrimony. (*A.-N.*)

EGRET. A kind of heron. See *Ord. and Reg.* p. 220; *Harrison*, p. 223.

EGRITUDE. Sickness. (*Lat.*)

EGYLL. An eagle. *Ritson.*

EGYNG. Urging, incitement. (*A.-S.*)

Thorow the fendes egypting,

Hys daugter thougt another thyng.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 66.

EGYPTIAN-FROG. A toad. *I. Wright.*

EGYTMEN. An agistment. *South.*

EHGNE. Eyes. (*A.-S.*)

EHYT. Eat. *Wickliffe.*

EIB. Fear (*A.-S.*)

For many thyngys hyt ys grette eie,

The whyche falleth me nat for to seye.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12.

EIGH. (1) Aye; yes. *North.* Also an interrogative, what do you say?

(2) The eye. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Fear. *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 72.

EIGHEN. The holes or indices of the ancient quadrant were so called.

EIGHIE SENE. The eyeght. (*A.-S.*)

EIGH-WYE. Yes, yes. *North.*

EIKE-TREE. An oak. *Yorksh.*

EILD. To be sickly; to grow old; to yield; old age. *North.*

EILE. Evil. *Nominale MS.*

EILEBER. The herb *altharia*.

EILET-HOLES. Very small holes, a term in sempstresy. *North.*

EILLE. To be sick, or ill. (*A.-S.*)

EIM. Even; exact; equal. *North.*

EINATTER. A serpent. *Cumb.*

EINE. Eyes. *Tarleton*, p. 89.

EIR. The air. See *St. Brandan*, p. 32.

At undren tide ther coom a soun,

From the air brestyng down.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 115.

EIRE. An heir. (*A.-N.*)

EIRIE. Same as *airy*, q. v.

EIRY. Light; unearthly. *North.*

EISEL. Vinegar. (*A.-S.*)

EISTE. The highest. (*A.-S.*)

EIT. To eat. *Yorksh.*

EITH. Either. *Hearne.*

EIYT. A newt. *Brit. Bibl.* iv. 29.

EI3TE. Eight. Also, property. (*A.-S.*)

EI3YEN. Eyes. (*A.-S.*)

EKE (1) To ease; to kill; to rid. *Hearne.*

(2) Also. Common in old ballads.

(3) An addition to a bee-hive. *North.*

EKER. Water-cresses. (*A.-S.*)

EKKENE. To prolong. (*A.-S.*)

EKN. (1) Also. *Hearne.*

(2) To itch. *Prompt. Parv.*

EL. Else. *Hearne.*

ELA. The highest note in the scale of music. See *Middleton*, iii. 624.

ELAGERE. Strength; power. (*A.-S.*)

ELAT. Elated. (*Lat.*)

ELAXATE. To unloose. (*Lat.*)

- ELBORYN.** A kind of wine. *Weber.*
ELBOW. A promontory. *Howell.*
ELBOW-GREASE. Persevering exercise of the arms, exciting perspiration.
ELBOWS. To be out at the elbows, i. e. to be in great difficulties.
ELBOWSHAKER. A gamester; a sharper.
ELCONE. Each one. *Cumb.*
ELCY. Alice. *North.*
ELD. Old age, old people. (*A.-S.*) Sometimes, for age in general.
ELDE. (1) To make or grow old. (*A.-S.*)
 (2) To delay; to linger. *Ps. Cott.*
ELDED. Ailed. Also, held. *Salop.*
ELDEN. Rubbish; fuel. *North.*
ELDER. (1) A cow's udder. *Var. dial.*
 (2) Rather; somewhat bigger. *North.*
 (3) An ancestor. (*A.-S.*) A justice of peace was formerly so called.
ELDER-HAND. In cards, he who held the hand was said to be elder-hand.
ELDERLY-MAN. A chief, or principal. *Cumb.*
ELDERMAN. A nobleman. (*A.-S.*)
ELDERN. An elder tree. *East.* Also an adjective, made of the elder.
ELDERNE. Elders; ancestors. (*A.-S.*)
ELDER-ROB. A conserve made of the juice of the elderberry. *Linc.*
ELDERYNGES. Parents; ancestors. (*A.-S.*)
ELD-FATHER. A grandfather. *North.*
ELD-MOTHER. A step-mother. *North.*
ELDRITCH. Ghastly. *Northumb.*
ELE. (1) An aisle. *Bloxam.*
 (2) Aid; help. *Skinner.*
ELECH. Alike; equally. (*A.-S.*)
ELECTION. Option. *In election,* likely.
ELEMEN. Made of elm. *Dorset.*
ELEMENT. The sky, or heavens. *North.*
ELENCE. Painful. (*A.-S.*) Also, sorrowful. *Elmg, St. Brandon, p. 30. Elengliche, Piers Ploughman, p. 231.* It also means *solitary*, a sense still retained in some counties. *Elengence, Brit. Bibl. v. 84* Keunett has, "*Elenge, solitary, lonely, melancholy.*"
*An elenge bi there thei ledde,
 In wildernes were thei feldde.
 Curar Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin, Cantab. f. 20.*
ELENGERE. More sorrowful. (*A.-S.*)
*His laboure to him is the elengere.
 MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 236.*
ELEPHANT. A species of scabious.
ELET. Fuel; oilt. *Wilt.*
ELEVENER. A luncheon. *Suss.*
ELEWN. Eleven. *Essex.*
ELF. (1) To entangle hair in knots, an amusement indulged in by Queen Mab.
 (2) A mischievous person. *North.*
ELF-ARROWS. Ancient arrow-heads, so called by rustics in the North.
ELFAYDES. Some kind of animals, mentioned in the MS. *Morte Arthure, f. 77.*
ELFE. A witch, or fairy. (*A.-S.*)
ELF-LOCKS. Entangled hair. "*Curl'd and full of elves-locks,*" *Wits Miserie, 1596.*
ELF-QUENE. The queen of elves, or fairies.
ELF-SHOTS. Same as *Elf-arrows*, q. v.
- ELGER.** An eel-spear. *Pr. Parv.*
ELICHE. Ahke. *Depos. Ric. II. p. 6.*
ELICOMPANIE. A comit. *Cornw.*
ELIE. Elijah. *Chaucer.*
ELIK. Alike. *North.*
*Tak anafetide and aromatics, of other shik me
 kille, and wax and oyl, as resone gyffes.
 MS. Linc. Med. f. 291.*
ELINGLICH. Wretchedly. (*A.-S.*)
ELIS. Eels. *Chaucer.*
ELISEE. Elisha. *Chaucer.*
ELIT. Elect. *Hearne.*
ELK. (1) A wild swan. *North.*
 (2) A kind of yew used for bows.
ELL. An ell-wand. *Dyce.*
ELLARNE. The elder tree. (*A.-S.*) Still in use. See *Heref. Gl. and Pr. Parv. p. 239.*
ELL-DOCKENS. Colt's-foot. *North.*
ELLE. An eel. *Chaucer.*
ELLEED. Together. *Linc.*
ELLEK. Alexander. *North.*
ELLEN. Eels. *Hearne.*
ELLENCH. Afar off. *Kent.*
ELLENE. Eleven. *Hearne.*
ELLEN-TREE. The elder tree. *Yorksh.*
ELLER. The alder tree. *North.*
ELLERD. Sworn with felon. *North.*
ELLES. Else; otherwise. (*A.-S.*)
*Yet I have a morsel for thy tooth,
 And ellis I were to blame.
 MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 80.*
ELLET. The elder tree. *Sussex.*
ELLOCK-RAKE. A small rake used for breaking up ant-hills. *Salop.*
ELL-RAKE. A large rake. *Salop.*
ELLUM. Elm. *Var. dial.*
ELLMINE. To embellish. *Stetton.*
ELLY. A bound or goal in playing at foot-ball. *North.*
ELLYTHE. Aileth. *Torrent, p. 41.*
ELM. An ell in length. *North.*
ELMEN. Made of elm. *West.*
ELMESSE. Alms. *Prompt. Parv.*
ELMESJEVER. An almsgiver. *Pr. Parv.*
ELMOTHER. A step-mother. *North.*
ELNE. An ell. See *Kyng Alisaunder, 2750*; *Holinshed, Scotland, p. 9. Linc. "Falsc elnen," Rob. Glouc. p. 429.*
ELNORNE. The elder tree. *Pr. Parv.*
ELNTERDE. An ell-yard. *Gawayne.*
ELOINE. To remove, or banish. (*A.-N.*)
ELONG. Slanting. *Essex.*
ELPHAMY. Bryony. *North.*
ELREN. The elder tree. *North.*
ELRICHE. Dreadful; terrible. *Durh.*
ELSE. Already; before. Also, others. *North.*
It is the nickname of Alice.
ELSEDOCK. The herb *Enula campana.*
ELSEN. A shoemaker's awl. *North.*
ELSE-WHEN. At another time.
ELSH. Uncouth. *Devon.*
ELSPITH. Elizabeth. *North.*
ELSWHITHER. Elsewhere. *North.*
ELT. (1) To knead dough. *North.*
 (2) A young sow pig. *West.*
ELTH. Old age. *Chaucer.*

ELTROT. Stalk of wild parsley. *West.*

ELVEN. An elm. *Var. dial.*

ELVENE. Elves. (*A.-S.*)

ELVERS. Young eels. *West.*

ELVES. Young cattle. *Tusser.*

ELVISII. Irritable; spiteful; peevish; mischievous; fantastic; intractable. (*A.-S.*) It is still in use.

ELYSWHORE. Elsewhere.

And what thou shalt have tharefore,
Yn thys world and *elyswhore*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 14.

EM. Them. *Var. dial.*

EMANG. Among. *North.* "Emangez thame righte," Perceval, 604.

EMASTYCE. The mastic. *Tundale, p. 67.*

EMBAILD. Bound up. (*Fr.*)

EMBARMENT. An embargo. A tract was printed in 1584, entitled, "A true report of the general embarment of all English shippes." Shakespeare has *embarquement*.

EMBASE. To make base. *Spenser.*

EMBASSADE. An embassy. (*Lat.*)

EMBAY. To bathe. Hence, to delight, to charm the senses irresistibly.

EMBAYLE. To inclose. *Spenser.*

EMBELISE. To beautify. (*A.-N.*)

EMBERINGS. The fasts of the ember weeks.

EMBESY. To embusy. *Skelton.*

EMBLEMENTS. Profits of land, as grass, fruit, &c. *Blount.*

EMBOLDE. To make bold. (*A.-N.*)

EMBOLIFE. Oblique. *Chaucer.*

EMBOLNEDE. Swelled. *Lydgate.*

EMBOSSSED. When a deer foamed at the mouth from fatigue, he was said to be embossed. A hunting term.

EMBOUCHMENT. An embossment. *Coles.*

EMBOWELLED. Said of a hawk, when her gorge was void, and her bowels stiff.

EMBOWING. Arching. *Lydgate.*

EMBOYSSEMENT. An ambush. (*A.-N.*)

EMBRAID. To upbraid. See Hall, Henry VI. f. 46; *Tusser's Husbandry, p. 313.*

EMBRASURES. Embraces. *Shak.*

EMBREWED. Soiled; dirtied. *Lydgate.*

EMBROCADO. A pass in fencing.

EMBROUDED. Embroidered. (*A.-N.*)

EMDELEZ. With equal sides. *Gawayne.*

EME. (1) Near. *Salop.*

(2) An uncle. See *Eam*. Douce says the term is also applied to an aunt.

Wele we wote, withouten wene,
The kyng Arthur oure *eme* sholde be.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 107.

(3) Consideration; heed. *North.*

EMELE. A female roe. See a notice of their *bokeynge* in *MS. Bodl. 546.*

EMELLE. Among; amidst.

Wit Nembrot com thai for to duelle,
And tok a conseil tham *emelle*.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. III. f. 14.

EMENDALS. A term in old accounts, signifying the sum total in stock.

~~EMENISCHE~~. To diminish.

For now Alexander dyes, and Maccloyne salle
waxe ay lesse and lesse, and *emenische* day bi day.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 48.

EMER. (1) Nearer. *Salop.*

(2) A deliverer; one who succours any one from a great difficulty. *Linc.*

EMERAUDES. The hemorrhoids. (*A.-N.*)

EMERLON. A merlin, or hawk. *Chaucer.*

EMERUS. Humours; diseases. (*A.-N.*)

EMERYEN. Embers; hot ashes. (*A.-S.*)

EMFORTH. Even with. (*A.-S.*)

EMIDDIS. Amidst. *Chaucer.*

EMMERS. Embers. *Somerset.*

EMMET-BATCH. An ant-hill. *Somerset.*
Also called an *emmet-but*.

EMMOISED. Comforted. *Skinner.*

EMMOVE. To move. *Spenser.*

EMMUT. Force; impetus. *Devon.*

EMNENUSTE. Diminished; impaired. (*A.-N.*)

And rlyte so it es of the gudnesse of a mane, for
many mene may take gude ensample of hym, and
his gudnesse be nathynge *emnenuste* therby.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 32.

EMOLLID. Soft; tender. (*Lat.*)

EMONGEST. Amongst. *Hall.*

EMOTE. An ant, or emmet. *Baret.*

EMPAIR. Impairment. *Chapman.*

EMPECHE. To hinder. Also, to attack.

EMPEIRE. To impair; to hurt. (*A.-N.*)

EMPERALES. Imperials, a coin. *Weber.*

EMPERICE. An empress. (*A.-N.*)

EMPERISH. To injure, or impair. (*A.-N.*)

EMPERY. Empire; dominion. (*A.-N.*) See
Woman in the Moone, 1597; Hall, Henry V.
f. 27; Death of R. of Hunt. p. 38.

EMPESHE. To hinder. (*A.-N.*)

And hure nature shal not be *empesshed* to doon
hure digestioun, wher throug any wykked humours
other superfluytés may be engendred.

MS. Bodl. 546.

EMPIGHT. Fixed; fastened. *Spenser.*

EMPLASTER. A plaster. See *Reliq. Antiq.*
i. 54. Chaucer has it as a verb.

Thrust downe a staff, and there will sticke to it
some mud; repeat it severall times till you have
gott as much as will make an *emplaster*.

Aubrey's Wills, Royal Soc. MS. p. 57.

EMPLIE. To infold; to involve. (*A.-N.*)

EMPOISONER. A poisoner. (*A.-N.*)

EMPOSSESS. To possess. *Florio.*

EMPRESA. A device or motto. *Drayton.*

EMPRESSE. To crowd. *Chaucer.*

EMPRIDEDE. Proud.

And whenne this journee was done, Pausamy
was gretly *empridede* theroffe, and went into the
kynges palace for to take the qwene Olympias oute
of it, and hafe hir with hym.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 3.

EMPRIME. To separate a deer from the rest
of the herd.

EMPRISE. (1) An undertaking. (*A.-N.*)

How dare y thanne be presumptuous,
I, wofulle wrecche, in any maner wyse
To take on me this perfit hyge *empryse*.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

Sundry werkis of marvelous *empryses*,
By carpentrye to forge and dyvise.

Ibid. MS. f. 4.

Thus that were that tyme unwise,
That dud agenes Goddes emprise.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 41.

(2) Number. *Weber.*

EMPS-PIECE. A choice morceau of food; an epicure's piece. *Linc.*

EMPT. To empty. *Var. dial.* It occurs in Chaucer, Cant. T. 16209.

EMPTION. A purchase. (*Lat.*) See Cunningham's Revels Acc. p. 1; Ord. and Reg. pp. 73, 205.

EMPTY. To pour out a small portion of liquid from a vessel.

EMRAWDE. An emerald. *Skelton.*

EMROD. An emerald. *Junius.*

EMUCID. Mouldy. (*Lat.*)

EMULE. To emulate. *Spenser.*

EMYS. Enemies. *Hearne.*

EN. And; also; if; him. It seems to mean in, Sir Degrevant, 1061.

ENACTURE. Action, or effect. *Shak.*

ENAMET. A luncheon. *Hants.*

ENANTYR. Against. *Weber.*

ENARMEDE. Armed. In old cookery, the term was applied to anything larded.

ENARRATION. A narrative. (*Lat.*)

ENAUINTER. Lest; in case. *Spenser.*

ENBANE. To poison. *Mirr. Mag. p. 75.*

ENBANED. Ornamented? *Gower.*

ENBASTE. To steep in. *Philpot.*

ENBATE. To pounce upon. (*A.-N.*)

ENBATTELLED. Indented, like a battlement. *Chaucer.*

ENBAWMEN. To embalm. (*A.-N.*)

ENBELYSE. Parted per hend. *Holme.*

ENBEWTID. Beautified. *Skelton.*

ENBIBING. Imbibing. (*Lat.*)

ENBLAUNCHEN. To whiten over. (*A.-N.*)

ENBLAWUN. Puffed up. *Wicliffe.*

ENBOCE. To fill out. (*A.-N.*)

ENBOISE. See *Embossed*. This appears to be the same word as *enboise*, which occurs in Chaucer, and is wrongly explained by Tyrwhitt. See his Gloss. p. 75.

But that shul not opene neither questeys while that he is among the chaunge, for drede to *enboise* and to doomye. *MS. Bodl. 548.*

ENBOLLE. To swell. *Palgrave.*

ENBOSSSED. Raised. (*A.-N.*)

ENBOWE. To incline, or bow down.

ENBRACE. To take hold of. (*A.-N.*)

With brode scheldes *enbrassede*, and burlyche helmys.

Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

ENBRAUDE. To embroider. (*A.-N.*)

ENBREAM. Sharp; powerful; strong.

ENBUSCHE. To hide in archusade.

This knyght whiche hovyld and abod,

Enbusched upon hors-bak,

Alle sodayneliche upon him brak.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 31.

ENBUSCHREMENT. An ambush.

A gret *enbuschement* thay sett,

Thare the foster thame mett.

MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 136.

ENBUSY. To busy or exert one's self.

ENBYBED. Made wet. *Skelton.*

ENCAUSE. To cause. *Lydgate.*

ENCAVE. To hide, as in a cave.

ENCENSE. (1) To burn incense. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To inform, or instruct. *North.*

ENCENTED. Assented. *Hearne.*

ENCERCHE. To search. *Maundevile.*

ENCESE. Qu. increase?

Hooly chytche *encese* and eke,

And worschypp God in hys servyse.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II, 30, f. 2.

ENCHACE. (1) Hunting. *Berners.*

(2) To drive away. (*A.-N.*)

After the comynge of this mygty kyng,

Oure olde woo and trouhille to *enchace*.

Lodgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 12.

ENCHARGE. To charge one with anything.

ENCHAUFE. To warm; to make angry.

ENCHAUFIN. Heat. (*A.-N.*)

ENCHEDE. Fallen vanquished. (*A.-N.*)

And the *mechale* kyng in the gay armes,

Lys gromande one the grownde, and girde thorowe evene.

Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 94.

ENCHEINED. Chained together.

ENCHESON. (1) Cause; occasion. (*A.-N.*)

It is explained *forfeit* by Batman, 1582.

My crye that is the *encheson* of my rightwysnes that is in his sight. *MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 28.*

(2) To reason with?

And the emperour with hys reason

Sche began to *encheson*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II, 36, f. 130.

ENCHEVE. To achieve; to conquer. (*A.-N.*)

ENCKE. Ink.

Be tok I *thence* in my wrytenges

To tel a tale therupon.

Gower, MS. Cantab. Fl. I, 6, f. 68.

ENCLESSID. Inclosed. *Lydgate.*

ENCLINE. A bow, or salutation. (*A.-N.*)

ENCLOWED. Nailed; riveted. (*A.-N.*)

Whan he ayge and redy fonde

This cofre made, and wel *enclosed*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 236.

ENCLOYDE. Hurt in the foot.

The hors on weche sche rode was blac,

Alle lene and gallyd on the bec,

And haltid as he wete *encloyde*

Theroff the woman was annoyed.

Gower, MS. Cantab. Fl. I, 6, f. 6.

ENCOMBREMENT. Incumbrance. (*A.-N.*)

ENCOROWNMENT. A coronation.

ENCORPORE. To incorporate. (*A.-N.*)

ENCORRED. Incurred.

He *encorred* God's great wrath,

And grewe in great dispair.

MS. Ashmole 200.

ENCRESTED. Increased. *Hall.*

ENCROCHE. To obtain possession of.

ENCUMBERING. An incumbrance. (*A.-N.*)

ENCURTYNED. Inclosed with curtains.

A lofted bed of large space

They hadde made and *encurtyned*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.

END. (1) To finish; to kill. *North.*

(2) A number of anything. *North.* Also, part of a tale, &c. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Rate or price. *Yorksh.*

(4) To erect, or set upright. *Var. dial.*

(5) The stem of a plant. *East.*

(6) Pleasure or delight. *North.*

ENDAMAGE. To damage; to hurt.

ENDAYS. Forward; endwise. *North.*

END-DAY. Termination; end. *North.*

ENDE. (1) Seat; corner. (*A.-S.*)

(2) End; side; country. *Hearne.*

And welte norysched, gode and hende,
No chyldre better in alle that ende.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 245.

(3) A blue colour. *Linc.*

ENDEAVOUR. To exert one's self.

ENDEGRESSION. Indiscretion.

Of muche uncunninge and endegression.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 56

ENDELONG. Along; lengthwise. (*A.-S.*)

Then came that upon Spayne endlonge the shoore.

MS. Laned. 206, f. 2

Sche slow hem in a sodeyne rage,

Endelonge the borde as they be set.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 65

ENDELY. Endlessly.

Pees shalle be whereas now trouble is,

After this lyfe endely in blys. *MS. Harl. 3800*

ENDENTID. Fixed in.

With many worthy stane

Endentid and dighte. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 136*

ENDER. Past; gone-by. (*A.-S.*)

This ender dal e m a clare me to,

And bel me love on his manere. *MS. Digby 86*

Of my fortune, how it ferde

This endir day, as y forth ferde.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 30.

ENDETTED. Indebted. (*A.-N.*)

ENDEW. (1) To digest. A hawking term.

(2) To give, or bestow. *North.*

ENDEYNEDE. Ordained?

In his dedis that for dule endeyned hym to dye

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 231.

ENDIAPRED. Variegated in colour.

END-IRONS. Two moveable iron plates used to contract the fire-place. *North.*

ENDITE (1) To dictate; to relate. (*A.-N.*)

Syne endittede in his dayes alle the dere psalmes,

That in the sawtre ere sette wi h selcouthe wordes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 89.

(2) Put to death. *Gawayne.*

ENDLANDE. Along, straight-forwards.

And as they went endlande this revere, abowte

the vij. houre of the day thay come tille a castelle

that stode in a luttill ile in this forsald ryvere.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 27

ENDLEFTE. The eleventh. *Hearne.*

ENDLESS. The blind gut. *East.*

ENDLEVE. Eleven, eleventh. *Hearne.*

ENDMETE. Lenticula. *Pr. Parr.*

ENDOCTRINE. To teach. (*Lat.*)

ENDOOST. Endowed. (*A.-N.*)

ENDOREDE. Made shiny, as pie-crust is with the yelk of egg, or cake with sugar, &c.; not gilded, as explained in the Gloss. to Syr Gawayne.

See Ord. and Reg. p. 437; *MS. Lansd. 1033.*

ENDOSE. Indolence. (*A.-N.*)

ENDOSS. To endorse. *Palgrave.* It occurs

in Spenser, and Reliq. Antiq. ii. 284.

ENDOUTE. To doubt; to fear. (*A.-N.*)

ENDRAITE. Quality. (*A.-N.*)

ENDRED. Entered. *Scott*

ENDREYDE. Dried up. *Malory*

ENDRIE. To suffer. (*A.-S.*)

ENDROSSE. To multiply. *Lydgate.*

END-STONES. The end binding-stones in a wall. *Arch. xi. 233*

ENDUCE. To bring in, to adduce. (*Lat.*)

ENDURABLE. Durable; lasting. *East.*

ENDURATE. Obstinate. *Hall.*

ENDURED. Made hard. (*Lat.*)

ENDWARE. A small hamlet. *Linc.*

ENDWAYS. Straight-forward. To stand end-ways, to remain in an office beyond the usual time. *North.*

ENDYD. Yeaned. *Jul. Barnes.*

ENDYED. Dyed. *Percy.*

ENE. Alone; only; once. *Hearne.*

ENEDE. A duck. (*A.-S.*)

ENEE. Æneas. *Chaucer.*

ENELE. To anoint. *Pr. Parr.*

ENEMIS. Least. *East.*

ENEMY. An insect. *Salop.*

ENENST. Opposite to. *North.*

ENES. Once. *Hearne.*

ENEUGH. Enough. *Devon.* Generally applied exclusively to numbers.

ENEWED. Troubled, vexed. (*A.-N.*)

ENFAME. Infamy. *Chaucer.*

ENFAMINED. Hungry. (*A.-N.*)

ENFARCED. Stuffed, filled. See *Hardyng.* Suppt. f. 88; *Becon's Works*, p. 91.

ENFAUNCE. Infancy. *Chaucer.*

ENFECTE. To infect. (*A.-N.*) Sometimes the part. past, as in *Gesta Rom.* p. 352, and also a substantive, infection.

ENFELASHIPPE. To accompany.

ENFEOFF. To grant out as a feoff, or estate; to give up.

ENFERMI. To inclose, or lock up. *Hearne.*

ENFLAUNCE. To inflame. *Lydgate.*

ENFLAWMEDE. Barnt up. (*A.-N.*)

Whene the wale and the afferyone es purysiede and clenvede fra alle fleschely lustes, kyndely and werldly lufe, and es enflawmede with brennande lufe of the Holy Gaste. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 220.*

ENFLORID. Enflowered. *Skelton.*

ENFLURESCHIT. Ornamented. (*A.-N.*)

ENFORCE. To strengthen. (*A.-N.*)

I saile enforsee yowe in the felde with fresche mene of armes. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 57.*

ENFORME. To teach, to instruct. (*A.-N.*)

But yf ge wolde in eny forme

Of this mater a tale enforme,

Whiche were agen this vice set,

I schulde fare well the bet.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 51.

ENFORSED. Seasoned. *Antiq. Culm.*

ENFORTUNE. To endow with a fortune.

ENFOUBLED. Wrapt up. *Gawayne.*

ENFOULDRED. Thick, misty. *Spenser.*

ENFRAY. Affray. *Towneley Myst.*

ENGAGE. To lay to pledge, or pawn.

ENGENDURE. Generation. (*A.-N.*)

I wote wel leefulle luste is necessarie,

Withouthe that may be non engendure.

Oceleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 200.

ENGLEYED. Frozen; congealed.

Or stones engleyed falleth lousse arow,

Whenne that hit hayleth, as hit is ofte seyne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 11.

ENGEYNE. To enjoin. Audelay, p. 47.
ENGHLE. To coax, or cajole. Also a substantive, a gull. *Jonson.*

ENGHNE. Eyes. (*A.-S.*)
 Than the worthy kyng wrythes,
 And wepede with his enghne.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.

ENGIN. Wit; contrivance (*Lat.*)

ENGINEED. Racked; tortured. (*A.-N.*)

ENGINEER. An engineer. *Middleton.*

ENGINEOUS. Inventive. *Jonson.*

ENGLAMED. Shmy. (*A.-N.*)

ENGLOSED. Painted. *Lydgate.*

ENGLUTING. Stopping with clay. *Chaucer.*

ENGOUTED. Having black spots on the feathers. A hawking term.

ENGOWSCHEDE. Swelled; elated. (*A.-N.*)

With a dragon engowschede
 Dredfulle to schewe.

Morte Arthure, Lanc. MS. f. 75.

ENGRAFTED. Depraved. *Suffolk.*

ENGRAVE. To bury. *Spenser.*

ENGREGGE. To aggravate. (*A.-N.*)

The dampred shul engregged be,
 The paynes moor grevous to se.

MS. Addit. 11305, f. 113.

ENGRELYDE. Interspersed.

He beris a schelde of asure,
 Engrelyde with a sayntour.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 134.

ENGREVE. To hurt. (*A.-N.*)

ENGREYNED. Powdered. (*A.-N.*)

ENGROSS. To thicken; to fatten.

ENGURE. Formed; made. (*A.-N.*)

ENGYNED. Deceived. (*A.-N.*)

A tofted bed of large space,
 Where sche was aftirwarde engyned.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44.

ENGYNEFUL. Crafty; cunning. (*A.-N.*)

ENGYSTE. To constrain. (*A.-N.*)

ENHABITE. To use, or accustom. (*A.-N.*)

ENHACHED. Inlaid. *Skelton.*

ENHALSE. To embrace. *Becon.*

ENHARPIT. Hooked, edged. *Percy.*

ENHASTED. Hastened. *Palsgrave.*

That many worthi in knyghthod ful famous
 Enhasted weren unto here deth, alas!

MS. Digby 230

ENHAUNSE. To raise. (*A.-N.*)

ENHERITE. To endow any one with property, or an inheritance.

ENHIEDE. Raised; exalted. *Lydgate.*

ENHONY. To sweeten. *Florio.*

ENHORT. To exhort. (*A.-N.*)

ENIF. Enough. *Craven.*

ENIMITY. Enmity. *Baret.*

ENIS. Once. Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 203.

ENIXED. Brought forth. (*Lat.*)

ENJOINE. To join in battle.

ENJUBARDE. To endanger. State P. i. 130.

ENKANKERED. Cankered. *Percy.*

ENKE-ORN. An ink-horn. *Lydgate.*

ENKERLY. Eagerly, intently. *Enter*, applied to colour in Syr Gawayne.

Thane the emperour enkerly askes hym soune,
 What wille thou, Gawayne, wyke with thi wayne?

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 73.

ENKINDLE. To kindle. *Fairfax.*

ENLACED. Entangled. (*A.-N.*)

ENLAKE. To overflow. *Florio.*

ENLANGOURED. Faded with languor.

ENLARGISSED. Enlarged. *Hearne.*

ENLEPTE. The eleventh. *Hearne.*

ENLEGEANCE. Allegiance; protection; deliverance. *Hearne.*

ENLEVE. Eleven. *Lydgate.*

ENLEVED. Inlaid. *Maundevile.*

ENLIMN. To illuminate a book. *Palsgrave.*

ENLONGE. Oblong. *Trevius.*

ENLUMINE. To illuminate. (*A.-V.*)

ENMES. Enemies. Audelay, p. 62.

ENMESH. To inclose in the meshes of a net. *Shak.*

ENMOISED. Comforted; encouraged.

ENMURED. Inclosed. *Lydgate.*

ENNA. Is not he? *Oron.*

ENNESURE. Game; sport. (*A.-N.*)

ENNEWE. To paint; to put on the last and most brilliant colours.

ENNOBLISH. To ennoble. *Palsgrave.*

ENNOSE. To conceal. (*A.-N.*) *Palsgrave*, referring to *Lydgate*, explains it, to abuse.

For ayther muste y playnely hire accuse,
 Or my glite with this glite ennose.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 4.

ENOFFE. Enough. *Chester Plays*, ii. 114.

ENOINT. Anointed. (*A.-N.*)

ENOO. By and by; even now. *North.*

ENOUMBRE. To join in anything.

ENOURNE. To adorn. *Lydgate.*

The temple of Covetyse ze enourne with roses;
 alle your myghte and youre trite ze putt in thame
 that may jow na thyng helpe at nedre

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 35.

ENOW. Enough. *Far. dial.*

ENOYNTED. Anointed. *Hearne*

ENOJ. Enough.

Have brok hit wel without fayle,
 I have kept it long enoy

MS. Cantab. FI v. 48, f. 53.

ENPAREL. Dress; apparel.

ENPAYRE. To impair; to injure.

Might na perys enpayre
 Be skille no by righte.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 138.

ENPECHE. To impeach, to accuse.

ENPIGHT. Pitched; settled.

ENPITED. Delighted? *Skinner.*

ENPLEET. To implead. *Hall.*

ENPLEMENT. Employment. *Skelton.*

ENPOYSONE. Poison. In the MS. *Morte Arthure*, cups are described as being made, "that name enpoysone sulde goo prevely therundyre."

ENPREST. Imprest. *Malory*, ii. 450.

ENPRICE. Fashion. (*A.-N.*)

ENPRIDDEDE. Prided. *MS. Linc.*

ENPRISON. To imprison. *Gower.*

ENPROPRED. Belonging. (*A.-N.*)

Shal be y-seen bilases sovene

That ben enpropred unto the bodyes.

MS. Addit. 11305, f. 107.

ENPROWED. Profited of. *Skelton.*

ENQUERAUNCE. Inquiry. (*A.-N.*)

Of Goddes mystery and his werklihg

Make never, my childe, to ferre *enquerounce*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 156.

ENQUESATYFFE. Desirous of knowing.

Herof I am *enquesatyffe*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 71.

ENQUEST. Inquiry. (*A.-N.*)

ENQUEYNTANCE. Acquaintance. *Hearne.*

ENQUIRANCE. Inquiry. *Chaucer.*

ENRACE. To implant. (*A.-N.*)

ENRESONE. To reason with. (*A.-N.*)

ENROLL. To fix anything in one's mind.

Palsgrave.

ENSAME. The grease of a hawk. Also, to purify, cleanse, or purge a hawk of glut and grease.

ENSAMPLE. An example. (*A.-N.*)

A gode *ensample* I wyll you sey,

What chauce befell hym one a dey.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 59.

ENSCONCE. To fortify; to protect as with a fort, or sconce.

ENSEAR. To dry up. *Shak.*

ENSEGGE. A siege. Also a verb.

And thanne he went unto the citee of Tyre, and layde *ensegge* abowte it, and this *ensegge* he laye many a day, and thare his oste suffered many dyscesse.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 4.

ENSELED. Sealed up; kept secret. *Enseaylinge*, Alleyn Papers, p. 12.

This buke es cald garthen enclosed wel *enseled* paradyse full of apples. *MS. Coll. Eton. 10, f. 1.*

ENSEMBLE. Company. (*A.-N.*)

ENSEMBYLL. Together. *Skelton.*

ENSEMLE. To assemble. (*A.-N.*) See Gy of Warwike, p. 428; *ensemled*, Beves of Hamtoun, p. 125.

ENSENCESYNGE. Instruction.

Saynt Paule made this oryzone by the *ensencesynge* of the Haly Gaste.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 177.

ENSENSE. To anoint with insence.

Ensense the body no more so,

Ne do no wurschep tharunto.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 73.

ENSENT. Advice; wish. (*A.-N.*)

ENSENTE. To consent. *Hearne.*

ENSESE. To take possession.

ENSIGNBEARER. A drunkard. *Grose.*

ENSILE. To ensile a hawk, to pass a thread in some way under the beak and through the eyelid, so as to hinder the sight.

ENSINEMENT. Perseverance. *Batman.*

ENSISE. Quality. *Skinner.*

ENSLOMBRE. To enervate. (*A.-N.*)

Son, lett not ydelnesse you *enslombre*,

Nor wydnesse of clothys you encombre.

MS. Ashmole 52, f. 65.

ENSNARLE. To insnare, or entangle.

ENSOINE. Excuse. (*A.-N.*)

ENSPERE. To ask, or inquire. (*A.-S.*)

ENSPIRE. To inspire. (*A.-N.*)

ENSTAFF. To put on a staff. *Florio.*

ENSTATE. To invest. *Laurence.*

ENSTORE. To renew. (*Lat.*)

ENSTREMENT. An instrument.

ENSURE. To assure; to plight troth. See the Suppl. to Hardyng, f. 66.

ENSWEETEN. To sweeten. See the Optick Glasse of Humors, p. 58.

ENT. Ended. *Hearne.*

ENTAILE. (1) Shape. (*A.-N.*)

The hors of gode *entaille* schall have a lytell heed and gret rounde eyen, schort eeres, large fronte.

MS. Douce 291, f. 136.

(2) Place; stead. *Weber.*

(3) Sculpture or carving of any kind. Also, to cut or carve; a very common term in ancient art, and sometimes applied to ornamental work of any kind.

He made an ymage of *entayle*,

I.lche to a womman in semblaunce.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 105.

ENTAILS. Ends of land. *North.*

ENTALENTE. To excite. (*A.-N.*)

ENTAME. To tame; to subdue.

My sone, yf thou thy conscience

Entamid haste in suche a wise.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 43.

ENTECCHES. Spots; stains. (*A.-N.*)

ENTECSSOURS. Predecessors.

Loo, these ben ij. thynges, as seyn our *entecessours*, That this trewe loveres togedir muste susteine.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 151.

ENTENCIOUN. Intention. (*Lat.*)

ENTEND. To attend. (*A.-N.*)

ENTENDAUNCE. Attention. (*A.-N.*)

ENTENDEMENT. Understanding. (*A.-N.*)

A tale of gret *entendement*

I thenke telle for thy sake.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 65.

ENTENT. Understanding. *Weber.*

ENTENTE. (1) Intention. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To attack. *Ellis, ii. 366.*

ENTENTED. Attended to. *Weber.*

ENTENTIF. Attentive. (*A.-N.*)

Whereas she satte in here oratorie

With hert *ententyf* and with hole memorie.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 26.

Nou let hem here and understonde *ententyfliche* myne wordes.

Sowle-hele, Vernon MS.

ENTER. To enter a hawk, to commence training her to kill game.

ENTERCHANGEDEN. Exchanged. (*A.-N.*)

ENTERCLOSE. A passage between two rooms in a house, or leading from the door to the hall. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

ENTERCORRE. To interfere. (*Lat.*)

ENTEREMENT. Interment. *Ritson.*

ENTERLACE. A kind of verse, mentioned by R. de Brunne, pref. p. 99.

ENTERLYCHE. Entirely. (*A.-S.*)

ENTERMEDLED. Intermixed. (*A.-N.*)

ENTERMENTYN. To let in. *Pr. Parv.*

ENTERMETE. To interpose; to interrupt. (*A.-N.*) See Malory, ii. 45.

Thou; I therof have nougt to done,

My thouzte wol *entirmete* him sone.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 61.

ENTERMEWER. A hawk that changes the colour of its wings. *Skinner.*

ENTERMINE. To destroy. (*A.-N.*)

ENTERPART. To share. (*A.-N.*)

ENTERPENED. A hawk was said to be enterpened, when the feathers of the wings were between the body and the thighs.

ENTERSHOCK. To butt together.

ENTERTAILLE. Wove-work. (*Fr.*)

ENTERTAIN. Entertainment. *Warner.*

ENTERVEN. A meeting. (*Fr.*)

ENTERYNG. An interment.

The sone herd that tydyng,

And come home to the enteryng

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 42.

ENTETCHED. Marked; stained. (*A.-N.*)

ENTHRONISED. Enthroned. *Anolles*

ENTIERLOCURE. Entirely. (*Fr.*)

ENTIRDIT. An interdict. (*A.-N.*)

Hath sente the bulle of his sentence,

With cursyng and with entirdit

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 80.

ENTISE. To acquire. *Gawayne.*

ENTONE. To tune; to sing. (*A.-N.*)

ENTORYNGE. An interment.

The comyn pur made his entorynges,

Oceve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 257.

ENTRADAS. Rents, revenues.

ENTRAILE. To entwine; to fold. (*Fr.*)

ENTRE. An entrance. (*A.-N.*)

And therwithalle namid is eterne,

And at the entre so they dide wyte

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 15.

ENTREAT. To write, or treat of; to treat, or use one well or ill; to obtain one's desire; to entertain, or receive. Also, an entreaty.

ENTREATMENT. Entreaty. *Jonson.*

ENTRECOMBED. Entertained?

Dysportes and plays and al maner gladnesse

Among these lusty folkes entrecombed be,

With swete lovys amorous and such lustynesse,

Godly rewardys with gret debonerte

MS. Cantab. ff. 1.6, f. 151.

ENTREDETEN. To handle. *Skinner.*

ENTREDITEDE. Interdicted. *Hearne.*

ENTREE. An entry. (*A.-N.*)

ENTREMEDI. Intermediately.

So entremedi by successoun

Of bothe was the generacoun.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14.

ENTREMEES. Dishes served in between the courses at a feast. (*Fr.*)

ENTREMETTEN. To intermeddle. (*A.-N.*)

ENTRESSE. Interest; business.

ENTRETE. A plaster.

It sal drawe out the felone or the appestyme, and alle the filthe, and hele it withowttene any entrete, but new it evone and more. *MS. Lanc. Med. f. 302*

ENTRICE. To render intricate. (*Lat.*)

ENTRIES. Places in thickets where deer have recently passed through.

ENTRIKE. To deceive; to entangle. Also, occasionally, to hinder.

Whereof that hee the world entriketh,

That many a man of him compleyneth.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 100.

His mysty speche so harde is to unfold

That it entriketh redeth that it see.

MS. Lamb. 232, f. 2.

ENTRY. A narrow passage; a lane; a porch, a gate, or door; an entrance, or small hall. *North.*

ENTUNED. Tuned. (*A.-N.*)

ENTINES. Songs, tunes. (*A.-N.*)

ENTWITE. To twit; to reproach.

ENTWYN. To separate. *Audelay.*

ENTYREMENT. An interment. *Weber.*

ENTYRPERINE. To interlace. *Pr. Pars.*

ENTYRID. Interred. *Pr. Pars.*

ENUCLEATE. To solve. *Hall.*

ENUNIED. United. *Becon.*

ENUNTY. Directly opposite. *Glouc.*

ENIS. Once. *Audelay, p. 43.*

ENVENEMUS. Venomous. (*A.-N.*)

It was hele the bytyng of a wood hownde, and al maner strokys that byn envenemus, and it will fore addrus fro the. *MS. Med. Antiq.*

ENVENIME. To poison. (*A.-N.*)

ENVIE. To vie, to contend. (*A.-N.*)

ENVIRID. Inversed. (*A.-N.*)

Of the Holy Gost rounde aboute envird,

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 27

Myns armes are of ancestre,

Enviride with lordes. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 71.*

ENVIRON. (1) About; around. (*A.-N.*)

Alle hire maydenis, stondyng environ,

Gas even thus for to crye loude.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6.

(2) To go round; to surround.

And alle environde the vale,

And voyde whenne hym likede.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 73.

ENVIVR. To enliven; to excite.

ENVOLUPED. Wrapt up. (*A.-N.*)

ENVOY. To send. *Lydgate.*

ENVY. Hatred; ill-will. This is a common early use of the word. Some old dramatists have it in the sense, to emulate.

There he had grete chyvalry,

He slewe his enemys with grete envy.

MS. Cantab. ff. 11. 30, f. 72.

ENVYNED. Stored with wine. (*A.-N.*)

ENYNTYSCHEN. To attenuate. *Pr. Pars.*

ENYJN. Eyes. *Lydgate.*

EODE. West. *North.*

In that tyme are ote Lovard eode aboute,

Ans blinde man to him men brougte.

MS. Laud. 109, f. 1.

EORNETH. Runneth. (*A.-S.*)

EORTHliche. Earthly. (*A.-S.*)

EOW. Yes. *Var. dial.*

EOWER. Your. *Salop.*

EPETITE. A kind of precious stone.

EPHESIAN. A jovial companion. A cant term, used by Shakespeare.

EPICEDE. A funeral song. (*Lat.*)

EPISTOLER. The priest at mass who chanteth the epistle. (*A.-N.*)

EPS. The asp tree. *Kent.*

EQUAL. Just; impartial. *Massinger.*

EQUATE. To make equal. *Palgrave.*

EQUELD. Equalled. *Lydgate.*

EQUIPENDY. A plumb-line, a perpendicular or straight line.

EQUIPOLENCE. An equivalent. (*A.-N.*)

EQUIPOLENTE. Equivalent.

For in respyte of tyme evymare,

They ben nothyng equipolente.

MS. Cantab. ff. 11. 22, f. 21.

EQUIPOLLE. To be equal. (*A.-N.*)

ER. Your; or; are; before; before that; he; former; early. *Arch. and Prov.*

ERAN. An errand, or message. *North. Chaucer* has *eraunde*, Du. 134.

ERAYNE. A spider. *Nominate.*

ERBER. (1) Same as *erber*, q. v. This is also a field, pasture, garden, or an herbary for furnishing domestic medicines.

In an *erbers* beyde hur halie,

That feyre and grene can spryng and sprede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. d. 38, f. 46.

He led hym to a fayre *erber*,

The jails were of elen cristalle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 49, f. 68.

(2) The conduit leading to the stomach. An old hunting term.

ERBES. Herbs. *Gower.*

ERBOLAT. A confection made of several herbs, eggs, &c.

ERBOWLE. A dish composed chiefly of bullace and honey

ERCHDEKENES. Archdeacons. (*A.-N.*)

ERCHEBYSSCHOPES. Archbishops.

ERCHEVESQE. An archbishop. (*A.-N.*)

Eries and *erchevesque*, and other y-nowe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 53.

ERCLE. A blister. *Salop.*

ERD. The earth. *North.*

We wolde hit undirfonge ful sayn,

If we mygt have oure *erd* agayn.

Cureur Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 134.

ERDE. To dwell; to inhabit. (*A.-S.*)

ERDEZ. Lands. *Gawayne.*

ERDON. An errand. *Cov. Myst.*

ERD-SHREW. A shrew-mouse. *Topsell.*

ERDYLY. Earthly. *Ritson.*

ERDYN. Earthen. (*A.-S.*)

ERE. (1) To plough. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Before; previously.

A kyng and a man childe conceyved at her *ere*.

MS. Coll. Catig. A. d. f. 110.

(3) An ear. (*A.-S.*)

For whanne the schipmen ley an *ere*

Unto the voyce in here avls,

They wene it be a paradis

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 41.

EREABLE. Arable. *Hulot.*

ERE-LAPPE. The lower part of the ear. (*A.-S.*)

See *MS. Linc. f. 304.*

ERELLE. An earl. (*A.-S.*)

EREMITE. A hermit. *Lydgate.*

EREN. Ears. (*A.-S.*)

ERENYE. Sand. *Pr. Parv.*

EREOS. Love. *Chaucer.*

ERE-ROWNERYYS. Secret whisperers. (*A.-S.*)

It is gude that every lorde of the countes that

he be not lad bi folis, non bi noon othir *ere-rownerys*.

Wimbelton's Sermon, 1398, MS. Hatton 57, p. 11

ERGE. To tease, or vex. *West.*

ERGOS. Same as *Aryos*, q. v.

ERIE. To honour; to revere. (*A.-S.*)

ERIEN. To plough. (*A.-S.*)

We tle na lande, ne *eryes*, ne sawes, ne jokes

nothor ox ne horse in plughe ne in carte, ne nett

carre we have in the see for to take fische.

MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 32

ERIGE. Straw, or stubble. *Linc.*

ERINDE. An errand, or message.

ERINGOES. Were formerly considered provocatives. See the *Citye Match*, 1639, p. 47; *Taylor's Motto*, 1622.

ERKE. Weary, sick. (*A.-S.*)

ERLICHE. Early. *Gower.*

ERLOND. Ireland. *Pr. Parv.*

ERME. To grieve; to lament. (*A.-S.*)

ERMIN. Armenian. *Chaucer.*

ERMYTE (1) Poverty; misery. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A hermit. *Prompt. Parv.*

ERN. (1) An eagle. *North.*

From us he lep seleouth list,

Was never *ern* so freische to flyt.

Cureur Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 109.

(2) An urn. *Rob. Glouc.*

(3) To glean. *Kennett.*

ERNDE. An errand. (*A.-S.*)

ERNE. (1) To run, to flow. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To yearn; to desire. *Ritson.*

ERNEMORWE. Early in the morning.

ERNEN. To earn; to take. *Weber.*

ERNEND. Running. (*A.-S.*)

ERNES. The loose scattered ears of corn left on the ground. *Kennett.*

ERNEST. Zeal; studious pursuit of anything (*A.-S.*)

ERNESTFUL. Serious; zealous. (*A.-S.*)

ERNESTONE. The artites. *Harrison*, p. 239.

ERNFULL. Sad; lamentable. *Sussex.*

ERNUTE. An earth-nut. *Elyot.*

EROR. Former. *Hearne.*

EROUST. First. (*A.-S.*)

ERRABLE. Arable. *Arch. xi. 216.*

ERRANDE. Wandering (*A.-N.*)

Evyr he rode forthe *errande*,

Tyll he come to Mombrant.

MS. Cantab. Ff. d. 38, f. 110.

ERRA-PATER. An eminent Jewish astrologer;

at least, so say some of the old almanacs.

The name was sometimes used for an al-

manac. Lilly was also so called by Butler.

ERRATES. Faults. *Hall.*

ERRATIKE. Wandering. (*A.-N.*)

ERRAUNT. Strolling. (*A.-N.*)

ERRE. A sore; a pock-mark.

The *erres* of hys woundeas al speke

Agayne the, and of the ask weke.

Hampole, MS. Bourne, p. 165.

Stauke and roten mine *erres* ere na.

MS. Coll. Vespas. D. vii f. 26.

ERRESDEKEN. An archdeacon.

ERRIN. Linne. *Deron.*

ERRISH. Wheat stubble. *Kent.*

ERRIWIGGLE. An ear-wig. *East.*

ERROUR. Course; running. (*A.-N.*)

ERRYD. Wandered. *Lydgate.*

ERS. The fundament (*A.-S.*)

ERSDEKNE. An archdeacon. (*A.-S.*)

ERSH. Stubble. *Kent.*

ERSMERT. Culerage. See an early list of plants in *MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.*

ERST. First; formerly. (*A.-S.*) *At erst*, at first, for the first time.

Thap non *erst* he drew his hatt

Into the benke ende.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 26.

ERSWORT. The herb mouse-ear. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 8.

ERTAGE. Heritage. *Hearne.*

ERTE. (1) Art. *Somerset.*
*Jhesu Criste, have mercy one me,
 Als thou erte kyng of magesté.*
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 213.

(2) To urge; to compel.

ERTHEDOUNE. An earthquake. (*A.-S.*)
*Whenne this testament was in wrytyng bfore
 Alexander, sodeynly ther come a thonnere and a
 levennyng, and ane ertedouns riste a hedous, so
 that alle Babyloyne qwoke therwith.*
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 48.

ERTHE-GALLE. The herb centaury.

ERTHELES. Without earth. (*A.-S.*)

ERTHEMOVINGE. An earthquake. (*A.-S.*)

ERTHEN. Previously. (*A.-S.*)

ERTHESMOK. *Fumus terræ*, the name of a plant given in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

ERTHGRINE. An earthquake. (*A.-S.*)

ERTHGRYTHER. An earthquake. (*A.-S.*)

ERTHING. Burial. *North.*
*He had his eldmoder maiden-hede,
 And at his ertthing alle lode.*
MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 8.

ERTHSTANE. The hearth-stone. (*A.-S.*)

ERTINE. To irritate; to provoke.

ERTO. Art thou? (*A.-S.*)

ERVE. An inheritance. (*A.-S.*)
*Hlt werketh wonderliche,
 And erve giveth sikerlich.*
MS. Harl. 7322, ap. Cat. iii. 525.

ERY. Every. *Var. dial.*

ERYDAY. Every day. *Pr. Parv.*

ERYE? The earth. *Pr. Parv.*

ERYN. Iron. *Lydgate.*
*Y saghe hym bere upp on hys krowne,
 Brynnyng eryn that bare hym downe.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 10.

ERYNDE. An errand. *Ritson.*

ERYS. Ears. Sometimes, years.
*Wode has erys, fylde has slyt,
 Were the forster here now right
 Thy wordis shuld like the ille.*
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 49.

ERYSCHEMEN. Irishmen.

ERYTACHE. Heritage. Arch. xxii. 369.

ERYYNE? Earthen. *Pr. Parv.*

ERZELL. Herself. *Somerset.*

ESBATEMENT. A play, or pastime. (*A.-N.*)

ESCAPE. A transgression. *Shak.* Explained by Blount, "a violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint."

ESCHAR. A newt. *North.*

ESCHAUFE. To make hot. (*A.-N.*)

ESCHAUNGE. Exchange. (*A.-N.*)

ESCHE. An ash-tree. *Pr. Parv.*

ESCHEKERE. Chess. Also, the exchequer.

ESCHELE. Troop; company. (*A.-N.*)

ESCHEN. Made of ash. *Salop.*

ESCHETES. Escheata. (*A.-N.*)

ESCHEWE. To stir; to move; to go.
*The kyng chaungez his fote,
 Escheves a lyttile.*
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 65.

ESCHIVE. To eschew; to shun. (*A.-N.*)

And in thy lawe so despende,
 That vayne glorye y schalle eschive.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 53.

ESCHTE. Asked. (*A.-S.*)

ESCLAUNDER. Slander; reproach.

No worschip may he to hymselfe conquere,
 But grete esclaunder unto hym and her.

Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 60.

ESCORCHES. Animals that were flayed. An old hunting term.

ESCOTED. Paid; supported. *Shak.*

ESCRIED. Observed; descried.

ESCRITE. A writing. (*A.-N.*)

ESCUAGE. Service. (*A.-N.*)

ESCULPED. Sculptured. *Hall.*

ESE. (1) Ease; pleasure; to accommodate; to be pleased. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Bait for fishes. *Nominale MS.*

ESEMENT. Relief. *Chaucer.*

ESENDROPPERS. Eavesdroppers. See the Fraternity of Vacabondes, 1575.

ESH. (1) Stubble; aftermath. *Surrey.*

(2) To ask. Also, an ash tree. *North.*

ESHIN. A pail. *North.*

ESHINTLE. A pailful. *Chesh.*

ESHORNE. Cut in two. (*A.-S.*)

Why hast thou this sak thus eshorne,
 Now is it spylt and thou hast it lorne.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 47.

ESHUK. A hook at the extremity of a waggon-horse's traces, in the form of an S. *West.*

ESIE. Gentle; light. *Chaucer.*

ESILICH. Gently. *Chaucer.*

ESK. A newt; a lizard. *North.*

ESKING. The pentice. *Linc.*

ESKIP. To equip, as with men, &c.

ESKRIE. A cry. *Hall.*

ESLE. To ask. *Hearne.*

ESLOYNE. To remove. *Spenser.*

ESMAYE. To astonish. (*A.-N.*)

This womman woche com so esmayed,
 Ansueryd with fulle softe speche.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 7.

And thus wexe I withinne wroth,
 That outwarde I am alle affrayed,
 And so destempred and esmayed.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 84.

ESP. The asp tree. *North.*

Tak the barke of the esp, and the rote of walwort,
 of ayther i-like mykel, and stampe thame wele, and
 do it in a clene vessel. *Med. Rec. MS. Bright, f. 14.*

ESPECCION. Especial. (*A.-N.*)

ESPECE. A small portion. *Caxton.*

ESPERANCE. Hope; expectation. (*A.-N.*)

ESPEYRE. Expectation. (*A.-N.*)

To putten Rome in fulle espayre,
 That Moris was apparaunt eyre.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 71.

Thus stante envye in good espayre.

To ben himselfe the develis eyre. *MS. Ibid. f. 82.*

ESPIAILLE. Spying; private watching. (*A.-N.*)

ESPIAL. A spy. *Gower.*

ESPICE. To look; to observe.

ESPICERIE. Spices. (*A.-N.*)

ESPIE. An overlooker. *Hall.*

ESPIN. The asp tree. *North.*

ESPIRITUELL. Spiritual; heavenly. (*A.-N.*)

ESPLOIT. Advantage. (*A.-N.*)

The seyle goth uppe and forth they straughte,
But none exploit therof they caugte.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 151.

ESPOIRE. Hope. *Chaucer.*

ESPOUSE. Spouse; wife. *Hall.*

ESPRED. Spread. *Sidney.*

ESPRINGOLD. An engine used for throwing large stones in sieges. (*A.-N.*)

ESPRYED. Taken. (*A.-N.*)

ESQUAYMOUS. Equal (?).

That many one are so dangerous,
And oute of mesure esquaymous.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 49.

ESQUIP. Same as *Eskip*, q. v.

ESQUIRE. An esquire of the body, an attendant upon a knight who carried his helmet, spear, and shield

ESS. Ashes, or a place under the grate to receive them in. *North.*

ESSAY. Same as *Assay*, q. v.

ESSE. (1) To ask. *Hearne.*

(2) Ease. *Ritson.*

(3) Is. *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 2.*

ESSES. (1) The collar of SS, or eses, worn by Knights of the Garter.

(2) Large worms. *Kent.*

ESSEW. Issue. *Bale.*

ESSEX-LION. A calf. *Grose.*

ESSEX-STILE. A ditch. *Grose.*

ESSHEKED. Asked. *Hearne.*

ESSHET. Asked. *Hearne.*

ESSHOLE. An ash-bin. *North.*

ESSOINE. An excuse. (*A.-N.*)

But git for strengthe of matrimonye,
He mygte make none essoigne.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 49.

ESSTE. Asked. *Hearne.*

ESSYSE. Habit; custom. *R. de Brunne.*

EST. (1) Eatest. *Hearne.*

(2) Host. *Weber.*

(3) Love; munificence. (*A.-S.*)

They wrought hym mekylle woo,
As y yow my, be Goddys est.

MS. Cantab. Pl. ii. 38, f. 60.

ESTABLIE. A guard. (*A.-N.*)

ESTAFET. A footman. (*Span.*)

ESTALLED. Installed. (*A.-N.*)

She was translated eternally to dwelle
Amonge sterres, where that she is estalled.

MS. Digby 230.

ESTANDART. A standard. *Hall.*

ESTASION. A shop, or stall. (*A.-N.*)

ESTATE. State; condition; a wealthy person; administration of government; an obeisance.

ESTATELICH. Stately. *Chaucer.* Lydgate has *estately*, Minor Poems, p. 4.

ESTATUTE. A statute. *Hall.*

ESTCHEKER. A chess-board.

And alle be hit that in that place square
Of the listes, I mene the estcheker.

Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 263.

ESTEAD. Instead. *North.*

ESTELLACIOUN. Astrology. (*A.-N.*)

ESTERE. State. *Hearne.*

ESTERNE. From *A.-N. estre*?

And fyl hyt at an esterne,
That a prest shul none outhur worne.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67

ESTIMATE. Estimation; value.

ESTITE. As well. *North.*

ESTOC. A small stabbing sword.

ESTOPPED. Stopped. *Hall.*

ESTRADIOTS. French dragoons.

ESTRAINER. A stranger. (*Fr.*)

ESTRE. (1) State; condition. (*A.-N.*)

What schal I telle unto Silvestre,
Or of your name or of your estre?

Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

(2) A circumstance. (*A.-N.*)

(3) Court; street; town. (*A.-N.*)

So long he leved in that estre.

That for hys name he byst Tuncestre.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 70.

ESTRES. The inward parts of a building; chambers; walks; passages in a garden. (*A.-N.*)

See *Will. and Werw.* p. 64.

ESTRETE. A street.

Towarde this vice of whiche we trete,
There ben yet tweye of thilke estrete.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 47.

ESTRICH-BOARDS. Deal-boards exported from the Eastern countries, [Austria?]

ESTRICHE. Reserved; baughty. (*A.-N.*)

ESTRICH-FALCON. A species of large falcon, mentioned in the old metrical romance of *Guy of Warwick*. Shakespeare seems to allude to this bird in *Ant. and Cleop.* iii. 11, *ostridge*.

ESTRIDGE. An ostrich. *Masmyng.*

ESTROITS. Narrow cloths. (*Fr.*)

ESTUP. Stuff; household goods. *Hall.*

ESTUIFE. A pocket-case. (*Fr.*)

ESUE. To escape. (*A.-N.*)

ESY. Soft. *Prompt. Parv.*

ESYNE. Stercoro. *Pr. Parv.*

ET. (1) Eat; even. *Hearne.*

(2) At; to; that. *North.*

ETAYNE. A giant. (*A.-S.*)

Fy, he said, thou soule! thou etayne!

Alle my knyghtes thou garte be slayne.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 126.

ETCH. (1) Stubble. *Tusser.*

(2) To eke out; to augment. *Kent.*

ETE. Eat. *Somerset.*

The scheperde ete tille that he swatte.

MS. Cantab. FF. v. 48, f. 50.

ETERMYNABLE. Interminable.

ETERNAL. Infernal; damned. *East.*

ETERNE. Everlasting. (*Lat.*)

Now be welles ware that thou have not misdrawe

Hire tendir zougthe fro God that is eterne.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 6.

ETAYED. Tied; gartered. *Chaucer.*

ETH. Earth. Also, a hearth. *West.*

ETHE. (1) Easy; easily. (*A.-S.*) See *More's Supplicacyon of Soulys*, f. 12.

(2) To ask. *Gawayne.*

ETHEN. Hence. (*A.-S.*)

ETHER. (1) An adder. *North.*

(2) The air or sky. *Nominals.*

(3) To bind hedges with flexible rods called *ethers*, or *etherings*. Also, a hedge. (*A.-S.*)

(4) Either; each. (*A.-S.*)

ETHSCHAPB. To escape. *Hampole.*

ETHSTE. Asked. *Hearne.*

ETHYNDEL. Half a bushel. *Pr. Parv.*

ETON. Rat, pl. (*A.-S.*)

ETOW. In two. *North.*

ETRAATH. Truly; in truth. *Craven.*

ETRIDE. Tried. *Higgins.*

ETTER. Same as *Atter*, q. v.

ETTETHE. The eighteenth. *Hearne.*

ETTICK. Hectic. (*Fr.*) *Ettick fever*, an old phrase for the ague.

ETTIN. Same as *Elayne*, q. v. "An eten in ich a fight," *Sir Tristrem*, p. 178.

ETTL (1) A nettle. *West.*

(2) To deal out sparingly. *North.*

(3) To prepare; to set in order, to intend; to try; to attempt; to contrive; to earn; to design; to hunger, or delay. *North.* "Ettelles to bee overlyng," i. e. designs to be conqueror, *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 58.

ETLEMENT. Intention. *North.*

ETTLINGS. Earnings; wages. *North.*

ETTWEE. A sheath, or case, for holding small instruments. (*Fr.*)

ETTIYS. Eats. *North.*

That es to eate, that etys me, yitt hungres thaym,
and thay that drynkes me, yit thristis thaym.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 493.

ETYK. A fever. *Lydgate.*

EUBIDES. The Hebrides. *Drayton.*

EUGHT. Owed. *North.*

EUPHUISM. An affected style of speaking and writing introduced at the close of the sixteenth century by Lilly, who set the fashion in works entitled, *Euphuus*, or *the Anatomy of Wit*, and *Euphuus and his England*, which are replete with absurd jargon and bombast. These books were completely the fashion for the time, and their immortality vainly predicted by the author's contemporaries.

EURE. Use; custom; ure. *Malory*, ii. 25.

EUROSE. Rose water. (*A.-N.*)

EUTRIR. To pour out. *Devon.*

EV. Have. *North.*

EVANGELETT-VATS. Cheese-vats, so called from being charged with the images of the saints which were to be imprinted on the cheeses. *Suffolk.*

EVANGILES. The Gospels. (*A.-N.*)

EVANS. A she-cat, said to be so called from a witch of that name.

EVAT. A newt. *Somerset.*

EVE. (1) To become damp. *West.*

(2) A hen-roost. *Somerset.*

EVECK. A goat. (*Lat.*)

EVELING. The evening. *Devon.*

EVELLES. Without evil. (*A.-S.*)

EVELONG. Oblong. Wrongly printed *enalong* in *Pr. Parv.* p. 46.

EVEMEN. Evening. *Dorset.*

EVEN (1) To compare. *West.*

(2) Equal; to equal, or make equal.

The multitude of the Perclenes, quod ho, may noȝte be even to the multitude of the Grekes, for sewly we are ma than thay.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 19.

EVEN-AND-ODD. A game played by tossing up coins. See *Cleaveland's Poems*, 1660, p. 142; *Florio*, p. 358.

EVEN-CRISTEN. A fellow-Christian, or neighbour. See *Hamlet*, v. i.

In the whilke es forbodene us alle manere of lesynges, false consperacye and false sweryng, where thurgh our even-Cristyne may lese thayre catelle.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 215.

EVEN-DOWN. Downright. *North.* Perhaps connected with *evenden*, in *Syr Gawayne*.

EVENE. (1) Evenly; equally. (*A.-S.*)

(2) An ear of corn. *Med.*

EVENE-FORTH. Equally. (*A.-S.*)

EVENELICHE. Evenly; equally. (*A.-S.*)

EVENES. Equity. *Lydgate.*

EVEN-FLAVOURED. Unmixed; unvaried; uniform. *Suffolk.*

EVEN-FORWARD. Directly forward; in continued succession. *North.*

EVENHEDE. Equality; equity. (*A.-S.*)

EVENINE. Equitable. (*A.-S.*)

EVENINGS. The delivery at evening of a certain portion of grass or corn to a customary tenant. *Kennett.*

EVENLESTEN. The herb mercury

EVENLIGHT. Twilight.

Anone sche bidt me go away,

And sey it is ferr in the nyght,

And I aware it is evenlight.

MS. Cantab. Fl. 1. 6, f. 66.

EVENLIKE. Equal; equally. (*A.-S.*)

EVENLINESS. Equality. *Fairfax.*

EVENOLDE. Of the same age. (*A.-S.*)

EVENSONGE. Vespers. (*A.-S.*)

EVENTOUR. Adventure. *Weber.*

EVEN-WHILE. Even-time. *W. Wern.*

EVENYNG. Equal; just. (*A.-S.*)

EVER. (1) However. *Hearne.*

(2) At any time. *Far. dial.*

(3) Always. (*A.-S.*) *Ever in on*, continually in the same manner. *Ever so long*, a great while.

(4) Eye-grass. *Devon.*

(5) An opening stile. *Glouc.*

EVER-AMONG. See *Amonge*.

EVER-BITHER. Both. *Wickliffe.*

EVEREMAR. Evermore. (*A.-S.*)

EVERFERNE. Wall fern. *Gerard.*

EVERICH. Each one; every one. (*A.-S.*)

EVERIDEL. Every part. (*A.-S.*)

EVERLASTING. (1) American cudweed.

(2) A kind of strong stuff formerly much worn by sergeants.

EVERNE. Ever; however. *Hearne.*

EVERROSE. Rose water. (*A.-N.*)

EVERUCHDEL. Every part. (*A.-S.*)

EVERY. (1) A species of grass. *West.*

(2) *Every cack*, every other, alternate; *every foot anon*, every like, every now and then; *every whips while*, now and then; *every whip and again*, ever and anon; *every year's land*, land which will bear crops every year

EVERYCHONE. Every one. (*A.-S.*)

The chyld turnyd hym aboute wyth woundes redd,
And blessyd the pepull everychone.

MS. Cantab. Fl. 1. 11, f. 11.

EVESE. The eaves of a house. (*A.-S.*)
EVESED. Afraid. *Lydgate.*
EVESINGE. Eaves. *Huloet.*
EVESTERRE. Evening star. *Pr. Parv.*
EVET. A newt. *West.* See *Huloet*, 1552;
Kyng Alsaunder, 6126.
EVICTED. Dispossessed. (*Lat.*)
EVID. Heavied, made heavy.
EVIL. (1) A laker. *Grose.*
 (2) A fork, as a hay-fork, &c. *West.*
EVIL-EYE. An eye which charms. Supersti-
 tious people suppose that the first morning
 glance of him who has an evil eye is certain
 destruction to man or beast, if not immediate,
 at least eventually.
EVITE. To avoid. (*Lat.*)
EVORYE. Ivory. *Weber.*
EVOUR. Ivory. *Lydgate.*
 And the gates of the palace ware of evour wonder
 whitt, and the bandes of thame and the legges of
 ebene. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 25.*
EVYL. A disease; a fit of madness; to fall ill,
 or sick.
Some afterward she cryld,
And deyde sanner than she wyldo.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 63.
EVYLY. Heavily; sorrowfully.
EVYN. Evening. *Gower.*
EVYN-LYTHUS. Twilight. (*A.-S.*)
EW. Yew. (*A.-S.*) See *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 7.
EWAGE. Some kind of stone, or amulet. See
Piers Ploughman, p. 29.
EWARE. A water-bearer. *Pr. Parv.*
EWE. Owed. *Suffolk.*
EWE-GOWAN. The common daisy. *North.*
EWER. An udder. *North.*
EWERY. The place where the ewers for wash-
 ing the hands before and after meals were
 kept. *Ord. and Reg.* p. 4.
EWFRAS. A herb. *Arch.* xxx. 377.
EWGH. A yew. *West.*
 Next to it a drawing roome, whose floor is chee-
 quered like a chesse-board, with box and ewgh pan-
 nells of about six inches square.
Aubrey's Wills, Royal Soc. MS. p. 263.
EWN. An oven. *North.*
E-WONNE. Won. (*A.-S.*)
In loves art men must deype wade,
Or that ye be conquerd and e-wonne.
MS. Fairfax 16.
EWTE. (1) To pour water. *Exmoor.*
 (2) A newt. *Maundevile.*
EWYNS. Hewings. *Arch.* x. 93.
EX. (1) An axle, or axis. *West.*
 (2) To ask. *Glouc. and Devon.*
EXAKERLY. Exactly. *Var. dial.*
EXALTATE. Exalted. (*Lat.*)
Every man wilneeth to be exaltate,
Thouze he be gret, 3.6 heyer wold he goo.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 281.
EXALTATION. A planet was said to be in its
 exaltation, when it was in that sign of the
 zodiac in which it was supposed to exert its
 strongest influence.
EXAMETRON. An hexameter verse.
EXAMPLER. A sampler. *Palgrave.*
EXAN. The herb crosswort. *Gerard.*

EXBURSE. To disburse, or discharge.
EXCALIBOUR. The name of King Arthur's
 sword, frequently mentioned.
EXCHEVE. To eschew, or shun. (*A.-N.*)
EXCISE. To impose upon; to overcharge.
Var. dial.
EXCLAIM. An exclamation. *Shak.*
EXCOMMENGE. To excommunicate. (*A.-N.*)
 See *Stanhurst*, p. 26.
EXCOURSE. An expedition. (*Lat.*)
EXCREMENT. Anything that grows from the
 human body, as hair, nails, &c.
EXCUSATION. An excuse. (*Lat.*)
Ser, 30 muste the sothe sey me trewly
Withowtyn excusacion yn eny wysse aleyde.
MS. Cantab. Fl. 1. 6, f. 142.
EXCUSEMENT. An excuse.
So thilke excusement was none.
MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 45.
EXCYTATE. To excite. *Hall.*
EXE. An axe. *East.*
EXECUTION. The sacking of a town. *Nares.*
EXECUTOUR. An executioner. *Executrice,*
 a female executioner. (*A.-N.*)
EXEMPLAIRE. Exemplary. (*A.-N.*)
EXEMPT. Taken away. *Shak.*
EXEN. Oxen. *North.*
EXEQUY. Funeral. *Sidney.*
EXERCISES. Week-day sermons, so called by
 the Puritans.
EXERPED. Drawn out. *Topsell.*
EXHALE. To drag out. *Shak.*
EXHERIDATE. To disinheret. It seems also
 to mean, to hate or detest.
EXHIBITION. Stipend; allowance. The term
 is still used at the universities.
EXIDEMIC. An epidemic. *Hall.*
EXIGENT. Exigence; difficulty. Also, a writ
 that lies where the defendant in an action
 personal cannot be found.
EXILE. Poor; lean; endowed with small re-
 venues. (*Lat.*)
EXLE. An axle. *Florio*, p. 67.
EXORCISATIONS. Exorcisms. (*A.-N.*)
EXPANS-YERES. Single years, with the mo-
 tions of the heavenly bodies answering to
 them. *Chaucer.*
EXPECT. To suspect; to conclude; to suppose;
 to believe; to wait; to tarry; expectation.
EXPECTAUNT. Waiting. (*A.-N.*)
EXPECTION. Expectation. "With so much
expectation," *The Bride*, 1640, sig. B. ii.
EXPEDIENCE. Expedition; celerity. *Shak.*
 Also, an enterprise, or undertaking. *Expe-
 dient*, quick.
EXPENDUNTUR. In old works, an account of
 the things expended.
EXPERTFULL. Expert; skilful.
EXPIATE. Expired. *Shak.*
EXPIRE. To exhaust, or wear out.
EXPLATE. To explain, or unfold. *Jonson*,
viii. 431. Perhaps a form of *expleite*, or *ex-
 ploit*, q. v. We have *expleiten* in *A Prophesie*
of Cadwallader, 1604.
EXPLEITE. To perform; to finish; to com-
 plete; to assist. (*A.-N.*)

This werk *teplaye* that ye nat refuse,
But maketh Clio for to ben my muse.

MS. Digby 232, f. 1.

So lets thy grace to me dissende adoun,
My rude tongue to explyte and spede.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

EXPLOIT. To perform. Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 148. Also, to apply one's self to anything. *Palegrave.*

EXPOSTULATE. To inquire. *Shak.*

EXPOSTURE. Exposure. *Shak.*

EXPOUNEN. To expound; to explain. (*A.-N.*)

EXPULSE. To expel, or drive out. (*Lat.*)

EXPURGE. To purge, or cleanse out.

EXQUIRE. To inquire. *Chapman.*

EXSUFFLICATION. Contemptible (*Lat.*)

EXTABLE. Acceptable. State Papers, i. 815.

EXTEND. To value the property of any one who has forfeited his bond; to appraise; to seize. A law term.

EXTENDOUR. A surveyor; one who extends property.

EXTENT. A valuation, or seizure. Hence, a violent attack.

EXTERMINION. Extermination. See Hall, Henry VII f. 23.

EXTERN. External; outward. *Nares.*

EXTIRP. To extirpate. (*Lat.*)

EXTRAUGHT. Extracted. *Hall.*

EXTRAVAGANT. Wandering. *Shak.*

EXTRE. An axletree. *East.*

The firmament and also every spere,
The golden *estre* and the sterres seven.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 33.

EXTREAT. Extraction. (*Fr.*)

EXTRESS. To draw out. (*Lat.*)

EXTRUCTION. Destruction. *Heywood.*

EXULATE. To banish. (*Lat.*) An exile, Hardyng's Chron. f. 189.

EXUPERATE. To overbalance.

EXURE. To assure. (*A.-N.*)

Passith pleyuly and also dooth excude
The wytte of man, I dno you well *exure*.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 55.

EXUS. Axes. Degrevant, 325.

EY. (1) Aye; yea; ah! *North.*

Ey! thought the knyght, long ys gone,
That messe at the cherche herd y none.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 26.

(2) An egg. (*A.-S.*)

EYANE. Again. Degrevant, 431.

EYAS. A young hawk recently taken out of the nest. *Eyasmusket*, a young male sparrowhawk; and hence, metaphorically, a boy.

EYDENT. Diligent. *North.*

EYDUR. Either. *North.*

Alls arownde, lyke a frere,
And then ovyrthwart to *eydur* ere.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 241.

EYE. (1) A small tint of colour, just enough to see. See Nares in v.

(2) A brood of pheasants. *Far. dial.*

(3) The mouth of a pit. *North.*

(4) Water. *Somerset.* An outlet for water from a drain. *East.*

(5) To observe minutely. *Essex.*

(6) Awe; fear; power. (*A.-S.*)

EYEABLE. Sightly. *North.*

EYE-BITE. To bewitch an animal with the evil eye. *North.*

EYE-BREEN. The eyebrows. *Lanc.*

EYE-BREKES. Eyelids. *North.*

EYE-GRASS. Old pasture ground, that has been long without being eaten. *Glouc.*

EYEN. Eyes. (*A.-S.*)

EYER. Heir; heiress; air.

EYERIE. Same as *Airy*, q. v.

EYES. Ice.

Be war, I rode, thou stondest on the *eyes*.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 235.

EYE-SORE. A blemish; any disagreeable object. *Var. dial.*

EYET. (1) To eat. *Waric.*

(2) A small island, or ait. *Kennett.*

EYEVANG. A strap or stay to which the girth of the saddle is buckled. *Devon.*

EYGER. Sharp; sour. (*Fr.*)

EYGHE. Fear. Gy of Warw. p. 13.

EYGHTE. Possessions. (*A.-S.*)

EYH. An eye. Brome's Travels, p. 152. *Eyheu*, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

EYHE. A handle, or haft.

EYHAKE. A kind of cake compounded with eggs. *Pr. Parv.*

EYL. An ear of corn. Translated by *acus* in MS. Lanad. 560, f. 45.

EYLDE. To yield; to return; to give, or deliver up.

EYLDEN. Went. Chester Plays, ii. 72.

EYLDYNGE. Fuel. *Pr. Parv.*

EYLE. An island. *North.*

EYLEN. To ail. (*A.-N.*)

Syr Lancelot *eylythe* nothyng but gode,
He shalle be hole by pryme of day.

MS. Harl. 9252, f. 132.

What *eyled* me, why was I wode,

That I cowth so litelic gode?

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 65.

EYLIADS. Ogles; wanton looks. (*Fr.*)

EYLSUM. Wholesome; sound.

EYLYKE. Elsewhere. *Lydgate.*

EYLYNE. To withstand. *Pr. Parv.*

EYMANENT. Directly opposite. *West.*

EYMERY. Ashes. *Pr. Parv.*

EYNE. (1) Eyes. *North.*

(2) A thicket? MS. Morte Arthure.

EYNKE. Ink. *Hampole.*

EY-QWYT. The white of egg. (*A.-S.*)

EYRAR. A brood of swans. Sometimes, the bird itself.

EYRE. Grace; haste; speed; air; to plough; to go, to move; an heiress, or heir; to breed, as hawks do.

EYREN. Eggs. See Introduction.

EYRISH. Aerial. *Chaucer.*

EYRONDE. Erected. *Holme.*

EYRONE. Eggs, as *eyren*, q. v.

A wondyt man schal kepe hym that he gete na
cheese, ne botur, ne *eyrone*, ne fysche of the see, ne
fruytte, ne flesche, but of a best that is geldit, and
he most kepe him fro fleschely talent wythe wym-
men.

Md. Rec. MS. Bright, f. 10.

EYRUS. Years. *Hearne.*

EYSE. Base. See Langtoft, p. 68.

*I the se wepyng alle weyes,
Whenne thou shaldest be best at eye.*

Curios Mundit, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 66.

EYSEMENTES. Conveniences.

EYSTER. An oyster. Rel. Ant. i. 85.

EYTE. Eight. *Cov. Myst.*

EYTENDE. The eighth. *Lydgate.*

EYTENDELE. Half a bushel, or the eighth part of a coomb, whence the term. *Pr. Parv.*

FA. (1) Very fast. *North.*

(2) A foe; an enemy.

The countas said, alas!

3e hafe bene lang foes. MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 137.

FAA. Few.

*Eftyr a 3eo dayen, he apperyde tille one that was
famyliare tille hym in hys lyfe, and sayde that he
was dampned. MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 124.*

FAAT. A fault. *Craven.*

FABBIN. Flattering. *North.*

FABLE. Idle discourse. (*A.-N.*)

FABRICATURE. Making. (*Lat.*)

FABRICK-LANDS. Lands given towards the maintenance, building, or repair of churches or cathedrals.

FABURDEN. A high sounding tone or noise that fills the ear.

FACCHE. To fetch. *Ritson.*

FACE. (1) To brag; to vaunt; to boast; to rail at any one. *To face one with a lie*, to make him believe it is true. *To face one out or down*, to put him down by positive assertions.

(2) *To face about*, a military term, meaning to wheel to the rear.

(3) Harm; consequence. *Weber.*

(4) Foes; enemies.

*Sir, God hase sent the that grace,
That thou hase venged the that face.*

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 132.

(5) A term at the game of Primero, to stand boldly upon a card. See the *Triall of Wits*, 1604, p. 112. Whence came the phrase *to face it with a card of ten*, to face anything out by sheer impudence.

FACED-CARD. A court-card. *West.*

FACER. An impudent person; a boaster. Also, a bumper of wine.

FACETE. Choice; fine. (*Lat.*)

FACHELL. A small dagger? *Kempe.*

FACHON. A falchion, or sword. (*A.-N.*)

FACHUR. To grow like in feature. *West.*

FACKS. By my faith! *Devon.*

FACON. A faucon. *Torrent, p. 21.*

FACONDE. Eloquent; attractive (*A.-N.*) Also a substantive, eloquence.

FACONDIOUS. Eloquent. *Carton.*

FACRERE. Dissimulation.

*Ferst ben enformed for to leere
A craft which cleped is facrene.*

Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

FACULTE. Quickness; readiness. (*Lat.*)

FAD. (1) Fashioned. *North.*

(2) A trifling whim. *Wario.*

(3) A truss of straw. *Var. dial.*

The terms seems to be retained in the Lancashire word *aghendole*, eight pounds of meal, more usually written *nackendole*, although the derivation is probably from *aghtand*, q. v.

EYTH. Easy; easily. (*A.-S.*)

EYJIRE. The air. *Pr. Parv.*

EY3THE. Eight. *Pr. Parv.*

EJENEN. Eyes. See Wright's *Lyric Poetry*, p. 39. Eye, St. Brandan, p. 3.

EJEVER. Ever. *Audelay, p. 26.*

(4) A coloured ball. *Linc.*

(5) To be busy about trifles. *Linc.*

FADDLE. (1) A pack, or bundle. *West.*

(2) To dandle; to cherish. *Scott.*

FADDY. Frivolous. *West.* Also the name of a Cornwall dance.

FADE. (1) Sad; sorrowful. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Dirty; disagreeable. (*A.-N.*)

*Of proud wymmen wuld y telle,
But they are so wrothe and felle,
Of these that are so foule and fude,
That make hem freytere than God how made.*

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 23.

(3) Strong; powerful. This seems to be the meaning in *Perceval*, and *Sir Tristrem*, p. 145. *Perceval*, 1440, conquered?

(4) To vanish. *Shak.*

FADED. Tainted; decayed. *North.*

FADER. A father. (*A.-S.*)

FADGE. (1) To put together; to fare; to suit; to fit, to agree, to proceed; to succeed.

(2) A small flat loaf, or thick cake; to beat, or thrash; a bundle, a fagot. *North.*

(3) An irregular pace. *Linc.*

FADGER. To work, or fag. *Devon.*

FADGY. Corpulent, unwieldy. *North.*

FADING. The name of an Irish dance, and also the burden of a popular Irish song of a heentious kind. Hence, sometimes, a burden of a song is so called.

FADME. A fathom. *Lydgate.* Also a verb, to fathom, to encompass.

FADOM. A fathom. *Dekker.*

FADOODLE. Putuo. *Dekker.*

FAEBERRY. See *Feaberries*.

FAED. Faded. *Towneley Myst.*

FAEES. Foes; enemies.

*Hym thare be ferde for no foes,
That swyke a folke ledes.*

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 37.

FAEGANG. A gang of beggars. *North.*

FAERIE. The nation of Fairies; enchantment, the work of Fairies. (*A.-N.*)

FAFF. To move violently. *North.*

FAFFLE. To stutter, or stammer; to saunter; to trifle; to fumble. *North.* See *Baret*, 1580, F. 19, *Hollyband's Diet.* 1593.

FAFT. Fought. *Craven.*

FAG. (1) A sheep-tick. *Linc.*

(2) To beat, or thrash. Also, to be sent about on errands. A schoolboy's term.

(3) A knot in cloth. *Blount.*

FAGARY. A vagary. *Hall*

PAGE. To deceive by falsehood or flattery. (*A.-S.*) Also, deceit, flattery. See *Lydgate*, p. 27; *Hardyng's Chron.* f. 54.

Ther is no more dredfulle pestelens,

Thane is tonge that can flater and faye.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 128.

So that no wyte fage may ne sayne,

Tofore the ys of thy sapience.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7.

PAGGING. Reaping, or cutting the stubble with a short scythe. *West.*

PAGGS. Pain; gladly. *Kent.* More generally explained as *facks*, q. v.

PAGH. Fought. *Heber.*

PAGIOLI. French beans. (*Ital.*)

PAGOT. (1) A contemptuous term for a woman; a prostitute.

(2) To cut, or tie up fagots. *Fagot bevers*, *Cocke Lorelles Bote*, p. 11, inferior household servants who carried fagots, &c.

PAIGH. Refuse soil, or stones. *North.*

PAIGHTEST. Most happy (*A.-S.*)

FAIL. (1) Failure; fault. *Shak.*

(2) To deceive; to speak false. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To come to an end. *Palgrave.*

(4) A woman's upper garment.

FAIN. Glad; earnestly desirous; gladly; to be willing, or ready; to be obliged, or compelled to do anything

FAINE. To feign; to dissemble. (*A.-N.*) This form occurs in Chaucer, and many other writers. See also *Minsheu*, and the early editions of Shakespeare.

FAINT. To fade. *I ar. dial.*

FAINTY. Languid. *Glouc.*

FAIR. (1) Level, or parallel. *Fair-wallling*, the part of the wall above the projecting foundation *Line.*

(2) Fairness; beauty. "Faire of all faires," *Tom a Lincoln*, p. 7.

(3) To make fair, or lovely. *Shak.*

(4) A present at or from a fair. *North.* "A day after the faire," when everything is over, *Troubles of Qu. Elizabeth*, 1639, sig. G. ii.

(5) Evidently; manifestly. *North.*

(6) To appear; to give symptoms of. *Hall.*

(7) Soft or slow. *Westm.*

(8) A great roe-buck. *Blome.*

FAIR-CONDITIONED. Of good disposition.

FAIREHEDE. Beauty. (*A.-S.*)

FAIR-FALL. *Fair fall* you, good attend you. *Fairfallen*, good, honest. *North.*

FAIRING. Same as *Fair* (4).

FAIRISH. Tolerably good. *I ar. dial.*

FAIRLY. Softly. *Fairly off in the middle*, faint with hunger. *North.*

FAIR-MAID. A dried pilchard. *Devon.*

FAIRRE. More fair. *Will. Herw.*

FAIR-TRO-DAYS. Daylight. *North.*

FAIRY. (1) A weasel. *Devon.*

(2) Although the fairies have nearly disappeared from our popular superstitions, a few curious traces of them may be found in provincial terms. *Fairy-butter*, a fungous excrescence, sometimes found about the roots of old trees, or a species of *tremella* found on furze and

broom. *Fairy-circles*, *fairy-rings*, or *fairy-dances*, circles of coarse green grass often seen in meadows and downs, and attributed to the dancing of the fairies; *Aubrey's Wilts*, *Royal Soc. MS.* p. 77. *Fairy-dart*, a small flint or fossil shaped in the form of a dart, or perhaps an ancient arrow-head; there is a curious superstitious account of one in *MS. Addit.* 4811, f. 23. *Fairy groats*, a country name for certain old coins, mentioned in *Harrison's England*, p. 218. *Fairy-loaves*, or *fairy-faces*, fossil echini. *Fairy-money*, found treasure. *Fairy-pipes*, small old tobacco-pipes, frequently found in the North of England. *Fairy-sparks*, phosphoric light seen on various substances in the night time.

FAITEN. To beg; to idle; to flatter; to deceive. (*A.-N.*)

FAITERIE. Flattery, deception.

My world stood on another wheello,

Withouten eny other fayterye.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39.

FAITH. To give credit to. *Shak.* *Jouison* has the adjective *faithful*.

FAITHFUL-BROTHER. A Puritan.

FAITHLY. Truly, properly. (*A.-N.*)

For we are faithely to fewe to fechte with them all,

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln. i. 95.

FAITOUR. An idle lazy fellow; a deceiver; a flatterer; a vagrant. (*A.-N.*) Hence, a general term of reproach, a scoundrel.

FAKEN. A falcon, or small cannon.

FALCON. A cannon of 2½ inch. bore, carrying 2 lb. weight of shot.

FALD. A handspike. *Coles.*

FALDE. (1) To fold; to embrace.

He tolde his sqwyere the case,

That he luffed in a place

This frely to folde. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.*

(2) Felled. *Degrevant*, 1051.

FALDERED. Fatigued. *Line.*

FALDING. A kind of frieze, or rough cloth. See *Tyrwhitt*, in v.

FALDORE. A trap-door. (*Flem.*)

FALDSTOOL. A portable seat made to fold up like a camp-stool. The term is also erroneously applied to the *Litany-stool*. *Oxf. Gl. Arch.*

FALE (1) Fele; many. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A pustule, or sore. *North.*

(3) Marshy, or wet land. *Line.*

FALEWE. Fallow. *Weber.*

FALEWEDEN. Fallowed. *Ritson.*

FALKY. Long-stemmed. *Cornw.*

FALL. (1) To strike down, or let fall; to make to fall. *East.*

(2) A falling-band, or vandyke.

(3) Fallen, part. *pa.* *Chaucer.*

(4) Fall of the leaf, fall, autumn.

(5) A yearning of lambs. *North.*

(6) To try a fall, to wrestle. *Fall back*, fall edge, at all adventures. *To fall in age*, to become old. *To fall in hand*, to meet with or meddle. *To fall out of flesh*, to become lean. Also used in this manner, *to fall a writing*, to

write, *to fall a reading*, to read, &c. *To fall out*, to quarrel.

(7) To follow as a corollary to any argument previously stated.

(8) To befall; to happen; to belong.

FALLAL. Meretricious. *Salop.*

FALLALS. The falling ruffs of a woman's dress; any gay ornaments. *Var. dial.*

FALLAND-EVYL. The falling sickness.

FALLAS. Deceit; fallacy. (*A.-N.*) Hall has *fallax*, Henry VII. f. 32.

Thorow coverture of his *fullas*,
And ryzt so in semblable cas.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

FALLE. A mouse-trap. *Pr. Parv.*

FALLEN. Slaked. *Craven.*

FALLEN-WOOL. Wool from a sheep killed by disease or accident. *North.*

FALLERA. A disease in hawks, in which their claws turn white.

FALL-GATE. A gate across a public road. *Norf.*

FALLING-BANDS. Neck-bands worn so as to fall on the shoulders, much worn in the seventeenth century.

FALLING-DOWN. The epilepsy. *Pr. Parv.*

FALLINGS. Dropped fruit. *South.*

FALLOW-FIELD. A common-field. *Glouc.*

FALLOWFORTH. A waterfall. *Linc.*

FALLOW-HAY. Hay grown upon a fallow, or new natural ley. *North.*

FALLOWS. The strakes of a cart. *West.*

FALLS. The divisions of a large arable field attached to a village. *North.*

FALOUN. Felon; wicked. (*A.-N.*)

FALOWE. To turn pale or yellow. (*A.-S.*)

His lippis like to the lede,
And his lire *falowedes*. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 94.*

FALSDOM. Falsehood. (*A.-S.*)

FALSE. (1) Stupid; obstinate; wanting spirit; sly; cunning; deceitful; forsworn; perjured.

(2) To falsify; to betray; to deceive; to wheedle; to flatter; to desert; to baffle.

FALSE-BLOWS. The male flowers of the melon and cucumber. *East.*

FALSE-BRAY. A counter-breastwork. (*Fr.*)

FALSEHED. Falsehood. (*A.-S.*)

FALSE-POINT. A trick, or stratagem.

FALSE-QUARTERS. A soreness inside the hoofs of horses. Holme, 1688.

FALSER. False. *Jonson.*

FALSE-ROOF. The space between the ceiling of the garret and the roof.

FALSOR. Deceiver. "Detested falsor," Woman in the Moone, 1597.

FALSTE. Falsity; falseness. (*A.-N.*)

FALTER. To thrash barley in the chaff. *Faltering-irons*, a barley-chopper. *Linc.*

FALTERED. Dishevelled. *North.*

FALWE. Yellow. *Chaucer.* Also, to turn yellow. *Syr Gowghter*, 62.

FALWES. Fallow lands. Also, new ploughed fields, or fields recently made arable. See *Pr. Parv.* p. 148, "fallow, londe eryd, *novale*." The Latin here given bears both interpre-

tations, although the latter is evidently intended by the author.

FALYF. Fallow. *Ritson.*

FAMATION. Defamation. *Hall.*

FAMBLE. To stutter, or murmur inarticulately. *Linc.* It occurs in Cotgrave, in v. *Baver*, and in Coles. "Stameren other famelen," MS. Harl. 7322.

FAMBLE-CROP. The first stomach in ruminating animals. *East.*

FAMBLES. Hands. *Dekker.*

FAME. (1) To defame. *Ritson*, iii. 161.

False and fekyll was that wyghte,
That lady for to fame.
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 71.

(2) The foam of the sea. (*A.-S.*)

Myldor, he said, es hir name,
Scho es white als the fame.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 132.

(3) A surgeon's lancet. *Linc.*

FAMEN. (1) To famish. *Hearne*

(2) Foes; enemies. (*A.-S.*)

To fyghte wyth thy *faamens*,
That us unfaire ledes. *MS. Morte Arthure, f. 56.*

FAMILE. To be famished. *Warw.*

FAMILIAR. A demon or spirit attendant upon a witch or conjurer, often in the form of an animal, a dog, &c.

FAMILOUS. *Adj.* Family. *North.*

FAMILY-OF-LOVE. A fanatical sect introduced into England about 1560, distinguished by their love to all men, and passive obedience to established authority. The members of it were called *Familists*, and are mentioned in a list of sects in Taylor's Motto, 1622.

FAMOSSED. Celebrated. *Shak.*

FAMULAR. Domestic. (*Lat.*)

FAN. (1) To tease; to banter; to beat or thrash any one. *Sussex.*

(2) Found; felt. *Cumb.*

(3) To stir about briskly. *Linc.*

(4) To winnow corn. *Var. dial.*

FANCICAL. Fanciful. *West.*

FANCIES. Light ballads, or airs. *Shak.*

FANCY. (1) Love. *Fancy-free*. *Shak.* A sweetheart is still called a *fancy-man*.

(2) A riband; a prize for dancers.

FAND. Found. *Tundale*, p. 14.

FANDE. To try, or prove. (*A.-S.*)

He was in the Haly Lande,
Dedis of armes for to fande.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

They wolde themselfe fande
To seke aventurs nyghte and day.
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 243.

FANDING. Trial; temptation.

Paule prayed to God that he suld fordo thase
fundynges that hym pynede so sare, bot God herd
hyme noghte. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 237.*

FANE. (1) A weathercock, formerly made in various shapes, seldom in that of the bird whence the modern term is derived.

(2) A banner. (*A.-S.*)

(3) The white flower-de-luce. *Gerard.*

(4) Foes; enemies. *MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.*

(5) A rope attached to the mast of a vessel? See *Pr. Parv.* p. 148, and *Ducange*, in v. *Cheruci*.

"A fayne of a schipe" may, perhaps, only mean a weathercock on the top of the mast. See Sir Eglamour, 1192.

Of sylver his maste, of golde his fune.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 146.

FANER. A winnower. *Lydgate*.

FANFECKLED. Freckled; sunburnt. *North*.

FANG. (1) A fin. *East*. A paw, or claw. *North*. Also, to grasp or clench.

(2) To strangle; to bind. *Wills*.

(3) To be godfather or godmother to a child. *Somerset*.

FANGAST. Fit for marriage, said of a maid. *Norfolk*. Now obsolete.

FANGE. To catch, or lay hold of. (*A.-S.*)

The synne God hateth that on hem hangeth,

An I Goddes hatred helle byt fangeth.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 79.

FANGER. A receiver. (*A.-S.*)

FANLE. A trifle, or toy. (*A.-S.*)

FANGLED. Trifling. *Shak*.

FANNAND. Flowing. *Gawayne*.

FANNEL. A fanon. *Davies' Rites*, p. 16.

FANOM-WATER. The acrimonious discharge from the sores of cattle. *Warw.*

FANON. A priest's maniple. (*A.-N.*) "Fanon, a fannell or maniple, a scarf-like ornament worn in the left arm of a sacrificing priest," *Cotgrave*.

FANSET. A facet. *Suffolk*.

FANSOME. Kind; fondling. *Cumb.*

FANTASIE. Fancy. (*A.-N.*) Also a verb, to fancy, to like any one. *Fantasieng*, *Harrison's England*, p. 119.

FANTASTICO. A coxcomb (*Ital.*)

FANTEAGUE. A worry, or bustle. Also, ill-humour. *Var. dial.*

FANTICKLES. Freckles. *Yorksh.*

FANTOME. (1) Faint, weak. *Fantome-corn*, corn that is unproductive. *Fantome-flesh*, flesh that hangs loosely on the bone. *A fantome fellow*, a tight-headed person.

(2) Any false imagination. (*A.-N.*)

(3) Vanity. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

FANTOMYSLICHE. Visionary. *Chr. VII.*

FANTONY. Deceitful. (*A.-N.*)

PANTYSE. Deceit. (*A.-N.*)

Ther wyste no man that was wroght

Of hys fantyes and hys thoght

MS. Cantab. Pl. II. 38, f. 172.

FAP. Drunk; tipsy. *Shak.*

FAPES. Gooseberries. *East.*

FAR. Farther. *North*. "I'll be far if I do," i. e. I will not.

FARAND. Used in composition for advancing towards, or being ready. *Fighting farand*, ready for fighting. *Farand-man*, a traveller or itinerant merchant. This usage is probably from *fare*, to go. *Farand* also means *fashion*, *manner*, and *countenance*, perhaps from *faring*; so *well* or *ill-farand*, good or bad-looking. The last sense leans to the favourable interpretation unless joined with words of opposite signification. Hence *farantly*, orderly, handsome, comely, good-natured, respectable, neat. *North*.

FAR-AWAY. By much; by far. *North*.

FAR-BY. Compared with. *North*.

FARCE. (1) To paint. *Chaucer*.

(2) To stuff; to fill out (*Fr.*) See *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639, p. 11.

FARCION. The farcy, a disease in horses.

FARD. (1) Afraid. *Towneley Myst.*

(2) To paint the face. (*Fr.*) See *De Burtas*, p. 376. Also a substantive. "A certayn gay glosse or farde," *Palsgrave's Acolastus*, 1540.

FARDEL. A burthen. Also a verb, to pack up. See *Triall of Wits*, 1604, p. 170, *Hawkins*, iii. 64; *Hollyband*, in v. *Charge*.

FARDEN. Fared, flashed. *Percy*.

FARDINGALE. The fourth part of an acre. *Wills*. MS. Lansd. 1033.

FARDREDEAL. An impediment. (*Fr.*)

FARE. (1) To appear; to seem. *Suffolk*.

(2) To go; to cause to go, to proceed, to near, or approach; to depart; to feel; to eat; to live. *North*. The first meanings are common in early English. "To blisse shalle fare," MS. Cantab. Pl. v. 48, f. 69.

(3) A journey; course, or path. (*A.-S.*) "He that folowes my fare," MS. *Morte Arthure*. See *Perceval*, 1037.

(4) A litter of pigs; the trace of a hare; conduct, or behaviour; countenance, or face. *North*.

(5) Unusual display; entertainment; proceeding; adventure; onset; speech; step, movement; action. *Gawayne*. It is often equivalent to *business*, *ado*, or *going on*. "I ne com of no sich fare," MS. Cantab. Pl. v. 48, f. 52. See *Thornton Romances*, p. 33.

(6) Fur? *Sir Perceval*, 411.

(7) A game played with dice.

(8) To resemble, or act like another; to take on, as in sorrow. *To fare foul with any one*, to use him badly.

(9) A boast. *Pr. Parv.*

(10) To ache, or throb. *North*.

FAREINGS. Feelings; symptoms. *East*.

FAREMAKERE. A boaster. *Pr. Parv.*

FAREWHEEL. A taste, or relish. *North*.

FAREWELL. *Farewell*, and a thousand, a thousand times farewell.

FAR-FET. Far-fetched. *Somerset*.

FAR-FORTHE. Far in advance. (*A.-S.*)

Now he we so far-forthe come,

Speke mote we of the dome.

MS. Laud 418, f. 110.

FARISH-ON. Advanced in years. Also, nearly intoxicated. *North*.

FARL. An oat-cake. *Northumb.*

FARLEY. Fairly, plainly. *Ritson*.

FARLIES. Wonders; strange things. *North*.

FARLOOPER. An interloper. *West*.

FARM. To cleanse, or empty. *West*.

FARME. Food; a meal. (*A.-S.*)

FARMER. The eldest son of the occupier of a farm. *Suffolk*. Anciently, a yeoman or country gentleman.

FARMERY. An infirmary. See *Davies' Rites*, pp. 88, 138, 153; *Bale's Kynge Johan*, p. 82.

FARN. Fared, or gone. (*A.-S.*)

Whene Heroude was of lif farn,
An angel coun Joseph to warn.
Carm. Mundt, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 74.

FARNTICKLES. Freckles. *North.*

FARR. To ache. *North.*

FARRAND. Deep; cunning. *Linc.*

FARREL. The fourth part of a circular oat-cake, the division being made by a cross. *North.*

FARREN. Half an acre. *West.*

FARRISEES. Fairies. *East.*

FARROW. A litter of pigs. *East.*

FARROW-COW. A barren cow. *North.*

FARRUPS. The devil. *Yorksh.*

FARSE. To stuff; to fill; to eat. Also, the stuffing of a bird, &c.

Bot in hys delytes settes hys hert fast,
And furre als this lyfe solde ay last.

Hampole, MS. Rouses, p. 19.

FARSET. A chest, or coffer. *Skinner.*

FARST. Farthest. *Craven.*

FARSURE. Stuffing. *Forme of Cury.*

FARSYN. The farcy.

It cometh mooste comuneliche aboute the houndes
ers and yn hure legges, than yn any other places,
as the *farsyn*, and yit this is wors to be hool.

MS. Bodl. 545.

FART. A Portugal fig. *Elyot.*

FARTHELL. Same as *Fardel*, q. v.

FARTHER. *I'll be farther if I do it, i. e. I won't do it.* *Var. dial.*

FARTHING. Thirty acres. *Cornw.*

FARTHING. Flattened peas. *West.*

FAR-WELTERED. Caut, as a sheep. *Linc.*

FAS. A porridge-pot. *Linc.*

FASE. Foes. See *Ritson*, i. 65.

Welcome, sir, to this place!

I swere the, by Goddis grace,

We haue bene lange *fase*. *MS. Lincoln A. 4. 17, f. 137.*

FASGUNTIDE. Shrove-tide. *Norf.*

FASH. (1) Trouble; care; anxiety; fatigue. Also a verb. *North.*

(2) The tops of turnips, &c. *Lanc.*

(3) Rough, applied to metal. *North.*

(4) A fringe, or row of anything worn like a fringe. *(A.-S.)*

FASHERY. Over niceness. *Cumb.*

FASHION. (1) The farcy in horses. *Wills.* Shakespeare and Dekker have *fashions*.

(2) State of health. Also, to presume.

FASHIOUS. Troublesome. *Craven.*

FASHOUS. Unfortunate; abameful. *Chesh.*

FASIL. To dawdle. *Linc.* It anciently meant, to ravel, as silk, &c.

FASOUN. Fashion; form. *Ritson.*

FASSIDE. Stuffed. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 85.*

FASSINGS. Any hanging fibres of roots of plants, &c. *Lanc.*

FASSIS. Tassels; hangings. *Hall.*

PASSIONE. Acknowledgment. *Pr. Parv.*

FAST. (1) The understratum. *West.*

(2) Full; busy; very gay. *North.*

(3) Liberally. *Robson, p. 9.*

(4) A dish in ancient cookery, composed of eggs, pigeons, and onions.

(5) In use, not to be had. *East.*

(6) Very near. Hence, intimate. *Linc.* In early writers, it means *sure, firm*.

FAST-AND-LOOSE. A cheating game, played with a stick and a belt or string, so arranged that a spectator would think he could make the latter *fast* by placing a stick through its intricate folds, whereas the operator could detach it at once. The term is often used metaphorically.

FAST-BY. Very near. *Var. dial.*

FASTE (1) Faced, as a hypocrite. *Gower.*

(2) To fasten; to marry. *(A.-S.)*

That they schulde *faste* hur with no fere,
But he were prynce or pryneys pere.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 38, f. 72.

FASTEN. To detain; to seize. *North.*

FASTENING-PENNY. Earnest money. *North.*

FASTENS. Shrove-Tuesday. Also called *Fastens* Tuesday. A seed-cake was the staple commodity of this day, now exchanged for pancakes. Langley mentions *Fastingham-Tuesday*, a variation of the same term. *Fastingong, Shrove-Tide, Howard Household Books, p. 117.* "At *fastyngonge, a quareme-prennant*," *Paisgrave. Fast-gonge, Pr. Parv. p. 151. Fastirae, Hardyng.*

FASTNER. A warrant. *Grose.*

FASYL. A flaw in cloth. *Withals.*

FAT. (1) To fetch. *Var. dial.*

(2) A vat, or vessel used in brewing. Formerly, any tub or packing case.

(3) To make fat, or fatten. *Linc.*

(4) Eight bushels, a quarter of grain.

FATCH. Thatch. Also, vetches. *West.*

PATCHED. Troubled; perplexed. *North.*

FATE (1) Fetched. *Chron. Vilod. p. 54.*

(2) To fade; to lose colour. *Pr. Parv.*

FATHEADED. Stupid. *Var. dial.*

FAT-HEN. The wild orache. *Var. dial.*

FATHER. To impute anything, or lay a charge to one. *Var. dial.*

FATHER-JOHNSON. A schoolboy's term for the finis or end of a book.

FATHER-LAW. A father-in-law. *West.*

FATHER-LOGLER. The long slender-legged spider, very common in harvest time.

FATIDICAL. Prophetic. *Topsell.*

FATIGATE. Fatigued; wearied. *Hall.*

FATNESS. Marrow; grease. *Linc.*

FAT-SAGG. Hanging with fat. *Huloet.*

FATTERS. Tattlers. *Craven.*

FATTIN. A small quantity. *North.*

FATTLE. A beat to jump from, a schoolboy's term. *Linc.*

FATURE. Same as *Faitour*, q. v.

FAUCHON. A sword, or falchion. *(A.-N.)*

Gye hath hym a stroke raghte

Wyth hys *fauchon* at a draghte.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 38, f. 157

FAUD. A fold for cattle. *North.*

FAUDEN. Folding. *Craven.*

FAUP. Fallow land. *North. Kennett, MS.*

Lansd. 1033, has *faugh-land*.

FAUGHT. (1) Fetched. *West.*

(2) To want, or fail. *North.*

FAUGHTE. A fault. *(aston.)*

FAUKUN-RAMAGE. A ramage hawk. It is the *falco peregrinus* in MS. Addit. 11579.

FAUL. A farm-yard. *Cumb.*

FAULKNING. Hawking. *Florio.*

FAULT. (1) To commit a fault; to find fault with; to blame.

(2) Misfortune. *Shak.*

(3) To fail, as *Faught* (2).

FAUN. (1) Fallen. *Var. dial.*

(2) A floodgate, or water-gate. (*A.-N.*)

(3) To produce a faun. *Pelegrove.*

FAUNGE. To take; to seize. (*A.-S.*)

FAUNTE. A child, or infant. (*A.-N.*)

How that he lyeth in clothis narrow wounde,
This yonge faunte, with chere fulle benigne.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 11.

FAUNTEKYN. A very small faunte, q. v.
"Whennu I was a fauntekyne, I was funde in a
tounne, in a cradyl," *Gesta Rom.* p. 215.

Thow arte bot a fauntekyne, no ferly me thyngkys,
Thou wille be dayede for a fye that one thy flesche
lyghttes. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.*

FAUNTELTEE. Childishness. (*A.-N.*)

FAURED. Favoured. *North.*

FAUSE. Shrewd; cunning, treacherous. Also
to coax, or wheedle. *North.*

FAUSEN. (1) False; bad; sly. *Gower.*

(2) A very young eel. *Chapman.*

FAUSED. Fashioned. *Gower.*

FAUT. To find out, or discover. *East.*

FAUTE. Fault; want. (*A.-N.*)

FAUTORS. Aiders; supporters. (*Lat.*) *Fau-*
trix occurs in *Brit. Bibl.* iii. 76.

FAUTY. Decayed; rotten. *North.*

FAVASOUR. A vavasour. (*A.-N.*)

FAVELL. Cajolery; deception by flattery.
(*A.-N.*) Hence *curryfavel*, q. v. It was also
the name of a horse.

FAVEREL. An onion. *Lanc.*

FAVEROLE. The herb water-dragons.

FAVIROUS. Beautiful. *Chaucer.*

FAVOUR. Look; countenance. Also, to re-
semble in countenance. *Favourable*, beautiful.

FAVOURS. Love-locks. *Taylor.*

FAW. (1) To take, or receive. *North.*

(2) An itinerant tinker, potter, &c. *Cumb.*

FAWCHYN. To cut with a sword. *Skelton.*

FAWD. A bundle of straw. *Cumb.*

FAWDYNE. A notary. *Nominale MS.*

FAWE. (1) Enmity. *Hearne.*

(2) Glad; gladly. (*A.-S.*)

(3) Variegated; of different colours. (*A.-S.*)

FAW-GANG. A gang of faws. *Cumb.* Francis
Heron, *King of the Faws*, was buried at Jar-
row, 13 Jan. 1756, *Chron. Mrab.* p. 6.

FAWKENERE. A falconer.

He calde forthe his fawkenere,
And seyde he wolde to the ryvere
Wyth his hawkys hym to playe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 166.

FAWN. Fallen. *North.*

FAWNANDE. Fawning.

For they to the hert ben fawnande,
The more they dysceyve, yf hyt assente.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 13.

FAWNE. Pain; glad. *Pr. Parv.*

FAWNEY. A ring. *Grose.*

FAWS. A fox. *North.*

FAWTE. Fault; want of strength.

The lady gane thane upstande,

For fawte scho myght speke no worde.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 144.

FAWTELES. Without a defect.

He kepyth a yewell in tresorye,

That fawteles kepyth his own name.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 24.

FAWTER. To thrash barley. *North.*

FAWTUTTE. Failed; wanted. *Robson.*

FAX. The hair. (*A.-S.*)

And here hondes bownden at her bakke fulle bittysly
thane,

And schoven of her fax and alle her fayre berdes.

MS. Cott. Collig. A. II. f. 112.

FAXED-STAR. A comet. *Cumb.*

FAXWAX. The tendon of the neck. *Le wen*
au col, *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 78. *Parwar* is still
used in the same sense.

FAY. (1) A fairy; a spirit. (*A.-N.*)

In sondry wise hirs forme chaungeth;

Sche semeth fay and no woman.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 152.

(2) To clean out; to cleanse. *East.*

(3) Faith; truth; belief. (*A.-N.*) "I telle þow
in fay," *Sir Degrevant*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 132.

(4) To prosper; to go on favourably; to succeed;
to act; to work. *South.*

(5) Doomed or fated to die. (*A.-S.*)

FAYER. Fair. *Lydgate.*

FAYLED. Wanted, i. e. lost.

Lyt was a swynhorde yn thys cuntre,

And kept swyne grete plenty,

So on a day he fayled a boor,

And began to morne and syked sore.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 131.

FAYLES. An old game, differing very slightly
from backgammon.

FAYLLARD. Deceitful. (*A.-N.*)

FAYLY. (1) A coward; a traitor. (*A.-N.*)

(2) To fail. *Gawayne.*

PAYNARE. A flatterer. *Pr. Parv.*

PAYNE. (1) To sing. *Skelton.*

(2) A vein of the body.

And tasted his senows and his fayne,

And seyde he had moche payne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 139.

PAYNES. Gladness; joy. *Ps. Cott.*

PAYNTYSE. Deceit; treachery. (*A.-N.*)

Telle me in what maner of wyse

I have thys drede and thys payntyse,

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 224.

FAYRE. Fair; fairly; gracefully. (*A.-S.*)

FAYRSE. Fierce. *Ritson.*

FAYRY. Magic, illusion. (*A.-N.*)

FAYTE. To betray; to deceive. (*A.-N.*)

PAYTES. Facts; deeds, doings. *Skelton.*

FAYTHELY. Certainly. *Gawayne.*

PAYTORS. Fortune-tellers. *Grose.* Obvi-
ously derived from *A.-N. Fasturie.*

FAYTOURS-GREES. The herb spurge. *Pr.*
Parv.

FAZOUN. Fashion; appearance. *Weber.*

FAJLICHE. Truly; certainly; in faith.

FEABERRIES. Gouseberries. *Var. dial.* Cot-
grave has this word, in v. *Groiselles.*

- FEABES.** Gooseberries. *Suffolk.*
FEABLE. Subject to fees. *Hall.*
FEACIGATE. Impudent; brazen-faced. *North.*
FEADE. Fed. *Somerset.*
FEAGE. To whip, or beat. *West.*
FEAGUE. (1) To be perplexed. *Linc.*
 (2) A dirty sluttish person. *North.*
FEAK. (1) A sharp twitch, or pull. *West.*
 (2) To fidget; to be restless; to be busied about trifles. *Yorksh.*
 (3) A flutter, generally applied to the anxiety of a lover. *Linc.*
 (4) To wipe the beak after feeding, a term in hawking.
FEAL. To hide sily. *North.*
FEALD. (1) Hidden. *North.*
 (2) Defiled. *Weber's Floddon Field, 1808.*
FEAMALITY. Effeminacy. *Taylor.*
FEANT. A fool. *North.*
FEAPBERRY. A gooseberry. *Culpeper.*
FEAR. (1) To feel; to seem. *East.*
 (2) To terrify; to frighten. Common as an archaism and provincialism.
FEAR-BABES. A vain terror, a bugbear, fit only to terrify children.
FEARD. Afraid. *Var. dial.*
FEARDEST. Most fearful. *Hall.*
FEARE. Fair. *Risaon.*
FEARFUL. (1) Tremendous. *Var. dial.*
 (2) Dreadful; causing fear. *Shak.*
FEARLOT. The eighth part of a bushel.
FEARN. A windlass. *Linc.*
FEART. Afraid. *Var. dial.*
FEART-SPRANK. A tolerable number or large parcel of anything. *Berks.*
FEASETRAW. A pin or point used to point at the letters, in teaching children to read. *Florio.*
FEASILS. Kidney beans. *West.*
FEAST. An annual day of merry-making in country villages. In some places the feast lasts for several days.
FEASTING-PENNY. Earnest money. *North.*
FEAT. (1) Neat; clever; dexterous; elegant. Also, to make neat.
 Noe not an howare, althoughs that shee
 Be never soe fine and feat *MS. Ashmole 208.*
 (2) Nasty tasted. *Berks.*
FEATHIER. (1) Hair. *Var. dial.*
 (2) Condition; substance. *Var. dial.*
 (3) To bring a hedge or stack gradually and neatly to a summit. *West.*
FEATHIER-BOG. A quagmire. *Cornw.*
FEATHIER-EDGED. A stone thicker at one edge than the other. *North.*
FEATHERFOLD. The herb feverfew. *West.*
 Called in some places *featherfowl.*
FEATHERHEELED. Lightheeled; gay.
FEATHER-PIE. A hole in the ground, filled with feathers fixed on strings, and kept in motion by the wind. An excellent device to scare birds. *East.*
FEATISH. Neat; proper; fair. *West.*
FEATLET. Four pounds of butter. *Cumb.*
FEATLY. Neatly; dexterously. *North.*
- FEATNESS.** Dexterity. *Harrison, p. 230.*
FEATOUS. Elegant "Ye thinke it fine and featus," *Drant's Three Sermons, 1584.*
FEAUSAN. Taste, or moisture. *Feausan-fuzzen*, a very strong taste. *North.*
FEAUT. A foot. *North.*
FEAUTE. Fealty; fidelity. *(A.-N.)*
FEAWL. A fool. *Yorksh. Dial. 1697.*
FEAZE. (1) To cause. *(Fr.) To fetch your feaze*, the same as *Feer* (1).
 (2) To harass; to worry; to tease; to dawdle; to loiter. *West.*
 (3) To sneeze. *Linc.*
FEBLE. Weak; feeble; poor; wretched; miserable. *(A.-N.)*
FEBLESSE. Weakness. *(A.-N.)*
FECCH. To fetch. *(A.-S.)*
*The prince was feched to the borde,
 To speke with the kyng a worde.
 MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 54.*
FECHE. Vetches. *Nominale MS.*
FECK. (1) To kick or plunge. *North.*
 (2) Many; plenty; quantity. *Northumb.* Also, the greatest part.
 (3) Might; activity. *Yorksh.*
 (4) A small piece of iron used by miners in blasting rocks.
FECKFUL. Strong; zealous; active. *North.*
FECKINS. By my feckins, i. e. by my faith. *Heywood's Edward IV p. 45.*
FECKLESS. Weak; feeble. *North.*
FECKLY. Mostly; chiefly. *North.*
FEDBED. A featherbed. *Linc.*
FEDDE. Fought. *Weber.*
FEDE. Sport; play, game. *Linc.*
FEDEME. A fathom. *(A.-S.)*
FEDEN. To feed. *(A.-S.)*
FEDERARY. An accomplice. *Shak.*
FEDERID. Feathered. This is the reading in *MS. Cantab. Fl. l. 6, for ferful, La Belle Dame sans Mercy, 146.*
FEDERYNE. To fetter; to shackle. *Pr. Parv.*
FEDEW. A feather. *Nominale MS.*
FEDRUS. Fetters. *Chr. Vilod. p. 123. Fe-dryd, fettered, Ibid. p. 65.*
FEDURT. Feathered.
*This is better then any howe,
 For ale the fedurt schafte.
 MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 40, f. 51.*
FEDYLDE. Fiddled. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 86.*
FEE. (1) To winnow corn. *North.*
 (2) Property; money; fee; an annual salary, or reward. *(A.-S.)*
FEEAG. To encumber; to load. *Cumb.*
FEEAL. Woe; sorrow. *North.*
FEEBLE. To enfeeble. *Palsgrave.*
FEED. (1) Food. An ostler calls a quartern of oats a *feed*. Also, to fatten. Grass food, pasture, is so called.
 (2) To give suck. *Var. dial.*
 (3) To amuse with talking or reading. "Gestis to fede," *MS. Linc.*
FEEDER. A servant. *Shak.*
FEEDERS. Fattening cattle. *North.*
FEEDING. (1) Nourishing. *North.*
 (2) Pasture; grazing land. *Var. dial.*

FEEDING-STORM. A constant snow. *North.*
FEEDING-TIME. Genial weather. *North.*
FEED-THE-DOVE. A Christmas game mentioned in Brand's Pop. Antiq. i. 278.

FEEL. To smell; to perceive. *North.*

FEELDY. Grassy. *Wickliffe.*

FEELTH. Feeling. Sensation. *Warre.*

FEER. (1) To take a feer, to run a little way back for the better advantage of leaping forwards. An Oxfordshire phrase, given by Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) Fierce, fire. *Ritson.*

FEERE. To make afraid. (*A.-S.*)

Befyse that harde and logh yare,

And thoght he wolde hym fere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 101.

FEERFUNS-EEN. Shrovetide. *Lanc.*

FEESE. See *Feaze*.

FEET. (1) Fat. Arch. xxx. 407.

(2) A deed, or fact. (*A.-N.*)

FEET-CLOTH. Same as *Foot-cloth*, q. v.

FEFEDE. Feoffed; endowed. *Hearne.*

FEFF. To obtrude, or put upon in buying or selling. *Essex.*

FEFFE. To infeof; to present. (*A.-N.*)

FEFFEMENT. Enfeofment. (*A.-N.*)

FEFT. Enfeoffed. *North.*

PEG (1) Fair; clean. *North.*

(2) To flag; droop; or tire. *North.*

(3) Rough dead grass. *West.*

PEGARY. A vagary. *East.* See Hawkins, iii. 162; Middleton, iv. 115.

PEGGER. Fairer; more gently. *Lanc.*

PEGHT. Faith; belief.

That thou me save from eternalle schame,

That have fulle feght and hole trueth in thi name.

MS. Cantab. Ff. I. 6, f. 124.

PEGS. In faith! *South.*

FEH. Money; property. (*A.-S.*)

FEIDE. Feud; war? *Weber.* Warton reads *feld* in the same passage, p. clxii.

FEIGH. To level earth, or rubbish; to spread or lay dung; to dig the foundations for a wall; to fey, or clean. *Yorksh.*

FEINE (1) To feign. (*A.-N.*) See *Feyne*.

(2) To sing with a low voice. *Palgrave.*

FEINTELICHE. Faintly; coldly. *Hearne.*

FEINTISE. (1) Dissimulation. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Faintness, weakness. (*A.-S.*)

FEIRE. A fair. (*A.-N.*)

FEIRSCHIPE. Beauty. *Lydgate.*

FEIST. A puff-ball. *Suffolk.*

FEISTY. Pasty. *East.*

FEITT. A paddock; a field. *Linc.*

FEIZE. To drive away. *West.* Pure *A.-S.* Ray, Proverbs, p. 220, has, "I'll vease thee, i. e. hunt or drive thee," a Somersetshire phrase. It likewise has the same meanings as *Feaze* (2). Our first explanation is confirmed by Fuller, as quoted by Richardson, p. 1450, but the term certainly means also to beat, to chastise, or humble, in some of our old dramatists, in which senses it is stated by Gifford to be still in use.

FEL. (1) Cruel; destructive. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Felt. Still in use in Salop.

FELA. A fellow, companion. *Pr. Parv.*

FELAUREDE. Fellowship; company. (*A.-S.*)

But thou dedyst no soþy dede,

That ys fleshly feiaurede MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.

FELAUS. Fellows. Langtoft, p. 219.

FELAUSHIPE. A company. (*A.-S.*) Also a verb, to accompany.

FELCH. A tame animal. *Linc.*

FELDE. (1) A field; a plain. (*A.-S.*)

Forth I say the on this wyese,

Bot that thou make sacrafice

Unto my goddis, that alle may welde,

Thou salte be dede appone a feldo.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 128.

(2) Felt. *Weber.* Folded. *Ritson.*

(3) To become weak or ill. *Linc.*

(4) To fold; to embrace. *Gawayne.*

FELDEFARE. A fieldfare. *Chaucer.* Still called a *feldsfere* in Salop.

FELDEN. Felled; made to fall. (*A.-S.*)

FELDHASSER. A wild ass. (*A.-S.*)

FELDMAN-WIFE. A female rustic. Translated by *rustica* in *Nominale* MS.

FELDWOOD. The herb baldmony.

The took sche feldwood and verveyne,

Of herbis be not belir tweyne.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 152.

PELE. (1) To feel; to have sense; to perceive; to fulfil. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To hide. See *Feal*.

(3) Many. (*A.-S.*)

Toke hya leve, and home he wente,

And thankyd the kyng *fele* sythe.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 62.

FELEABLE. Social. *Pr. Parv.*

FELEFOLDED. Multiplied. (*A.-S.*)

PELER. More; greater. *Gawayne.*

FELETTE. The fillet.

At the turnyng that tym the traytours hym hitte

In thorowe the *felette*, and in the flawnke aftyre.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 76

FELFARE. A fieldfare. *West.*

FELIDEN. Felt. *Wickliffe.*

FELKS. Fellows of a wheel. *North.*

FELL. (1) A skin, or hide. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A hill, or mountain. *North.* Also, a moor or open waste ground. *By frith and fell*, a very common phrase in early poetry. *Frith* means a hedge or coppice, and *fell*, a hill, moor, valley, or pasture, any uninclosed space without many trees.

Moyse wente up on that *felte*,

Fourty dayes there gon dwelle.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 41.

(3) Sharp; keen; cruel. *North.* Applied to food, biting, very salt.

(4) A mouse-trap. *Pr. Parv.*

(5) To inseam, in sewing. *Var. dial.*

(6) Sharp; clever; crafty. *North.*

(7) To return periodically. *Essex.*

(8) To finish the weaving of a web, or piece of cloth. *Yorksh.*

FELLE. To fell; to kill. (*A.-S.*)

FELLERE. Purple. (*A.-S.*)

FELLESSE. A multitude? *Hearne.*

FELLET. A certain portion of wood annually cut in a forest. *Glouc.*

- be killed." See his *Met. Rom.* p. 1; *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 55.
- FERNE.** Before. *Ferne ago*, long ago. *Ferne land*, far or distant land, a foreign land. (*A.-S.*) See *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 84.
- FERN-FRECKLED.** Freckled. *North.* In *MS. Med. Linc.* f. 285, is a receipt "to do away *ferntikilles*," i. e. freckles.
- FERN-OWL.** The goatsucker. *Glouc.*
- FERN-WEB.** A small beetle, very injurious to the young apple. *West.*
- FERNYERE.** In former times. (*A.-S.*) See *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 103, 228; *Hoccleve*, p. 55; *Troil. and Creseide*, v. 1176, a subst. in the two last instances. *Ferners*, *Reynard the Foxe*, p. 41.
- FERRAY.** A foray. *Towneley Myst.* p. 310.
- FERRE.** (1) A kind of caudle. Spelt *ferry* in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 27.
(2) Fair; beautiful.
Undur the erth it was digt,
Ferre it was and clene of sygt.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.
- (3) Further. (*A.-S.*)
So that myn hap and alle myn hele,
Me thynketh is ay the leng the *ferre*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 84.
- FERRE DAYE.** Late in the day. (*A.-S.*)
- FERREL.** The frame of a slate.
- FERREN.** Foreign; distant. (*A.-S.*)
Jon telleth us als gilden mouth
Of a *ferren* folk uncouth.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 71.
- FERRER.** (1) A farrier. *North.* See *Topsell's Beasts*, p. 340; *Ord. and Reg.* pp. 101, 201.
(2) A barrel with iron hoops. *Linc.*
- FERRERE.** Further. *Ferrest*, furthest.
Felles fele on the felde, appone the *ferrere* syde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 69.
- FERRIER.** A fairy. *Suffolk.*
- FERRNE.** Far. *Hearne.*
- FERROM.** Distant; foreign. *O-ferrom*, afar off. "We folowede o ferrome," *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 62.*
- FERRY-WHISK.** Great bustle; haste. *Yorksh.*
- FERS.** (1) Fierce. *Chaucer.*
(2) The Queen at Chess.
- FERSCHELI.** Fiercely. (*A.-N.*)
- FERSSE.** Fresh. *Hearne.*
- FERSTED.** Thirsted. *Degrevant*, 1698.
- FERTHE.** The fourth. (*A.-S.*)
- FERTHYNG.** A farthing; any very small thing. *Chaucer.*
- FERTRE.** A bier; a shrine. (*A.-N.*)
- FERYNGES.** Sudden. *Hearne.*
- FESAWNT.** A pheasant. *Pr. Parv.*
- FESCUE.** Same as *Feasetraw*, q. v. See *Cotgrave*, in v. *Festu*, *Profit*; *Howell*, sect. 51; *Florio*, pp. 69, 185; *Peele*, ii. 230.
- FESE.** To frighten; to make afraid. "Fese away the cat," *Urry*, p. 597.
When he had etyn and made hym at ese,
He thocht Gye for to *fese*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 171.
- FESISIAN.** A physician. *Seven Sages*, p. 53.
- FESOMNYD.** Feoffed; gave in fee.
- FESS.** (1) To confess. *North.*
(2) Gay; smart; conceited. *West.*
(3) A small fagot. Also, a light blue colour. *Somerset.*
(4) To force or obtrude anything. *East.*
- FEST.** (1) To put out to grass. *North.*
(2) A fastening. *Linc.* Connected with the old term *fest*, fastened.
So miztily he lete hit swynge,
That in his frount the stoon he *fest*,
That bothe his ezen out thel brest.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 48.
- (3) To fasten, tie, or bind; as, to *fest* an apprentice. *North.*
Festyne thi herte to flee
Alle this werldes care
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 232.
Of alle thyng it is the best
Jhesu in herte fast to *fest*. *MS. Ibid. f. 189.*
- (4) A fist. Also, a feast. *Chaucer.*
- FESTANCE.** Fidelity. (*A.-N.*)
- FESTEYING.** Feasting. *Chaucer.*
- FESTINATE.** Hasty. (*Lat.*) *Festation* occurs in *Hawkins*, i. 292, 312.
- FESTING-PENNY.** Earnest money. *Linc.*
- FESTIVAL-EXCEEDINGS.** An additional dish to the regular dinner. *Massinger.* The term was formerly in use at the Middle Temple.
- FESTLICH.** Used to feasts. *Chaucer.*
- FESTNEN.** To fasten. (*A.-S.*)
- FESTU.** A mote in the eye. (*A.-N.*) Also the same as *fescue*, q. v.
- FET.** (1) Fetched. *Lydgate*, p. 20. Also, to fetch, as in *Thynne's Debate*, p. 73.
The qwene anon to hym was *fett*,
For sche was best worthy.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.
- (2) To be a match for one. *North.*
- (3) A foot. *Arch. xxx.* 407.
- (4) Fast; secure; firm. *Linc.*
- FETCH.** (1) To recover; to gain strength after an illness. *Var. dial.*
(2) The apparition of a person who is alive. See *Brand*, iii. 122.
(3) To *fetch in*, to seize. To *fetch up*, to overtake. To *fetch a walk*, to walk, &c. *Var. dial.*
- FETCHE.** A vetch. *Chaucer.*
- FETCH-LIGHTS.** Appearances at night of lighted candles, formerly supposed to prognosticate death. *Brand.*
- FETE.** (1) Neat; well-made; good.
Ye fele ther *fete*, so *fets* ar thay.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 48.
- (2) Work. *Chaucer.*
- (3) A large puddle. *Linc.*
- FETERIS.** Features.
Sche bihilde his *feteris* by and by,
So fayre schapen in partye and in alle.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 9.
- FETISE.** Neat; elegant. (*A.-N.*)
- FETLED.** Joined. *Gawayne.*
- FETTE.** (1) To fetch. See *Fet.*
Thus sche began to *fette* reed,
And turne aboute hire wittis alle.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 148.
- (2) A fetch, or contrivance.
- FETTEL.** A cord used to a pannier. *Linc.*

FETTERFOE. The herb feverfew.

FETTLE To dress, to prepare; to put in order, to contrive, manage, or accomplish anything, to set about anything, to be in good time, to repair; to beat, or thrash. *North* It is also common as a substantive, order, good condition, proper repair, &c. and several early instances are quoted in the Craven Glossary. "Ylle feyld," *Towneley Myst.* p. 309.

FETTYNE. Fetched, brought. "Thedur salte be fettynne," *MS. Lincoln*, f. 148.

FETIOUS. Same as *Fetuse*, q. v.

FETURES. Births, productions. *Hall*.

FELD. To contend. *North*. Also, to contend for a livelihood, to live well.

FEUDJOR. A bonfire. *Craven*.

FEL SOME. Handsome. *North*.

FELTH. Fill, plenty. *Craven*.

FEUTRE. The rest for a spear. Also, to fix it in the rest. *Morte Arthure*, i. 148, 157.

A faire floreschte spere in feutyre he castes.

Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 67.

FEUTRED. Featured. See *Dodsley*, i. 92.

Nares is puzzled with this word, although it is not unusual. "Fewters of his face," *Romans and Juliet*, p. 57.

FEVER (1) A perplexity. *Var. dial.*

(2) A blacksmith. (*A.-N.*)

FEVERFOX. The feverfew. See a list of plants in *MS. Sloane* 5, f. 5.

FEVEREL. February. (*A.-N.*)

Here is now another wondyr:

In *Feverel* when thou heirst thondur,

It betokynthe riche men liggyng low,

And a gude jere after to sowe.

MS. Cantab. *Ff. v.* 48, f. 8.

FEVERERE. February. (*A.-N.*)

And Phebus chare beyeth to Aquarie,

His watry beinis tofore *Feverere*

Lydgate, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 20.

FEVER-LURDEN. The disease of idleness.

This curious phrase, which occurs in *Lydgate*, is still current in the West of England. "You have the fever-lurgan," you are too lazy to work.

FEVEROUS. Feverish. *Gower*.

FEW. (1) To change. *North*.

(2) A number, or quantity; a little; as, a few pottage, &c. *Var. dial.*

(3) Flew. *Perf. from fly.* *Chesh.*

FEWILLER. A person who supplies fuel for fires. *Nominale MS.*

FEWETS. The dung of the deer. Also called *fermishings*. *Twice*, p. 22.

FEWTE. (1) Fealty. *Hawkins*, i. 95.

(2) Track, vestige. *Prompt. Parv.*

FEWTERER. In hunting or coursing, the man who held the dogs in slips or couples, and loosed them; a dog-keeper.

FEWTERLOCKS. Fetlocks of a horse.

FEWTRILS. Little things; trifles. *Lanc.*

FEY. (1) The upper soil. *Staff.* Also, to cast it off, or remove it.

(2) To discharge blood. *North*.

(3) To do anything cleverly. *Lanc.*

(4) To cleanse out. *Var. dial.*

(5) To injure; to mutilate. *Lanc.*

(6) Fated to die; dead. (*A.-S.*)

The Romaynes for radhease ruschte to the erthe,

Fore ferdenesse of his face, as they fry were.

Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 24.

FEYE. Faith; belief. (*A.-N.*)

Dame, he seyde, be my fye,

I schalle the nevyt bewrye

MS. Cantab. *Ff. II.* 38, f. 138.

FLIER. A person who cleans anything out, as ditches, &c. *East.*

FEYRE. Fire. *Ritson's Robin Hood*, i. 88.

FLYFUL. Fatal, deadly. (*A.-S.*)

FLYING. Rubbish; refuse. *North*.

FEYLO. A companion. *Weber*.

FEYNE. To dissemble, to flatter. (*A.-N.*)

And eek my feye is wel the lease

That non envye cel al compace,

Withouth a resonable wite,

To feyne and blame that I write.

Gower, *MS. Bodl.* 224, f. 1

For they constrayne

Their hertes to feyne.

MS. Cantab. *Ff. I.* 6, f. 45.

FEYNG. Received. *Hearne*.

FEYRE. Fair; fine; clean.

A feyre cloth on the borde he leyde,

Into the boure he made a brayde.

MS. Cantab. *Ff. v.* 40, f. 49.

FEYS. Fees; property. (*A.-S.*)

I have castels and ryche cytees,

Brode londys and ryche fays.

MS. Cantab. *Ff. II.* 38, f. 106.

FEYT. (1) Faith. *Ritson*.

(2) A deed; a bad action. *Salop.*

(3) To fight. *West.* We have feytunge in Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 198.

FEZZON. To seize on, generally applied to the actions of a greedy, ravenous eater. *North*.

FEJE. To fight, to quarrel. (*A.-S.*)

FI. A term of disgust and reproach, originally applied to anything that stunk. The word is still in use in Lincolnshire for the penis.

FIANCE. To affiancé, to betroth. (*Fr.*)

FIANTS. The dung of the boar, wolf, fox, marten, or badger. A hunting term.

FIANCE. Trust; belief. (*A.-N.*)

In hym was his fyance.

MS. Cantab. *Ff. II.* 38, f. 78.

FIAZEN. Faces. *Dorset*.

FIBLE. A small stick used to stir oatmeal in making pottage. *Yorksh.*

FIBLE FABLE. Nonsense. *Var. dial.*

FICCHES. The pip in chickens. *Linc.*

FICHE. To fix; to fasten. "The freke fchede in the flesche," *MS. Morte Arthure*.

FICIENT. See *Figent*.

FICHERE. A fisher. *Nominale MS.*

FICHET. A stoat. *Salop.* We have ficherew in *Piers Ploughman*, p. 468.

FICHMANGER. A fishmonger. *Gower*.

FICION. A physician. *Weber*.

FICK. To kick, to struggle. *Yorksh.*

FICKELTOW. The fore-tackle or carriage which supports the plough-beam. *Norw.*

FICO. A fig; a term of reproach or contempt, often accompanied with a snap of the

finger or with putting the thumb into the mouth. See *Fig* (1).

Behold, next I see Contempt marching forth,
giving me the *fig* with this thorn in his mouth.
Wits Miserie, 1598.

FID. A small thick lump. *South.*

FIDDLE. To scratch. *East.*

FIDDLEDEDER. Nonsense. *Var. dial.*

FIDDLER'S-FARE. Meat, drink, and money.

FIDDLESTICKS-END. Nonsense. *North.*

FIDE. Faith. (*Lat.*)

FIDEL. A fiddle. *Chaucer.*

FID-FAD. A trifle, or trifter. *Var. dial.*

FIDGE. To fidget; to sprawl. *North.*

FIE. Same as *Fay*, q. v. *Fie*, predestined,
still in use in Northumberland. See Sir
Degrevant, 755.

FIE-CORN. Dross-corn. *Suffolk.*

FIELD. A ploughed field, as distinguished
from grass or pasture. *West.*

FIELDISH. Rural. *Harrington.*

FIELD-WHORE. A very common whore.

FIELDWORT. Gentian. *Gerard.*

FIERCE. Sudden; precipitate; brisk; lively.
Still in use. *Fyerse*, Brit. Bibl. i. 472.

FIERS. Proud; fierce. (*A.-N.*)

FIEST. Lirida. See *Fise*.

FIFERS. Fibres of wood, &c. *East.*

FIFLEF. The herb *quinquefolium*.

FIG. (1) Same as *Fico*, q. v. "Give them the
fig," England's Helicon, p. 209. Not care a
fig, i. e. not care at all. See Florio, p. 249,
ed. 1611. Still in use.

(2) To apply ginger to a horse to make him
carry a fine tail. *Var. dial.*

(3) A raisin. *Somerset.*

(4) To fidget about. The term occurs in A
Quest of Enquirie, 4to. Lond. 1595; Cotgrave,
in v. *Fretilleur*.

FIGENT. Fidgety; restless; busy; indus-
trious. See Beaumont and Fletcher, iii. 185,
512. *Fickent* occurs in the Cocker of Can-
terbury, 1590, p. 72.

FIGER-TREE. A fig-tree. *Scott.*

FIGGED-PUDDING. A raisin or plum pud-
ding. *West.* Called also a *figgy-pudding*.

FIGHTING-COCKS. The heads of rib-grass, with
which boys play by fencing with them. *East.*

FIGHTS. Cloth and canvass formerly used in
a sea-fight to hinder the men being seen by
the enemy. *Shak.*

FIGO. Same as *Fico*, q. v.

FIG-SUE. A mess made of ale boiled with fine
wheaten bread and figs, usually eaten on
Good-Friday. *Cumb.*

FIGURATE. Figured; typified. *Palgrave.*

FIGURE. Price; value. *Var. dial.*

FIGURE-FLINGER. An astrologer. See Tay-
lor's No Mercurius Aulicus, 4to. 1644.

FIGURETTO. A figured silk. (*Ital.*)

FIKE. (1) A fig. *Nominale MS.*

(2) To be very fidgety; to move in an uncon-
stant, undeterminate manner; to go about
idly. *North.* See Richard Coer de Lion,
4749.

(3) A sore place on the foot. *Line.*

FIKEL. Deceitful; crafty. (*A.-S.*)

FILACE. A file, or thread, on which the re-
cords of the courts of justice were strung.

FILANDER. The back-worm in hawks. Spelt
fylandres by Berners.

FILANDS. Tracts of unenclosed arable lands.
East.

FILDE. A field. *Percy*, p. 3.

FILDMAN. A rustic. *Nominale MS.*

FILDORE. Gold thread. (*A.-N.*)

FILE. (1) To defile. Still in use.

He has forsoke his and *fyled*,
And cho as fay loved.

MS. Morte Arthure, f. 8b.

(2) List; catalogue; number. *Shak.*

(3) To polish, applied to language, &c. See
Harrison's Britaine, p. 26.

(4) A term of contempt for a worthless person,
a coward, &c. An odd fellow is still termed
"a rum old file." *J. Mathewson* 1899.

Sory he was that *faile*,

And thought men to *bigyle*.

Curser Mundel, MS. Coll. Trin. Camb. f. 5.

Sorful bloom that *faile*,

And thought how he might was *bi-wille*.

Ibid. MS. Coll. Vespas. A. Bl. f. 8.

(5) A girl, or woman. (*A.-N.*)

For to rage wyth *ylke fyle*,

Ther thanketh hym bat *lytyl whyte*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20.

FILEINIE. Wickedness. *Gower.*

FILEWORT. The plant small cudweed.

FILGHE. To follow. *MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.*

FILL. (1) A field, or meadow. *Essex.*

(2) To *fill drink*, to pour any beverage into a
glass or cup for drinking.

(3) The plant reastharrow. *Gerard.*

FILL-BELLS. The chain-tugs to the collar of
a cart-horse, by which he draws. *East.*

FILL-DIKE. The month of February.

FILLER. The shaft-horse. Hence, figuratively,
to go behind, to draw back.

FILLY. To foal, as a mare. *Florio.*

FILLY-TAILS. Long white clouds. *North.*

FILOURE. A steel for sharpening knives or
razors. See Pr. Parv. p. 160. In the Boke
of Curtasye, p. 19, the term is applied to a
rod on which curtains are hung.

FILUZELLO. Flowered silk. (*Ital.*)

FILSTAR. A pestle and mortar. *Line.*

FILTCHMAN. A beggar's staff, or truncheon,
formerly carried by the upright man. See the
Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

FILTEREDE. Entangled. *North.*

His fax and his foretoppe was *filterede* togedere,

And owte of his face some ane halfe fote large.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

FILTH. A sluttish person. *West.*

FILTHEDE. Filthiness. (*A.-S.*)

But for to delyte here in *folye*,

In the *filthe* of soule lecherye.

MS. Addit. 11308, f. 96.

FILTHISH. Filthy; impure. *Hall.*

FILTHY. Covered with weeds. *West.*

FILTRY. Filth; rubbish. *Somerset.*

FILYHAND. Following. *MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.*

FIMASHINGS. In hunting, the dung of any kind of wild beasts. *Berners.*

FIMBLE. (1) A wattled chimney. *West.*

(2) To fumble, to do anything imperfectly. *Var. dial.* It occurs in the *Schoole of Good Manners*, 1629.

(3) Thistle, or female-hemp. *East.* See Tusser's II shandry, pp. 153, 172.

FIN. (1) To find; to feel, to end. *Cumb.*

(2) The herb restharrow. *Midl. C.*

(3) A finger. *Var. dial.*

(4) The broad part of a plough-share.

FINAUNCE. Fine, forfeiture. *Percy.*

FINCH. To pull a finch, to cheat any one out of money. *Chaucer.*

FINCH-BACKED. White on the back, applied to cattle. *North.*

FINCHED. Finished. *Will. Wern.*

FIND. (1) To supply; to supply with provisions. Still in common use.

(2) To stand sponsor to a child. *West.*

(3) To find one with the manner, to discover one in the act of doing anything.

(4) A fiend. *Lydgate.*

FINDESTOW. Wilt thou find. (*A.-S.*)

FINDINGS. Inventions. *MS. Pa. Cott.*

FINE. (1) To end; to finish. (*A.-N.*)

And let the streams of thy mercy schyne
Into my drete, the thridde bonk to fyne
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 8.

And he shall regne in every wightes sight
In the house of Jacobbe eternally by lync,
Whose kyngdome ever shall laste, and never fyne.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 29, f. 28.

And afterwarde the zere fynende,
The god hath made of hie an ende.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 71.

Fleshe etc never of al and alle,
He fyned never on God to calle.
Curior Mundi, MS. Cant. Trin., Cantab. f. 79.

(2) To refine; to purify; to adorn.

And thare be fyned as golde that schynes cleere.
Hampole, MS. Bouces, p. 84.
As golde in fyte is fyned by assay
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7.

(3) Perfect, unconditional. *Cawayne.*

FINE-FORCE. By fine force, by absolute power or compulsion. Of fine force, of necessity. See A Courtly Controversie of Cupid's Cautels, 1578, p. 51; State Papers, ii. 478; Hall, Henry IV. f. 29; Troilus and Creside, v. 421.

FINGUE. To avoid, to evade. *West.*

FINE-LEAF. A violet. *Luc.*

FINELESS. Endless. *Shak.*

FINELESS. Subtlety. *Massinger.*

FINENEY. To mince; to be very ceremonious. *Deron.*

FINER. A refiner of metals. *Fynes, Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 9.*

FINEW. Mouldiness, or mustiness. "Finew'd waxe," *Mirror for Mag. ap. Nares.*

FINGERER. A thief. *Dekker.*

FINGERKINS. A term of endearment, mentioned in Palgrave's *Acolastus*, 1540.

FINGERLING. A finger-stall, or cover for a finger or thumb. *Fingerstall* does not appear

to be in the dictionaries. It is in common use, and occurs in Florio, p. 139.

FINGERS. The fingers are thus named in a nursery rhyme, *thumb, foreman, longman, ringman, and littleman.* Similar names are of high antiquity, and the following occur in a curious MS. of the fifteenth century.

Like a syngir has a name, als men thaire syngers calle.
The lest syngir hat *lyc man*, for hit is lest of alle.
The next syngir hat *leche man*, for quen a leche dos oyt,
With that syngir he tastes all thyng, howe that hit is wrogt:

Longman hat the myddelmost, for longest syngir hit is;
The ferthe men calles *toucher*, therwith men touches i-wis:

The fife syngir is the *thowmbe*, and hit has most myst,
And fastest halde of alle the tother, forthi men calles hit ryst
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 102.

FINGLE-FANGLE. A trifle. See A Book for Boys and Girls, Lond. 1686, pref.

FINIAL. A pinnacle. This is the usual meaning in early documents.

FINISHING. Any ornament in stone at the corner of a house. *Holme.*

FINKEL. Fennel. *North.* "Fynkylsede, *feniculum*," *Nominale MS.*

FINNERY. Mouldy. *West.*

FINNEY. Humoured; spoilt. *West.*

FINNIKIN. Fimical. *Var. dial.*

FINNY. A frolic. *I. Wight.*

FINS. Finds; things found. *North.*

FINT. Found. *Weber, iii. 27.*

FIP. A filip. *Var. dial.*

FIPPLE. The under-lip. *North.*

FIR-APPLES. The cones of firs. *Var. dial.*

FIRBAUKS. Straight young firs, fit for ladders, scaffolding, &c. *East.*

FIRBOME. A beacon. *Pr. Parr.*

FIREED. Freed. *Craven.*

FIRE. To burn. Hence, to have the *lucra reuerca*. "Beware of your fire," *MS. Ashm. 36, 37.* More fire in the bed-straw, more concealed mischief.

FIRE-BUCKETS. Buckets of water used for quenching fires. *Higins.*

FIRE DAMP. The inflammable air or gas of coal mines. *North.*

FIRE DEAL. A good deal. *Hills.*

FIRE-DRAKE. A fiery dragon. See Ellis, ii. 165. Later writers apply the term to a fiery meteor, and sometimes to a kind of fireworks. Firemen were also called *fire-drakes*.

FIRE-FANGED. Fire-bitten. *North.*

FIRE-FLAUGHT. Lightning. *North.*

FIRE-FLINGER. An incendiary. *Hall.*

FIRE-FORK. A shovel for the fire. (*A.-S.*)

FIREBOOK. An iron instrument formerly used for pulling houses down when set on fire.

FIRE-IRON. A piece of iron or steel used for striking a light with a flint. *Pr. Parr.*

FIRE LEVEN. Lightning. *Chaucer.*

FIRE-NEW. Quite new. *Shak.* "Or fire-new fashion in a sleeve or slop," *Du Bartas, p. 516.* Still in use.

FIRE-OF-HELL. A fierce burning pain in the hands and feet. *North.*

FIRE-PAN. A fire-shovel; a vessel used for conveying fire from one apartment to another. *Var. dial.*

FIRE-PIKE. A fire-fork. It is translated by *furcilla* in MS. Arund. 249, f. 89.

FIRE-POINT. A poker. *North.*

FIRE-POTTER. A poker. *Lanc.*

FIRE-SHIP. A prostitute. *South.* No doubt from the old meaning of *fire*, q. v.

FIRE-STONE. A flint used with steel or iron for striking a light with.

FIRK. (1) A trick, or quirk; a freak. *Firkery*, a very odd prank.
(2) To whip; to beat. See also *Ferke*.

FIRLY. Confusion; tumult. *North.*

FIRLY-FARLY. A wonder. *Craven.*

FIRM. To confirm. *North.* See Lambarde's *Perambulation*, 1596, p. 405.

FIRRE. Further. *Syr Gawayne.*

FIRRED. Freed. *Craven.*

FIRRENE. Made of fir. (*A.-S.*)

FIRST. (1) Forest. *Hearne.*
(2) Early; youthful. *Gawayne.*

FIRST-END. The beginning. *North.*

FIRSTER. First. *North.*

FIRST-FOOT. The name given to the person who first enters a dwelling-house on New-Year's day. *North.*

FIRSUN. Furze or gorse. MS. Med.

FIRTHIE. A wood, or coppice.
In the frount of the *fyrthe*, as the waye forthis,
Fyfty thosande of folke was fellide at ones.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

FIRTLE. To fidget. *Cumb.*

FISE. Lirida. Nominale MS.

FISGIG. (1) Frisky. *Warw.*
(2) A worthless fellow. *Somerset.* In Craven, a light-heeled wench. See Skelton's Works, ii. 175. "A fisgig, or fising housewife, *trotiere*," Howell, 1660.
(3) A kind of boy's top. *Blount.*

FISH. *As mule as a fish*, very silent. See the Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640, p. 266. "*Hoc mihi non est negotium*, I have other fish to frie," MS. Rawl. A.D. 1656.

FISHER. A dish composed of apples baked in batter. *Devon.*

FISHERATE. To provide for. *East.* Perhaps a corruption of *officiate*.

FISH-FAG. A fish-woman. *South.*

FISH-GARTHS. Places made by the sides of rivers for securing fishes, so that they might be more easily caught.

FISHING-TAUM. An angling line. *North.*

FISH-LEEP. A fish-basket. *Pr. Parv.*

FISK. To frisk about, idling. "That runneth out *fisking*," Tusser, p. 286.

FISNAMY. Face, or "similitude of man or beast," Huloet, 1552.
The faireste of *fysenamy* that fourmede was ever.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.

FISOBROWE. A kind of lobster; translated by *garus* in Nominale MS.

FISS-BUTTOCKED-SOW. A fat, coarse, vulgar, presuming woman. *East.*

FISSES Fists. *Var. dial.*

FISSLE. (1) A thistle. *Suffolk.*
(2) To fidget. *North.* In early English the same as *Fise*, q. v. and still in use.

FIST. Same as *Fise*, q. v.

FIST-BALL. A kind of ball like a foot-ball, beaten with the fists. See the Nomenclator, 1585, p. 296.

FISTING-HOUND. A kind of spaniel, mentioned in Harrison's England, p. 230.

FISTY. The fist. To come to fisty-cuffs, i. e. to fight. *Var. dial.*

FIT. (1) Ready; inclined. *Var. dial.*
(2) To match; to be equal with. *Shak.*
(3) A division of a song, poem, or dance. See Thornton Romances, p. 191.

FITCH. (1) A polecat. *Somerset.*
(2) A small spoonful. *Linc.*

FITCHES. Vetches. *Var. dial.*

FITCHET. A polecat. Also called *fitch*, *fitchee*, *fitcher*, *fitchole*, *fitchew*, and *fitchuk*. Harrison, p. 225, seems to make some distinction between the *fitchew* and *polecat*, and the term is sometimes explained a kind of stoat or weasel. It was formerly a term of contempt.

FITCHET-PIE. A pie composed of apples, onions, and bacon. *North.*

FITH. A fight. "Man that goth in fray and *fyth*," Arch. xxx. 383.

FITHELE. A fiddle. (*A.-S.*)
*Meche she kouthe of menstralcle,
Of harpe, of fithole, of sautri.
Cy of Warwike, p. 425.*

FITMENT. Equipment, or dress. *Shak.*

FITONE. To tell falsehoods. See Stanihurst, p. 15. Palsgrave has *fitten*.

FITPENCE. Five-pence. *Devon.*

FITTEN. A pretence, or feint. *West.* Gifford, in his notes on Ben Jonson, seems unacquainted with this provincialism. No doubt from *fitone*, q. v.

FITTER. To kick with the feet, as cross children do. Hence, to be in a passion. *North.*

FITTERS. Persons who vend and load coals, fitting ships with cargoes. *North.* All in fitters, i. e. in very small pieces or fragments. *Yorksh.*

FITTILY. Neatly; nicely; cleverly. *Devon.*

FITTINGEST. Most fitting. (*A.-S.*)

FITTLE. (1) Victuals. *Worc.*
(2) To tattle, or blab. *Somerset.*
(3) To clean. *Oxon.*

FITTLED-ALE. Ale with spirits warmed and sweetened. *Yorksh.*

FITTON. Same as *Fitone*, q. v.

FITTY. (1) A term applied to lands left by the sea; marsh-lands. *Linc.*
(2) Neat; clever; proper. *South.*

FIVE-FINGERS. Oxlips. *East.* Called *five-finger-grass* in Florio, p. 138. Also the same as *Anberry*, q. v.

FIVE-LEAF. The herb cinquefoil.

FIVE-PENNY-MORRIS. The game of *merrils*, or *nine men's morris*, as Shakespeare terms it. It was commonly played in England with

stones, but in France with counters made on purpose for it.

FIVES. Avives, a disease in horses.

FIX. A lamb yeaned dead. *West.*

FIXACIOUN. Fixing. A chemical term.

To do ther be *flaccidoun*,

With temperid heta of the fyre.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 119.

FIXE. Fixed. *Chaucer*

FIXEN. A vixen, or scold. *North.*

PIXENE. The female fox.

The *Arene* fox whelpeth under the erthe more depe than the bicche of the wolf doith.

MS. Bodl. 548.

FIX-FAX. Same as *Faxear*, q. v.

FIXURE. Fixed position. *Shak.*

FIZ. A flash, a hissing noise. *Var. dial.*

Hence *fizgig*, a small quantity of damp powder set alight by boys for their amusement.

FIZMER. To fidget. *Suffolk.*

FIZZLE. To do anything without noise, as *flatus ventris, sine crepitu aut sonitu*. See *Cleaveland's Poems*, 1660, p. 40; *Florio*, p. 8. *Fizzler*, *MS. Addit. 5008*. To nestle. *Cumb.*

FLA. To frighten. *Yorksh.*

FLAAT. Scolded. *Craven.*

FLABBERGAST. To astonish, or confound utterly with amazement. *Var. dial.*

FLABBERKIN. Flabby. *Nash*, 1592

FLABELL. A fan. *Junius*, 1585

FLABERGULLION. A lout, or clown.

FLACK (1) A blow, or stroke. *East.*

(2) To hang loosely. *Var. dial.*

(3) To move backwards and forwards; to palpitate. *Flacker* in *Craven Gloss.* 152.

Hire colde breste began to hete,

Here herte also to *flacke* and hete.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 237.

FLACKER. To flutter; to quiver. *North.*

FLACKERED. Rejoiced. *Cumb.*

FLACKET. (1) To flap about. Hence, a girl whose clothes hang loosely about her; a *flacketing* wench. *East.*

(2) A bottle or flask. *North.* "A lytel *flacket* of gold," *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 282.

FLACKING-COMB. A wide-toothed comb. See *Batchelor's Orthoep. Anal.* 1809, p. 132.

FLACKY. Hanging loosely. *East.*

FLAFFER. Same as *Flacker*, q. v. "A thousand *flaffing* flags," *Du Bartas*, p. 363.

FLAG. (1) A flake of snow. *North.*

(2) Turf, or sod. *East.* The term is also applied to the small pieces of coarse grass common in some meadows.

FLAGIN. Flattering; lying. *North.*

FLAGELL. (1) A flagellet. (*A.-N.*)

(2) Terror; fright, scourge. *Ludgate.*

FLAGELUTE. A rent or hole in a garment. *East.*

FLAGETTE. A flagon. *Chester Plays*, i. 124.

FLAG-FEATHERS. The feathers at the wings next the body of a hawk.

FLAGGE. A goat. *Harman.*

FLAGGING. (1) Paving with stones. *West.*

(2) Flapping, waving. *Devon.*

FLAGGY. Flabby. *Somerset.*

FLAGITATE. To desire earnestly. (*Lat.*)

FLAGRANT. Fragrant. *Arch.* xxix. 320.

FLAH. Turf for fuel. *North.*

FLAID. Afraid; terrified. *North.* "Thay weren *aflayde*," *Archæologia*, xxi. 369.

FLAIE. Flew. *Chaucer.*

FLAIGHT. Same as *Flah*, q. v.

FLAIK. A portion or space of stall. Also, a wooden frame for keeping oat-cakes upon. *North.*

FLAINE. (1) The ray-fish. *North.*

(2) Fled. *Chaucer.*

FLAIRE. The ray, or scate. *Ray.*

FLAITCH. To flatter; to persuade. *Cumb.*

FLAITE. To scare, or frighten. *North.*

FLAKE. (1) A paling, or hurdle, of any description; a temporary gate or door. *North.* The term occurs in *Holinshed*, *Chron. Ireland*, p. 178. See *Flak*.

(2) A piece, or fragment. *Linc.*

(3) A scale or covering membrane. *Pr. Parv.*

FLAKE-WHITE. White lead. *Holme.*

FLAM. (1) To deceive or cheat. *Kent.* Also a substantive, a falsehood.

(2) A violent fall; a heavy stroke. *North.*

(3) A low marshy place, particularly near a river. This word is common at Islip, co. Oxon, and perhaps in other places, though it was long since mentioned by Hearne as peculiar to Oxfordshire. See *Gloss. to Langtoft*, p. 571. It is, however, in no printed glossary.

FLAMBE. A flame. (*A.-N.*) Also a herb, mentioned in *MS. Med. Linc.* f. 314.

FLAMED. Inflamed. *Spenser.*

FLAME-FEW. The brilliant reflection of the moon seen in the water.

FLAMMAKIN. A blowsy slatternly wench. *Devon.*

FLAMMANDE. Ghttering.

Fessantes enflureschit in flammanda silver.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 33.

FLAM-NEW. Quite new. *Cornw.*

FLAMPOYNTE. Pork pies, seasoned with cheese and sugar. A common dish in early cookery. See *Warner*, p. 66.

FLAN. Broad and large. *North.*

FLANCANTERKIN. The white rot. *Som.*

FLANCARDES. Coverings for a horse's flanks. See *Hall*, *Henry IV.* f. 12.

FLANCH. A projection. *North.*

FLANE. To flay. (*A.-S.*)

FLANG (1) Flung; rushed. *Weber.*

(2) To slam a door. *Suffolk.*

FLANGE. To project out. *Var. dial.*

FLANKER. A spark of fire. *West.* "Flankes of fier," *Holinshed*, *Chronicles of Ireland*, p. 148. See *Devon. Dial.*

For who can hide the *flanchering* flame,
That still itself betrays?

Turboville's Ovid, 1567, f. 83.

FLANN. Shallow. *Cumb.*

FLANNED. Shallow. *Craven.*

FLANNEN. Flannel. *Var. dial.*

FLANTUM. A flantum-flatherum piebald dill, i. e. a woman fantastically dressed with various colours. *Grose.*

FLAP (1) A stroke, or touch. "A flap with a

fox-taile," Florio, p. 137. Hence, an affliction of any kind. *East*. Also, to strike or beat. See Howell's Lex. Sect. i.

And thane Alexander sett hym up in his bedd,
and gaffe hymeselfe a grete *flappe* on the cheke, and
bygane for to wepe ryte bitterly.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 48.

Alle the flesche of the flanke he *flappes* in sondyre.

MS. Morte Arthure, f. 82.

(2) To flap a froize, to turn it in the pan without touching it. *East*.

(3) A piece of anything flapping to and fro on a line or point, as a *fly-flap* to drive flies away. See Nomenclator, p. 251; Tarlton, p. 120; Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646, p. 23; Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 2.

(4) An unsteady woman. *Durh.*

FLAP-DOCK. Foxglove. *Devon*.

FLAPDOODLE. The stuff fools are said to be nourished on. *West*.

FLAP-DRAGON. A small substance, such as a plum or candle-end, set afloat in a cup of spirits, and when set on fire, to be snatched by the mouth and swallowed. This was a common amusement in former times, but is now nearly obsolete. *Flap-dragon* was also a cant term for the *lues venerea*.

FLAP-JACK. (1) The lapwing. *Suffolk*.

(2) A pancake. "Dousets and flappjacks," King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640. The term is applied in Norfolk to an apple turnover. Jennings says, "a fried cake made of batter, apples, &c."

(3) A flat thin joint of meat. *East*.

FLAPPERS. Young birds just enabled to try their wings before they fly. *East*.

FLAPPE-SAWCE. A term of reproach, formed similarly to *flapdoodle*. q. v.

Nowe hathe this glutton, i. this *flappe-sawce*, the
thyng that he may plentuously swallowe downe hole.

Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

FLAPPY. Wild; unsteady. *North*.

FLAPS. Large broad mushrooms. *East*.

FLAPSE. To speak impertinently. Also, an impudent fellow. *Beds*.

FLAPSY. Flabby. *Beds*.

FLARE. (1) To flare up, to be very angry all of a sudden. *Var. dial.*

(2) Fat round a pig's kidney. *West*.

(3) Saliva. *Somerset*.

FLARING. Showy; gaudy. *North*.

FLARNECK. To flaunt vulgarly. *East*.

FLARRANCE. A bustle; a great hurry. *Norf.*

FLASH. (1) To make a flash, i. e. to let boats down through a lock. *West*. It is a common term for a pool. See *Flosche*.

(2) A perriwig. *North*.

(3) To rise up. "The sea flashed up unto his legs and knees," Holinshed, Hist. England, p. 181. See Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

(4) To trim a hedge. *East*.

(5) To cut a flash, to make a great show for a short time.

(6) A sheaf of arrows. *Skinner*.

FLASHES. The hot stages of a fever. *South*

FLASHY. Gay; showy. Also, loose, unstable, as unsound grass; insipid.

FLASKER. To flutter; to quiver. *North*. Wilbraham says, "to choke, or stifle."

FLASKET. A clothes-basket. Also, a shallow washing-tub. *Var. dial.*

FLASKIN. Same as *Bottle* (1). *Yorksh.*

FLAT. (1) Sorrowful; out of spirits; heavy; without business. *Var. dial.*

(2) A hollow in a field. *Glouc.* Any very smooth level place. Anciently, a field.

(3) Entirely. Dent's Pathway, p. 138.

(4) A blow, or stroke. "Swiche a flat," Arthour and Merlin, p. 182.

FLAT-BACK. A common knife. *North*.

FLAT-CAPS. A nick-name for the citizens, derived from their dress. See Amends for Ladies, p. 62. It was a general term of derision.

FLATCH. To flatter. *North*.

FLATCHET. The stomach. *Devon*.

FLAT-FISH. Flounders, &c. *South*. See a list of *flat-fish* in Harrison, p. 224.

FLATH. Filth; dirt; ordure. *West*.

FLATHE. The ray, or scate. *Pr. Parv.*

FLAT-IRON. A heater-shaped iron without a box. *Var. dial.*

FLATIVE. Flatulent. *Anc. Dram.*

FLATLING. Flat. To strike flatling, to strike with the broad flat side of anything. See Florio, p. 137; Morte d'Arthur, i. 294; Tempest, ii. 1; Bourne's Inventions or Devises, 1578, No. 32. "Flat pece, *patra*," MS. Arund. 249, f. 89.

And to hys chaumbur can he goue,

And leyde hym *flatlyng* on the grounde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 90.

FLATLINS. Plainly; peremptory. *North*.

FLAT-MILK. Skimmed milk. *Linc.*

FLATOUR. A flatterer. (*A.-N.*)

FLAT-RHAN. Stratas of coal. *Staff.*

FLATS. Small white fresh-water fish, as roach, &c. *Suffolk*.

FLAT-STONE. A measure of iron-stone.

FLATTEN. To strike, or slap. (*A.-N.*)

FLATTER-DOCK. Pond weed. *Chesh.*

FLAUGH. Flew; fled. *Ritson*.

FLAUGHTER. (1) To frighten. *Yorksh.*

(2) Thin turf turned up. *North*.

FLAUMPEYNS. A dish in ancient cookery composed of pork, figs, eggs, pepper, saffron, salt, white sugar, &c. See *Flampoyntes*.

FLAUN. A custard, generally made in raised paste. *North*. The term is common in ancient receipts, but it was made in various ways; and a kind of pancake was so called. Nettleham feast at Easter is called the *Floun*, possibly from *flauns* having been formerly eaten at that period of the year.

FLAUNTS. Fineries. *Shak.*

FLAUT. A roll of wool carded ready for spinning. *North*.

FLAVER. Froth, or foam. *Linc.*

FLAW. A violent storm of wind. See Brome's Travels, 1700, p. 241; Florio, p. 132. Hence, metaphorically, a quarrel.

- FLAWE.** (1) Yellow. *Chaucer.*
(2) To flay an animal. *Pr. Parv.*
- FLAWES.** (1) Square pieces of heath-turf, dried for fuel. *Yorksh.*
(2) Sparks. Possibly this may be the word intended in *Meas. for Meas.* ii. 3.
Tille the *flawes* of fyre *flawes* one theire helmes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.
- FLAWGHTIS.** Flakes of snow.
And thare begane for to falle grete *flawghtis* of snawe, as thay had bene grete lokkes of wolle.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 51.
- FLAWING.** Barking timber. *Kent.*
- FLAWMBE.** A flame. (*A.-N.*)
- FLAWPS.** An awkward, noisy, untidy and slovenly person. *North.*
- FLAWS.** Thin cakes of ice. *Shak.*
- FLAXEN-EGG.** An abortive egg. *Devon.*
- FLAX-WIFE.** A female spinner. *Hall.*
- FLAY.** (1) To pare turf from meadow-land with a breast-pough. *West.*
(2) To mix. A term in old cookery. Also, to take the chill off liquor.
(3) Same as *Fla*, q. v
(4) To skin a hart or hind. A hunting term.
- FLAY-BOGGARD.** A hobgoblin. *North.*
- FLAY-CRAW.** A scarecrow. *Craven.*
- FLAYRE.** Smell, odour.
And alle swete savoures that men may fele
Of alayn thyng that here savours wels,
War nocht bot stycke to regarde of the *flayre*,
That es in the eyte of helen so fayre.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 230.
- PLAYSOME.** Prightful. *North.*
- PLAZE.** A smoky flame. *Var. dial.*
- PLAZZ.** Newly fledged. *Kent.*
- PLAZZARD.** A stout broad-faced woman dressed in a showy manner. *East.*
- FLEA.** (1) To flay off the skin. *North.*
(2) To send one away with a flea in his ear, i. e. to dismiss him with a good scolding, or make him uneasy. See *Arum's Nest of Ninnies*, 1608, p. 30.
- PLEA-BITE.** A mere trifle. *Var. dial.*
- PLEA-BITTEN.** Of a dark speckled colour.
"A flea-bitten horse never tires," old proverb. See *Ben Jonson*, iv. 482.
- FLEACHES.** Portions into which timber is cut by the saw. *East.*
- FLEAD** (1) Stood. *Cumb.*
(2) Lard. *Kent and Sussex.*
- PLEA-DOCK.** The herb butter-burr.
- PLEAK.** (1) A flounder. *Northumb.*
(2) To tire, or exhaust. *North.*
(3) A small lock, thread, or twist. Metaphorically, a little insignificant person. See *Nares*.
(4) A variegated snail-shell. *Linc.*
- FLEAKY.** Flabby, soft. *North.*
- PLEAM.** A water-course. *North.*
- PLEAMY.** Clotted with blood. *Linc.*
- PLEAN.** Flayed. *Gent. Rec. ii. 77.*
- PLEAND.** Flying. See *Torrent*, p. 61.
Fare welle, y parte fro the,
The *pleand* devylle wyth the bee.
MS. Cantab. B. ii. 38, f. 134.
- PLEASH.** The substance under the bark, or rind of herbs. *Baref*

- FLEAURE.** The floor. *North.*
- FLEBLED.** Enfeebled. (*A.-N.*)
- FLEBRING.** Slander. *Skinner.*
- FLEC CHE.** To separate from; to quit.
Som man, for lak of ocupacion,
Museth fether than his wit may streche,
And at fendis instigacion
Dairpnable erreure holdeth, and can not *flecche*.
Oecleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 251.
- FLECCHED.** Dismissed; separated.
Out is he put, Adam the wrecched,
Fro Paradis foully *flecched*
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 7
- FLECK.** (1) The down of animals. *East.*
(2) A crack, or defect; a spot. *North.*
(3) To fly. *Chest.*
(4) A side of bacon. *Northumb.*
(5) Lightning. "Like *fleck*." *East.*
(6) To comb. Hence *flecken-comb*, a comb with large teeth. *South.*
(7) To deprive; to steal. *East.*
(8) A sore place in the flesh where the skin is rubbed off. *Linc.* Also, the flesh itself.
- FLECKED.** (1) Arched, vaulted. (*A.-N.*)
(2) Marked; spotted; streaked. It occurs in *Chaucer*, *Piers Ploughman*, &c. Still in use in *Lincolnshire*.
- FLECKER.** To flutter. *Chaucer.*
- FLECKSTONE.** A small stone used in spinning.
Nominale *MS.*
- FLECT.** To attract, or allure. *Hall.*
- FLECTEN.** To abound. *Skinner.*
- FLED.** Damaged by the fly, or wet weather.
Salop.
- FLEDGE.** Fledged. *Shak.*
- FLEDGERS.** Same as *Flappers*, q. v
- FLEE.** To fly. Also, a fly. *North.*
- FLEE-BY-THE-SKY.** A flighty person; a silly giggling girl. *North.*
- FLEECE.** To cheat any one. *Var. dial.*
- FLEECH.** (1) A turn; a bout. *Nash.*
(2) To supplicate in a flattering manner, to wheedle. *North.*
- FLEEDE.** Fleed (*A.-S.*)
Thane the Bretons on the bente babyddes no longere,
Bot *fleede* to the forste, and the fende levede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.
- FLEE-FLOWNS.** The eggs of flies in meat.
Dorset.
- FLEEING-EATHER.** The dragon-fly. *North.*
- FLEEK.** A slice of bacon. *North.*
- FLEEN.** Fleas. *Chaucer.*
- FLEENURT.** A field flower of a yellow colour.
Lanc.
- FLEER.** To laugh; to grin; to sneer. "I *fleere*, I make an yvell countenance with the mouthe by uncovering of the tethe," *Palsgrave*. Still in use.
- FLEET.** (1) To float. *South.* Also, a salt-water tide creek. Formerly any stream was called a *fleet*. Hence, *Fleet-ditch*. In the North, shallow water is termed *fleet-water*, and the word is also applied to a bog. *Flett*, floated, *Towneley Myst* p. 31. *Fleet*, water. See *Aude*, *Kennett's MS. Glossary*.
(2) To skim milk. *Var. dial.* "Yon *fleeten*

face," Beaumont and Flet. v. 442, i.e. you whey face. Also, to skim any liquor of sediment lying on the surface.

(3) The windward side. *Somerset.*

(4) To gutter, as a candle. *Glouc.*

FLEETING. A perquisite. *Line.*

FLEETING-DISH. A shallow dish for skimming off the cream. *North.*

FLEETINGS. Curds. *North.*

FLEET-MILK. Skimmed milk. *North.*

FLEGE. Sedge grass. *Nominal MS.*

FLEGEL. A flagolet. (*A.-N.*)

The cloth was y-drawe,

The white gau a flegel blawe.

Alexander, Auchinleck MS.

FLEGG. A fly. *Northumb.*

FLEGGE. Severe; terrible. (*A.-N.*)

FLEGGED. (1) Fledged. *East.*

(2) Parted, shaped. *Arch. xxx. 407.*

FLEH. Same as *Flay*, q. v.

FLEICHS. Flesh. *W. Mapes, p. 334.*

FLEIII. Flew; fled. *Hearne.*

FLEINGALL. A kestrel hawk.

FLEITER. To prop the bank of a brook damaged by a flood. *Dorb.*

FLEKE. See *Flask* and *Flake*.

FLEKED. Bent, turned. *Hearne.*

FLEKRAND. Smithug. *R. de Brunne.*

FLEKYT. Same as *Flecked*, q. v.

FLEM. A farmer's lancet. *Flem-stick*, a small stick to strike it into the vein.

FLEME. (1) A river, or stream; a large trench cut for draining. *West.*

To flem Jordan and to Hedlem,

And to the borough of Jerusalem.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 38, f. 72.

(2) To banish. (*A.-S.*)

FLEMED. Flamed; burnt. *Weber.*

FLEMER. A banisher. (*A.-S.*)

FLEMNOUS. A phlegmatic person.

Fat of kynde the flemnous may trace,

And know hyme best by whytnes of hys face.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 140.

FLEN. Fleas. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 91.*

FLENE. To fly; to escape from. (*A.-S.*)

They were so smert and so kene,

They made the Sarsyns al to fene.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 30, f. 169.

They myst be no wey fene,

Her erhtage is ther to bene.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 37.

FLEOTEN. To float, or sail. (*A.-S.*)

FLEPPER. The under lip. Also, to pout or hang the lip. *North.*

FLERYANDE. Fleering, grinning

Fy! sle syr Forldas, thou feryande wryche

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 82.

FLESCHELYHEDE. Fleshiness. (*A.-S.*)

Of no carnyne, of no flesche, yhode.

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 23.

FLESH. To feed a hound to encourage him to run well. Hence, generally, to fatten. See *Harrison's England*, p. 152. In the following passage it means *enured to fight, made strong and brave.*

And Simon beate them bothe, and made them both give of, and after that Simon wold not

strike for a bluddi nose with any boye, for he was then thorowely fleshed by the means of Kinge.

MR. Ashmole 208.

FLESH-AXE. A butcher's cleaver.

FLESHLY. Flexible. (*A.-N.*)

FLESHMENT. Pride of success. *Shak.*

FLESHMYLS. A butcher's shambles.

FLET. A floor; a chamber. (*A.-S.*) See *Laufal*, 979, *Wright's Anecd.* p. 9; *Wright's Political Songs*, p. 337; *Gy of Warwike*, p. 3. A field of battle, *Weber*, i. 101.

FLET-CHEESE. Cheese made of skimmed milk. *East Anglia.*

FLETCHER. An arrow-maker. Properly, the person who put on the feather.

FLETCHES. Green pods of peas. *East.*

FLETE. (1) Same as *Fleet*, q. v.

For to consume, with his fervent heete,

The rusty fylthe that in my mouth doth fete.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

Getre is to fete than to synke.

Gower, MS. 164 f. 85.

(2) Flitted; flew. *Gawayne.*

FLETERE. To flitter. *Lydgate.*

FLET-MITTE. Skimmed milk. *North.* This form occurs in *Kennett's MS. Gloss.*

FLETSHER. A young peas-cod. *East.*

FLETT. A scolding, or sifting.

FLETTE. Flitted. *Leland's Itin.*

FLELKS. Fat vermin in the livers of diseased sheep. *Far. dial.*

FLEW. (1) Shallow. *Somerset.* Spelt *fluc* in *Batchelor's Orthoep.* And p. 133. It occurs in *Pr. Parv* p. 167, and *Huloet*, 1552.

(2) The down of animals. *Far. dial.*

(3) The same as *Flem*, q. v. *Midl. C.*

(4) A kind of fishing-net. *Palsgrave.*

(5) Washy, tender; weak. *North.*

FLEWED. Having large hanging chaps, which in hounds were called *flews*. "When a hound is fleet, faire *flewd*, and well handg," *Lally's Mydas*, ed. 1632, sig. X. xi. The tip of a deer's horn was also called the *flew*.

FLEWKE. The tunney. It is translated by *pelamus* in *Nominal MS.* Spelt *floke*, and made synonymous with the *sea flounder*, in *Harrison's England*, p. 224. According to *Palsgrave*, "a kynde of a pिकास." See also *Brit. Bibl.* iv. 316.

FLEWME. Phlegm. *Arch. xxx. 407.*

FLEWORT. A herb. Its synonyme in *MS. Sloane* 5, f. 5, is *ippia minor*.

FLEXS. Flesh.

God mad tham kystels than of hede,

And cled thar fers wit for to hude.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. i. l. f. 7.

FLEXY. To fly. *R. de Brunne.*

FLEY. Fled. Also, to fly.

Geste strokys the yeant gafe,

And to the erthe fley hya staf.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 20, f. 64.

FLEYCH. Flesh. *Songs and Carols*, x. *Fleyhs*, *Harrowing of Hell*, p. 27; *fleysh*, *Forme of Cury*, p. 21; *fleyz*, *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 79.

FLEYER. A kidney. *MS. Med. Line.*

FLEYNE. Banished. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 343.

FLEYS (1) Fleas. *Prompt Parv.*

(2) A fleece of wool. Translated by *vellus* in Nominale MS.

FLIBBERGIBBER. A lying knave. See *Frat.* of Vacabondes, 1575, repr. p. 22. *Flitterigibbet* is the name of a fiend occasionally mentioned by old writers.

FLICK. (1) The membrane loaded with fat in the stomach of animals. *West.*

(2) A fitch of bacon. *North.* "*Perna, a flyk,*" Nominale MS.

Tak the larde of a swyne *flyk*, and anoynte the mannes fete therwith underneith

MS. Met. Lanc. f. 304.

(3) A trial, or attempt. *South.*

(4) A slight blow, or stroke, especially with a whip. *Var. dial.* Also, to give a jerk.

(5) The down of animals. *East.*

(6) To lap up. *South.*

FLICKER. (1) To flutter. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To kiss; to embrace. *Palsgrave.*

FLICKER MOUSE. A bat. *Jonson.*

FLICKETS. Blushes. *Devon.*

FLICK-TOOTH-COMB. A comb with coarse large teeth. *Somerset.*

FLIDDER. A limpet. *North.*

FLIG. Fledged. *Chesh.* "*Flygge as byrdes be, plumen,*" *Palsgrave.*

FLIGGARD. A kite of a diamond form, much used about forty years since by Yorkshire schoolboys.

FLIGGED. (1) Fledged. *North.*

(2) Matted; entangled. *Linc.*

FLIGGER. To flutter; to quiver. *East.*

FLIGGERS. (1) Same as *Flappers*, q. v.

(2) The common flag. *East Angl.*

FLIGHERS. Masts for ships.

FLIGHT. (1) A light arrow, formed for very long and straight shots.

(2) A scolding match. *North.*

(3) A second swarm of bees. *East.*

(4) A light fall of snow. *Oxon.*

(5) Sea fowl shooting. *South.*

(6) The first swarm of bees. *Var. dial.*

FLIGHTEN. To scold. *North.*

FLIGHTERS. Sparks; embers. *North.*

FLIGHTS. Turf, or peat, cut into square pieces for fuel. *Lanc.*

FLIGHT-SHOT. The distance a flight arrow would go, about a fifth part of a mile.

FLIGHTY. Giddy; thoughtless. *Var. dial.*

FLIG-ME-GAIREN. A girl gaudily dressed, but untidy and slovenly. *North.*

FLIGNESS. Plumage. *Palsgrave.*

FLIM-FLAM. False; foolish, nonsensical. Also, a lie, or piece of nonsense not necessarily false. See Stanburst, pp. 14, 16; Howell's English Proverbs, p. 15.

FLINDER-MOUSE. A bat. *South.*

One face was attyred of the newe fashion of women attyre, the other face like the olde attyre of women, and had wynges like a batte of *flynder-mouse*.

MS. Harl. 406. f. 77.

FLINDERS. Pieces; fragments. *North.*

FLINE. Flown. *Middleton, l. 515.*

FLING. (1) Will; unrestrained desire. *Var. dial.*

(2) To baffle, to disappoint. *North.*

(3) To kick; to resent. *Devon.*

(4) To dance in a peculiar manner, as in the dance so called; to throw out the legs. *North.*

FLINGING-TREE. A piece of timber hung as a partition in a stall. *North.*

FLINT-COAL. A kind of coal, so called from containing flint. *North.*

FLINTS. Refuse barley in making malt. *Var. dial.* *Dean Milles MS.*

FLIP. (1) A slight sudden blow. *East.* Also, to flip; to jerk; to move nimbly; to throw. *Somerset.* Lally, Mother Bombar, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. ii, seems to use the word in the sense, *to flip.* To *flip up*, to turn up one's sleeves.

(2) A potion compounded of beer, gin, and coarse sugar. *Suffolk.*

(3) Nimble, flippant. *Devon.*

FLIPE. The brim of a hat; a flake of snow. Also, to pull off. *North.*

FLIPFLAP. Same as *Flap* (3).

FLIPPER-DE-FLAPPER. Noise and confusion caused by show. *Sussex.* "I nere saw such a *flipper de flapper* before," King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640.

FLIPPERING. Crying; weeping. *North.*

FLIPPITY-FLOP. Draggled-tailed; awkward in fine clothes. *Warw.*

FLIRE. Same as *Fleer*, q. v. *Fliring*, Holmshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 83.

Tho two false, wyth grete yre,
Stode and behelde her ryche styre,
And begonne to ligh and fyre.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 30, f. 237.

FLIRK. To jerk, or flip about. *Wilts.*

FLIRT. To move nimbly. To speak in a flirting way, i. e. sarcastically. Hence *Flirt-gilt*, *Flirtigig*, *Flirt-gillian*, or *Flirt*, a forward, talkative, and unconstant girl. *Var. dial.* Shakespeare has *flirt-gill*, and the latter terms sometimes occur in a somewhat worse sense.

FLISH. Fledged. *Devon.*

FLISK. (1) To skip, or bounce; to fret at the yoke. *North.*

(2) A large-toothed comb. *West.*

(3) To flick, as with a whip. *Linc.*

(4) A bundle of white rods to brush away cobwebs and dust. *Glouc.*

FLIT. (1) To remove, especially when at night, to cheat the landlord. *North.* The word *no* is inserted from *MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38.*

Lat [no] newefangylhes the plese,

Oftyn to remewe nor to flyt

Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poet. 1701, p. 69.

(2) To leave work unfinished. *West.*

(3) Shallow, thin. *Sussex.*

(4) To fly; to escape. *Spenser.*

FLITCH. (1) Officious; lively. *Wilts.*

(2) To move from place to place. *Norf.*

FLITCHEN. A fitch of bacon. *West.*

FLITE. To scold; to brawl. *North.*

Thou shalt undyrstand and wete,

With reuun mayst thou the wrathe and flyte

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 25.

He loked up and saghe there sytte,

Fendes fele that foully flyte.

MS. Harl. f. 33.

Ful fellyche God to hem *Ayles*.
To thes fals ypoerytes. *MS. Ibid. f. 21.*

FLITER. A scold. *North.*

FLITTEN. To remove a horse into fresh pasture. *Oxfordsh.* "Leave her on a ley, and lett the devil *flitt* her," a Linc. proverb.

FLITTER. To hang, or droop. *Linc.*

FLITTERING. (1) Floating. *Chaucer.*

(2) Showery; sleety. *Dorset.*

FLITTER-MOUSE. See *Flindler-mouse*.

FLITTERS (1) Pieces; rags. *Somerset.* Also, to scatter in pieces, as in *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 137, "it *flytteryd* al abroad."

(2) Small pancakes. *South.*

FLITTING. Removal. "To Bethlehem thair *flitting* made," *MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii.*

FLIX. (1) The flux. *Tusser*, p. 29.

(2) The fur of a hare. *Kent.*

FLIZ. A splinter, or shiver. Hence, to fly off; to make a noise. *North.*

FLIZZEN. To laugh sarcastically. *North.*

FLIZZOMS. Flying particles; small fragments; sediment of liquor. *East.*

FLO. (1) An arrow. *Chaucer.*

(2) Flay; flea. *Rutson.*

FLOAT. (1) To irrigate land. *West.* Also, to pare off the sward.

(2) Chid, or scolded. *Yorksh.*

(3) Flow; flood. *Langtoft.*

(4) A kind of raft. *North.*

FLOAT-GRASS. Grass growing in swampy ground. *Devon.* Dean Milles *MS.* It is the *gramen fluvialle* in *Gerard*, p. 13.

FLOATING. Hemorrhage. *Somerset.*

FLOATING-SHOVEL. A shovel used for cutting turf. *Salop.*

FLOATS. The frames of wood that hang over the sides of a waggon. *East.*

FLOATSOME. Timber accidentally carried away by a flood. *West.*

FLOAT-WHEY. Curds made from whey, much used in Northumberland.

FLOATY. Rank and tall, as grass. *Devon.*

FLOCCIPENDED. Made no account of; set no value by. (*Lat.*) See *Hall*, Henry VII. f. 40.

FLOCK. A hurdle. *Devon.*

FLOCKET. A loose garment with large sleeves. *Skelton*, n. 160. It is spelt *flokhard* in the *Howard Household Books*, 1844, p. 522.

FLOCKLY. In an ambush. *Hall.*

FLOCKMEL. In a flock. (*A.-S.*)

FLOCK-POWDER. A kind of powder, formerly put on cloth.

FLOCKS. Refuse; sediment; down. Also, inferior wool. *Var. dial.*

FLOCKY. Over-ripe; woolly. *Suffolk.*

FLODDERED. Covered; adorned. *Linc.*

FLODDER-UP. To overflow; to stop up a water-course. *Craven.*

FLODE. Abounded. *Skinner.*

FLOGGED. Tired; exhausted. *Oxon.*

FLOISTERING. Skittish; boyish. *West.*

FLOITS. Disorder. *Yorksh.*

FLOITY. A flag thick at one end and small at the other. *North.*

FLOKE-MOWTHEDE. Having a mouth like a flounder. See *Flewke*.

Thow wenes for to flay us, *floke-mowthede* schrewe.

Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 82.

FLOKYNGLICHE. In flocks. It is the gloss of *gregatim* in *MS. Egerton 829, f. 94.*

FLOMAX. Untidy. *Warre.*

FLOME. A river. *Lyb. Disconus*, 212.

FLONE. Arrows. (*A.-S.*) "Thoner flone," lightning, *Towneley Mynst.* p. 92.

She bare a horne about hir halce.

And undur hir gyrdille mony flonne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48.

FLOOD. A heavy rain. *Devon.*

FLOOD-MARK. The mark which the sea at the highest tide makes on the shore. *Anderson.*

FLOOK. See *Fleuks* and *Flewke*.

FLOOR-BANK. A bank with a ditch, and the same on both sides. *East.*

FLOP. (1) Plump; flat. *Var. dial.*

(2) A mass of thin mud. *Dorset.*

(3) To outspread. *Northamptonsh.*

(4) The scrotum. *Somerset.*

FLOPPER. An under-petticoat. *Cornw.*

FLOPPER-MOUTHED. Blubber-lipped. *Lanc.*

FLORCHYT. Flourishes *Reliq. Antiq.* n. 166.

FLORE. Flower. *Sir Tristrem.*

FLORENCE. Florins, formerly worth about 3s. 4d. apiece. *Isumbras*, 295, 555.

FLORENTINE. A kind of pie. Sometimes, a custard made in paste.

FLORESCHEDDE. Ornamented; adorned.

Hys scele ware *flureschedde* alle in fyne anbylle.

Morte Arthurs, MS. Linc. f. 61.

FLORREY. A blue dye. See *Cunningham's Revels Accounts*, pp. 39, 57, *flurry*.

FLORSCHARE. A decorator. *Pr. Pars.*

FLORTH. A floor, or roof. *Palgrave.*

FLOSCHIE. A pit, or pool. See *Flash* (1).

Laverd, thou ed mi saule fra helle,

Thou koped me fra that n *flosche* felle.

MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. f. 18.

FLOSCULET. A parterre. (*Lat.*)

FLOSH. To spill, to splash. *South.* Hence *Flash-hole*, a hole which receives the waste water from a mill-pond. See *Flosche*.

FLOSSY. A slattern. *Craven.*

FLOSTER. To be very gay. *Devon.*

FLOTAGES. Things accidentally floating on seas or rivers. *Blount.*

FLOTE. (1) Water. *Shak.* The term was also applied to dew in co. Surrey.

(2) Grieved. *Sir Amadace*, xxxvi. 6.

FLOTED. Flooded; watery.

When you come to Twyford, the *floted* meadows there are all white with little flowers, which I believe ate lady-smocks.

Aubrey's Will's, MS. Royal Soc. p. 125.

FLOTEN. Removed; distant. *Gawayne.*

FLOTERAND. Floating. (*A.-S.*) *Flotterede*, floated, *Kyng Horn*, 129.

A bedd y fond there *floterand*,

And yn ytt a knyt l ggannde.

Guy of Warwiche, MS. Cantab.

FLOTES. Rough-made river boats, formerly used on the Severn.

PLOTHERY. Slovenly, but attempting to be fine and showy. *North.*

FLOTHRE. Flakes of snow.

*Mo saulen thoileth there sucche wowe,
Thane be flothre in the snowe.*

MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 28.

PLOTIS. The foam or froth of anything boiling, &c. (*A-S.*)

FLOTSAM. Goods floating on the sea after a shipwreck. See Howell, 1660, sect. vi.; Cotgrave, in v. *Flo*

FLOTTE. To flow. *Chaucer.*

FLOTTEN-MILK. Same as *Flet-mitte*, q. v.

FLOUGH (1) A flea. *Chesh.*

(2) Cold, windy; bleak. *North.*

FLOUGHTER. To frighten. *North.*

FLOUNDAB. A flounder. *Suffolk.*

FLOUNT. To strut about gaily or gaudily dressed. *Var. dial.*

FLOUR. (1) Soft thread or silk hanging loosely, such as is put on a tassel.

(2) Flower (*A-N*)

FLOI RELES Without flower. *Chaucer.*

FLOURETTE. A small flower (*A-N*)

FLOIRISH. A blossom. *North.*

FLOIRON. A border of flower-work. (*A-N*)

FLOUT. (1) A truss, or bundle. *Warw*

(2) A boy's whistle. *Somerset.*

FLOUTERSOME. Frolicsome. *North.*

FLOW. Wild, untractable. *North.*

FLOWCH. A term of reproach. *Hye Way to the Spytell Hous, n. d.*

FLOWER. To froth, or foam. (*A-N*)

FLOWERS. You are as welcome as *Flowers in May*, i. e. very welcome. *Var. dial.*

FLOWERY. Florid; handsome. *North.*

FLOWISH. Immodest. *North.*

FLOWT. The flood, or water. (*A-S.*)

*And at a window cast him owt,
Rigt into Temse flowt.*

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 108.

FLOWTE. A flute. *Pr. Parv.*

FLOWTING. Carding wool to spin in the mixture. *North.*

FLOYGENE. A kind of ship. Spelt *floyne* in Octovian, 1485; *floyne*, 1671.

*Ther were floygenes on fole and farstes manye,
Cokkes and karekkes y castelled alle.*

MS. Coll. Catg. A. n. f. 111.

FLOYTE. A flute. *Lydynte.* Chaucer has *floyting*, playing on the flute.

FLU. Pale and sickly. *Kent*

FLUBSY-FACED. Plump-faced. *North.*

FLUCE. To flounce, or plunge. *Nares.*

FLUCK. Same as *Flewke*, q. v.

FLUE. (1) Same as *Flem*, and *Doul* (1).

(2) Shallow. *East Anglia.*

(3) Bed-room downy refuse. *Var. dial.* Also, the nap or down of anything

(4) The coping of a gable or end wall of a house, &c. *East.*

FLUE-FULL. Brimful. *Yorksh.*

FLUFF. Same as *Flue* (3).

FLUGGAN. A coarse fat woman. *North.*

FLUSH. Washy; tender; weak. Also, light in morals. *North.*

FLUKE. (1) Waste cotton. *Lanc*

(2) A lock of hair. *Salop.* This is from More's MS. Additions to Ray.

(3) A flounder. See *Flewke*.

Flatt mowthede as a fluke, with feryande lyppe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

FLUM. (1) Deceit. *Var. dial.*

(2) Same as *Flome*, q. v.

FLUMBARDYNG. A fiery character.

Hil is an hardy flumbardyng.

Wis and wat in alle thynge.

King Alisunder, 1708.

FLUMMERY. (1) Nonsense. *Var. dial.*

(2) Oatmeal boiled in water till it is thick and gelatinous. *North.* *Flummery-hulls*, the skin of oats prepared for making flummery. According to Markham's English Housewife, the term in his time was peculiar to Cheshire and Lancashire, and generally eaten with honey, although some used wine, ale, or milk. Blanc-mange is also called flummery.

FLUMMOCK. A sloven. *Heref.*

FLUMMOX. To overcome, frighten, bewilder, foil, disappoint, or mystify. Also, to maul, or mangle. *Var. dial.*

FLIMP. Flat. Also, to fall down heavily; a heavy fall. *Var. dial.*

FLUNDER. To be irregular. "Flandring fame," Nash's *Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

FLUNG. Deceived; beaten. *North.*

FLUNIE. A river. W. Mapes, p. 347

FLUNTER. To be in a great hurry. *Out of flunter, unwell. Lanc.*

FLURCH. A great quantity. *North.*

FLURE. Flory; floured. *Gawayne.*

FLURED. Ruffled. *Yorksh.*

FLUREN. Made of flour. "Fluren cakes," Wright's *Purgatory*, p. 55.

FLURICHEN. To flourish. (*A-N*)

FLURING. A brood. *North.*

FLURN. To sneer at; to despise. *Lanc.*

FLURRY. A confusion. *Var. dial.*

FLURT. (1) To snap the fingers desisively. Hence, any satirical action or speech. See Florio, p. 98; Thoms' *Anecdotes and Traditions*, p. 24.

(2) To chide or scold. *Yorksh.*

(3) A fool. *Somerset.*

FLURT-GILLIAN. See *Flirt*.

FLURTS. A light woman. *North.*

FLURT SILK. A kind of figured silk, mentioned in the *Booke of Rates*, 1598.

FLISH. (1) Feathered. *Warw.*

(2) A great number. *Var. dial.* Hence, prodigal, wasteful, full.

(3) Even, on a level. *Var. dial.*

(4) Same as *Flosh*, q. v. Also, an increase of water in a river.

(5) The hot stage of a fever. *South.* Also, hot and heavy, applied to the weather or atmosphere.

(6) To hop, as a bird. *Browne*

(7) A hand of cards all of a sort. The modern meaning, and so explained by Dyce, Skelton, n. 348. Cf. Cotgrave, in v. *Fluz*. There was,

however, a game of cards so called. See Florio, p. 190.

(8) In good condition, especially with regard to worldly circumstances. It corresponds to the first sense in the phrase *good feather*. Shakespeare has the term, and it occurs in *Lusty Juventus*, p. 144; *King Lear*, p. 419.

FLUSK. To fly out; to quarrel. *North*.

FLUSKER. To be confused, or giddy; to fly irregularly. *North*.

FLI STE. Flushed; pushed. *Ritson*.

FLUSTER. A great hurry, caused generally by a sudden surprise. *Var. dial.*

FLUSTERATION. See *Fluster*.

FLUSTERED. Half tipsy. *Kennett*.

FLUSTERGATED. Blustering. *J. Wight*.

FLUSTRATE. To frighten; to be in a great confusion. *Var. dial.*

FLUTTER. A litter. *Glouc.*

FLUTTERGRUB. A field labourer. *South*.

FLUX. To strike with the wings. *J. Wight*.

FLUXIVE. Flowing with moisture. *Shak.*

FLUZZED. Bruised; blunted. *North*.

FLY. (1) A familiar spirit, attendant upon a witch or astrologer. An old cant term.

(2) To shun, or avoid anything. *To fly away*, to frighten away. *To fly asunder*, to crack. A hawk is said to *fly on head*, when she mistakes her proper game; *to fly on gross*, when she flies at great birds; and *to fly at the brook*, when she goes after water-fowl. *To fly in one's face*, to get into a passion with him.

FLYABOSTIC. Outrageously showy, as in dress. *Somerset*.

FLY-BY-NIGHT. A worthless person, who gets into debt, and runs off, leaving the house empty. *North*.

FLY-CAP. A pretty kind of cap, much worn about A. D. 1760.

FLYCCHIE. To separate.

ȝyf thou maðeste ever any wyche
Thurgh whycchecraft wedlak to fycche.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12

FLY-CLAPPER. A clapper to drive away flies. Also called a *fly-flap*.

FLY-DOD. The herb ragwort. *Chesh.*

FLYER. To flee. This form is found in *Meriton*, and *Chester Plays*, ii. 51.

FLY-FLAP. See *Fly-clapper*.

FLY-FOOT. A village game of leaping over one another's backs. *Var. dial.*

FLY-GOLDING. A lady-bird. *Sussex*.

FLYNE. To fly. (*A.-S.*)

Ther is no wilde foule that wille flyne,
But I am cleur him to hittyne.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 49.

FLYNGE. To proceed very rapidly. See *Torrent of Portugal*, pp. 17, 81.

FLYTE. To fly.

Have my hors and let me bee,
Y am lothe to flyte.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 79.

FLY-TIME. Summer. *Suffolk*.

FNASTE. To breathe hard. (*A.-S.*)

Hwan Grim him hawede fæste bounden,
And aithen in an eld cloth wuden,

A kevel of elutes ful unwnate,
That he [ne] mouthe speke ne fæste.
Hwere he wolde him bere or lode.

Havelok, 548.

FO (1) Few. *Somerset*.

Lordynges thyre ar y now of tho.
Of gentylmen thyre are but fo.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 58.

(2) A foe. (*A.-S.*) *Havelok*, 1363, 2849.

FOAL. An assistant to the putters in a coal mine. *North*.

FOAL-FOOT. The herb colt's-foot. *North*.

FOAL-KELL. The union. *North*.

FOAP. To comb back. *Devon*.

FOB. Froth, or foam. *South*.

POBBED. Disappointed. *North*.

POBBLE. Quadruple. *Yorksh.*

POBEDAYS. Holydays. *Ozell*.

POBS. Same as *Dubs*, q. v.

FOCER. A coffer, or chest. *Palgrave*.

POCHE. To fetch. *Towneley Myst.* p. 60.

FODDENED. Fed. *Nominal MS.*

FODDER. To mutter. *Somerset*.

FODDERING-GROUND. A grass enclosure for feeding cattle. *West*.

FODDYNG. A division. (*A.-S.*) See *Kyng Alsaunder*, 48. The *Bodl. MS.* has *sheddynges*.

FODE. (1) This term is found in early writers, especially in the old metrical romances, in the sense of *man, woman, girl, or boy*. Few expressions are more commonly met with than *frely fode*, i. e. nobly fed, or a well-bred person. "To wedd thys frely fode," *Sir Egla-mour*, 1254.

(2) *To fode out with words*, to keep in attention and expectation, to deceive. The phrase occurs in *Skelton, Harrington, &c.*

FODER. A burthen; a fother. (*A.-S.*)

FODGE. A small bundle. *Glouc.*

PODYNGE. A nourishing. *Pr. Parv.*

FOE. To fall. *Lanc.*

FOEMAN. A foe. This occurs in many writers, but is now obsolete.

FOG. (1) The second crop of grass, or aftermath. Forby applies the term to long grass left through the winter for early spring feed, which suits the context in the passages where the word occurs in *Drayton, Blount, &c.* *Fogage*, says, "fog, or feg, rank grass not eaten in summer;" and it is explained in the *Yorkshire Dialogue*, 1697, p. 98, "fresh grass that comes after mowing."

(2) Moss. *North*.

(3) To hunt in a servile manner; to flatter for gain. *Dekker*.

(4) To take cattle out of pastures in the autumn. *Craven*.

FOGAN. A kind of cake. *Cornw.*

FOGEY. An eccentric old man. *Var. dial.*

FOGGER. (1) A huckster. *Suffolk*.

(2) A groom, or man-servant. *Wilt.*

(3) A cheat. See *Florio*, p. 54

FOGGY. (1) Stupid; very dull. *Var. dial.*

(2) Fat, bloated, having hanging flesh. "Some three chind *foggie* dame," *Dolarny's Primerose*, 4to. Lond. 1606.

Whereas I was wonte to be blobbe cheked or have *figgy* chekes that shaked as I went, they be now shronke up, or drawn together.

Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

- (3) Coarse, rank, as grass. *North*.
FOGH. Fallow ground. *Chesh*.
FOGHELE. A fowl, or bird. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 8.
FOGO. A stench. *Var. dial*.
FOGORNER. One who expels people from their dwellings. *Nominale MS*.
FOIL. (1) To soil; to dirty; to sully. *Foylde*, defiled, *Gesta Rom.* p. 120. Also, to trample. To run the foil, a phrase in hunting, used when game runs over the same track a second time in order to puzzle or elude the hounds. The foil is the track of the deer. *Gent. Rec.* ii. 76. See *Dict Rust* in v.
 (2) A blunt sword used in fencing. To put to the foil, sometimes used for, to put to the sword. *Holinshed*, *Chron. Ireland*, p. 170.
 (3) The back of a looking-glass. This term is used by Bourne in MS. *Lansd.* 121.
FOILES. Leaves. (*A.-N.*)
POIN (1) To push in fencing. (*Fr.*)
 (2) Poes. *Troil.* and *Creseide*, i. 1002.
FOING-OUT. A brawl. *Cumb.*
FOINS. Fur made of polecats' skins. *Foyne*, *Piers Ploughman*, p. 468
FOISON (1) Plenty; abundance. (*A.-N.*)
 (2) The natural juice or moisture of the grass or other herbs; the heart and strength of it. *Suffolk*. *Keppett*, MS. *Lansd.* 1033.
FOIST. (1) A toad-stool. *Suffolk*.
 (2) To smell musty. *Var. dial*.
 (3) A barge or pinnace, often used for merchandise. "Foyst, a bote lyke a gallye," *Palsgrave*. It must have been a vessel drawing little water, for *Grafton* mentions a person wading in the water to his fowl, and then sailing off. *Baret* calls it, "a light and swift shippe".
 (4) A cut-purse. "He that picks the pocket is called a foist," *Dekker's Belman of London*, 1608. See *Woman is a Weathercock*, iv. 2. *Foists*, juggling tricks, frauds, *Ben Jonson*, iii. 264, "a foist or juggling trick," *Howell's Lex. Tet.* 1660.
FOISTER. A pick-pocket. "A cozenor, a conycatcher, a foister," *Florio*, p. 54.
FOISTING-HOUND. A kind of lapdog. See *Nares*, and *Ben Jonson*, iii. 264.
FOKY. Bloated; unsound; soft and woolly; nearly rotten. *East*.
FOL. Foolish. *Weber*.
FOLABILITE. Folly. *Skelton*.
FOLD. Folded. *Will. and Werw.* p. 32.
FOLDE. (1) A farm-yard. *Var. dial*.
 (2) The world; earth; ground. (*A.-S.*) See *Minot's Poems*, p. 35; *Towneley Myst.* p. 245; *Le Bone Florence of Rome*, 342, *Will. and Werwolf*, p. 193.
 (3) A bundle of straw. *North*.
 (4) In folde, in number. "With robes in folde," *Sir Perceval*, 32.
 (5) To contract; to fail.

Vi he were never so bolde a knyghte,
 Of that worne when he had a syghte,
 Hys herte began to folde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 30, f. 67

The kyng harde how Befyee tolde,
 For hym hys herte cau folde. *MS. Bod. f. 100*

(6) To embrace.

For his bonde we may not breke,
 His owne worde and we wil holde,
 Til deth cum that alle shalle wreke,
 And us alle in clay to folde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 66

(7) To grant; to accord; to plight.

FOLDEROL. Nonsense. *Var. dial*.

FOLD GARTH. A farm-yard. *North*.

FOLDING-GATES. Gates which open in the centre. *Nominale MS*.

FOLDING-STOOL. A portable seat made to fold up like a camp-stool.

FOLD-PRITCH. A heavy pointed iron to pierce ground for hurdles. *East*.

FOLE. Foul, dirty.

That alle the filthe of the freke and fele of the guttes
 Folow his fole folte whene he furthe rydes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 82

FOLED. Foolish. *Nominale MS*.

Wondir thought me never more

Thanne me dyd of a folde knight

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 92

FOLEHARDINESS. Rashness. (*A.-N.*)

FOLE-LARGE. Foolishly liberal. *Chaucer*.

FOLELY. Foolishly; stupidly. (*A.-N.*)

Unwys is the fadir, *Salamon* seid also,

That for hymself canact restreyne his hand,

But by hys lyf depart folely his land.

MS. Lansd. 416, f. 47

They will be owttrayed anon arc undrone rynges,
 Thus folde one a felde to fyghte with us alle

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 83

FOLESFOTH. Ground ivy. It is left unexplained in *Arch. xxx.* 407.

FOLETT. A foolish fellow. *Pr. Parv.*

FOLHT. Baptism. (*A.-S.*)

FOLIO. In folio, in abundance; in full folio, in full dress.

FOLK. (1) Family. *Var. dial*.

(2) Men collectively; people. (*A.-S.*) In *Maundevile*, p. 117, it corresponds to *Gentiles*.

FOLK-MOTE. An assembly. See *Holinshed*, *Chron. Ireland*, p. 93.

FOLLAUT. Foolishness. (*A.-N.*)

FOLLER. A flat circular piece of wood used in pressing a cheese when the curd is not sufficient to fill the vat. *North*.

FOLLOW. To court; to pay addresses. To follow one's nose, to go straight forward.

FOLLOWER. One who courts. *Var. dial*.

FOLLOWERS. Lean store cattle or sheep, which follow the fatting bullocks. *Norw.*

FOLLOWING-TIME. A wet season, when showers follow successively. *East*

FOLLOW-MY-LEADER. A child's game.

FOLLY. Any ridiculous hunking, not answering its intended purpose. *Var. dial*

FOLOWED. Same as *Folud*, q. v

FOLOYDDYN. Followed. *Tundale*, p. 36.

FOLTE. A fool. *Prompt. Parv.*

FOLTFD. Foolish; silly. See *Pr. Parv* p. 165

Fendes crepte tho ymages withinne,
And lad *folted* men to synne.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 15.
Shrewes mysdede hym ful ofte,
And helde hym *folted* or wode.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39.

FOLTISH. Foolish. See Ashmole's Theat.
Chem. Brit. 1652, p. 401; Lydgate's Minor
Poems, pp. 81, 166.

FOLTRYE. Foolishness. *Pr. Parv.*

FOLUD. Followed. (*A.-S.*)

Into a halle sothly she went,
Thomas *folud* at hir hande.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 68.

FOLUT. Baptised. "*Folut* in a fontestone,"
Anturs of Arther, p. 9.

FOLWERE. A follower. (*A.-S.*)

FOLY. Foolish. Perceval, 1572.

FOLYLYCHIE. Foolishly.

A clerk that *folplyche* dyspendyth
The godys that hys fadyr hym zeveth or sendyth.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.

FOLYMARE. A young foal. This term occurs
in MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon. 28.

FOLȜE. To follow; to succeed. (*A.-S.*)

FOMARD. A polecat. *North.*

FOMAUNDE. Foaming.

Filtyrde unfrely wyth *fomaunde* lyppez.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

FOMBLITUDE. A weak comparison.

FOME. Smoke; foam; scum. *East.*

FOMEREL. See *Femerel*, and *Pr. Parv.* p. 169.

FO-MON. An enemy. (*A.-S.*)

FON. (1) Found. *North.* Towneley Myst. p. 40.

(2) Foes. Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 1.

(3) To be foolish, or fond; to make foolish.
Also, a foolish person. *Fon*, foolish, *Gesta*
Romanorum, p. 196.

FONCE. Cunning; knowing. *Linc.*

FOND. (1) Stupid; foolish; simple; half silly;
fearful; timid; weak; idle; unprofitable.
North. A very common archaism.

(2) Luscious; fulsome; disagreeably sweet in
taste or smell. *East.*

FONDE. (1) To try; to meet with; to receive;
to tempt; to inquire. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng
Horn, 157; Chaucer, Cant. T. 4767.

(2) Found; discovered. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To doat upon; to fondle.

FONDENE. Found. Perceval, 519, 1902.

FONDLING. An idiot; one of a servile sycophantic nature. *North.*

FONDLY. Foolishly. *North.* See A Mad
World, my Masters, p. 343.

FONDNESS. Foolishness; folly.

FOND-PLOUGH. The fool-plough, q. v. *North.*

FONDRED. Forced. Hearne's Langtoft, p.
574. Perhaps an error for *sondred*.

FONDYNG. A trial. (*A.-S.*)

And of oure gyltys graunt us repentaunce,
And strenckyth us to stonde in alle *fondyng*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 13.

Y seyde hyt for no velanye,

But for a *fondyng*.

MS. Ibid. f. 72.

FONE. (1) Few. Minot's Poems, p. 7.

(2) A fool. Chester Plays, i. 190.

(3) Foes. It is used as the singular in Thynne's
Debate, reprint, p. 25.

Ȝe, than seyde the rewle-stone,
Mayster hath many *fons*.

MS. Ashmole 61.

FONEL. A funnel. *Pr. Parv.*

For here us wanteth no vessel,
Bolle, ny boket, ny no *fonel*.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 21.

FONGE. To take; to take hold of. (*A.-S.*)

Fonger, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

He *fongede* faste on the feleyghes, and fayled his armes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.

FONK. Vapour; smoke. *Hearne.*

FONNE. To be foolish. (*A.-S.*)

Tharefore it es gude that thou lese thi *fanned*
purposse, and wende hame agayne and sett the in thi
moder knee. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 7.

FONNELL. A dish in ancient cookery, made
of lamb and sweets.

FONNES. Devises. *Skinner.*

FONNISH. Foolish. *Palsgrave.*

FONRYS. A furnace? Arch. xi. 438.

FONT-STONE. A font. (*A.-S.*)

FOOAZ. To level the surface of a fleece of
wool with shears. *North.*

FOOCH. To put in; to shove. *Devon.*

FOODY. Fertile; full of grass. *North.*

FOO-GOAD. A plaything. *Lanc.*

FOOL. To fool up, to practise any folly to a
ridiculous excess.

FOOL-BEGGED. Absurd. *Shak.*

FOOLEN. A narrow strip of land between the
embankment of a river and the ditch on the
land side. *Suffolk.*

FOOL-HAPPY. Fortunate. *Spenser.*

FOOL-PLOUGH. A pageant which consists in
a number of sword-dancers dragging a plough,
attended with music, and persons grotesquely
dressed. Still in vogue in the North of Eng-
land. See Brand and Brockett.

FOOLS'-PARADISE. To bring one into a
fools' paradise, i. e. to make a fool of him, to
make him believe anything. See Cotgrave, in
v. *Embabouiné*; Florio, p. 215; Hardyng,
Suppl. f. 96; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p.
97; Hall, Richard III. f. 24.

Of trust of this arte riseth joyes nice,

For lewde hope is *fooles* Paradise.

Ashmole's Theat. Cham. Brit. 1652, p. 28.

All put to use, and yet none us'd at all;

A fine *fools* paradise I may it call.

Divine Glimpses of a Maiden Muse, 1650, p. 18.

FOOR. (1) A furrow. *North.*

(2) A ford over a river. *Yorksh.*

(3) A strong scent or odour. *Linc.*

FOORZES. Same as *Bever* (1). *East.*

FOOSEN. Generosity. *North.*

FOOT. The burden of a song. "Fote, or re-
pete of a dittye or verse, whiche is often re-
peted," Huloet, 1552. Also, to dance. Still
in use.

FOOT-ALE. A fine of beer paid by a workman
on entering a new place.

FOOT-BOAT. A boat used solely for conveying
foot passengers. *West.*

FOOT-BROAD. The breadth of a foot.

FOOT-CLOTHS. Housings of cloth hung on horses, generally considered a mark of dignity or state. *Foot-cloth-horse*, a horse so ornamented.

FOOTER. (1) To idle. Also, a lazy, idle, worthless fellow. *South*.

(2) A kick at a foot-ball. *Var. dial.*

FOOTE-SAUNTE. A game at cards, mentioned in the *Schoole of Abuse*, 1579.

FOOT-HEDGE. Same as *Beard-hedge*, q. v. *Oron*.

FOOTING. Same as *Foot-ale*, q. v.

FOOTINGS. The first courses in the foundation of a building. *Var. dial.*

FOOTING-TIME. The time when a lying-in woman gets up. *Norw.*

FOOT-MAIDEN. A waiting maid. It is the gloss of *pedisequa* in MS. Eger. 829, f. 91.

FOOTMAN. A foot-soldier. *Hall*.

FOOT-MANTLE. An outer garment of the petticoat kind tied about the hips. *Strutt*, ii. 170, 267. It is mentioned by Chaucer.

FOOTMEN. Thin shoes; dancing pumps.

FOOT-PACE. The raised floor at the upper end of a dining-hall. The term was also applied to a landing-place on a staircase, and a hearth-stone.

FOOT-PLOUGH.

Qu. When did wheel ploughs come into use? I think but about 1630. They serve best in stony land. *Foot-ploughs* are somewhat later.

Aubrey's Wills, Royal Soc. MS. p. 291

FOOT-RILLS. Coalworks open to the air, without shafts. *Staff.*

FOOT-SHEETS. Sheets used at the bottom of a bed. *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV.*

FOOTSOM. Neat's foot oil. *Salop.*

FOOT-SPORE. A foot-mark. *Carton.*

FOOT-STALL. The foot or base of a pillar. *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 203.

FOOT-TRENCHES. Superficial drains about a foot in width. *North.*

FOOTY. Trifling; mean. *Var. dial.*

FOOWNE. A fawn. *Prompt. Parv.*

FOOZ. The herb *sempervivum leucium*.

FOP. A fool. "Spek, thou fop." *Cov. Myst.* p. 295. It occurs in *Pr. Parv.* *Fopped*, acted foolishly, *Skelton*, i. 213.

FOPDOODLE. A silly fellow. "Bee blith, fopdoudelle," MS. Ashmole, Cat. col. 48.

FOPPET. A spoilt effeminate person. *History of King Lear*, p. 402.

FOPSTER. A cutpurse. *Dekker.*

FOR. Since; because; for that; for fear of. Common in our early dramatists. Very old writers use it in the sense of *against*, and it is often joined to the infinitive mood, as in the Anglo-Norman. "3if that hit be *for* to done," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48. In composition in verbs derived from the Anglo-Saxon, it conveys the idea of privation or deterioration, and answers to the modern German *ver*. See *Wright's Piers Ploughman*, p. 594. Various examples are given in the following pages. It also occurs in the sense of, *from*, *of*, *by*, *on*

account of, *in order to*, *for the purpose*, *in consequence of*, *instead of*, *notwithstanding*; and sometimes an expletive, in such phrases as, *what is he for a vicar*, i. e. what vicar is he; *what is he for a lad*, what manner of lad is he; *so forward for a knave*, so forward a knave, &c. See *Palsgrave*.

FORACRE. The headland of an arable field. *Kent.*

FORAGE. Fodder; food. *Chaucer.*

FOR-ALL. In spite of. *Var. dial.*

FOR-AND. Not an unusual phrase, answering to *and eke*. See *Middleton*, iii. 544; *Dyce's Remarks*, p. 218.

FORANENT. Opposite to. *North.*

FORAT. Forward; early. *Salop.*

FOR-BARND. Burnt up. *Kyng Alis.* 7559.

FOR-BARRE. To prevent; to interpose; to hinder; to deprive. See *Langtoft*, p. 214. *Forbere*, *Perceval*, 1929.

And thou art accursid also in that thyng,
For thou *forbaryst* bytwene hem the welefare.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 54.

FORBEAR. To suffer anything to be done; to give way to one. See *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 129.

FOR-BECAUSE. Because. *North.* An early instance is found in *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 152.

FOR-BERE. To abstain; to spare. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-BETE. (1) The herb devil's-bit.

(2) To beat down to pieces, or to death.

FORBISNE. An example; a parable. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-BITEN. To bite to pieces. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-BLEDD. Covered with blood. (*A.-S.*)

Aryse up, unluste, out of thy bedd,
And beholde my feet that are *for-bledde*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 6.

Standyth and herkenyth thys chartur redd,
Why y am woundedd and all *for-bledde*.

MS. Ibid. f. 41

FOR-BLOWE. Blown about. *Gower.*

FOR-BLOWYNGE. Swollen; blown up. (*A.-S.*)

MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, reads *for-blowe blowyng*.

Where is youre host, or daren you appere
With youre *for-blowyng* vanite.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 38.

FOR-BODE. A denial, or prohibition.

But to holde hit wel unbroken
A *for-bode* bitwene hem spoken.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 4.

FOR-BODEN. Forbidden. (*A.-S.*)

FORBORER. A furber. *Hall.*

FORBOTT. A forbidding. (*A.-S.*)

ix. tymes Goddis *forbott*, thou wikkyde worme,
Thet ever thou make any rystyng.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 17b.

FOR-BOUGHT. Ransomed; redeemed. See *Ellis*, ii. 343; *Chester Plays*, ii. 79, 104.

FORBOWS. The breast of an animal. *Craven.*

FOR-BREKE. To break in pieces. *For-breking*, destruction, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

FOR-BRENT. Burnt up. *Kyng Alis.* 1276.

FOR-BRISSUTE. Broken, bruised. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-BROIDE. Unmet; unmeasurable; very great, overgrown. *Hearne.*

FOR-BROKEN. Broken in pieces. See MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Pa. 13.

FOR-BURTHE. (1) Birth-right.

For-burthe, he seide, what serveth me ?

Brother, at thi wille shal hit be.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 23.

(2) The first-born of a family.

Alle the *for-burthes* shal I slo,

Bothe of mon and beest also. MS. *Ibid.* f. 38.

FORBY. Past; near. (A.-S.) It is explained, *besides, in addition to*, West. and Cumb. Dial. 1839, p. 351, gloss.

And one a day, as Alexander passed *forby* the place thare als the fore-salde stode, he loked in betwene the barres of yrne, and saw bifore the horse mens hend and fete.

Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 1.

Whare he herde any crye,

He passede never *forby*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

FORBYER. The Redeemer. (A.-S.)

FORBYSCHYNE. To furbish. *Pr. Parv.*

FORBYSENE. Example; token. (A.-S.)

3itt thi rysyng *forbyse* tille us es,

For alle that rase fra dede til blyse endlessc.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 191.

FOR-CARF. Cut in pieces. Weber, ii. 76.

FORCE. (1) To regard, or esteem; to care for; to urge in argument; to exaggerate; to stuff; to be obliged, or compelled; to endeavour to the utmost of one's power. A common archaism in these various senses.

(2) A cascade, or waterfall. *North.*

(3) Strong. Richard Coer de Lion, 1383.

(4) To clip off the upper and more hairy part of wool, an abuse forbidden by stat. 8 H. vi. c. 22. See Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. It occurs in *Pr. Parv.* p. 170, in the more general senses, *to clip, shear, or shave*.

(5) *No force, no matter. I do no force, I care not. They yeve no force, they care not. Of force, necessarily. "Then of force, shee must be worth the fetching,"* Heywood's Iron Age, 1632, sig. B. i.

(6) To fatten animals. *East.*

FORCELETTE. A fort. Maundevile, p. 47.

FORCEMED. Condemned. (A.-S.)

FORCER. A chest; a coffer, or cabinet. (A.-N.) See Sevyng Sages, 2035; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 100; Piers Ploughman, p. 186; Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 113; Elyot, in v. *Scriniolum*. "Casket or *foser*," Palsgrave.

And in hur *forcer* sche can hym keste,

That same God that Judas soldc.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

I have a girdil in my *forcere*. MS. Douce 175, p. 57.

Be thys alhalow tyde nyghed nere,

The lady to hur *forcer* dud gone.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 46.

FORCHES. The place where two ways or roads branch off from one. *Devon.* This term was applied by Berners to the haunches of a deer.

FOR-CHOSEN. Chosen previously. (A.-S.)

FOR-CLEF. Cleaved in pieces. (A.-S.)

FOR-CLOSED. Closed; shut up. "Stopped and *for-closed*," Hall, Henry VII. f. 43.

FOR-COME. To prevent. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. VII. Ps. Antiq.

FOR-CORFEN. Cut in pieces. (A.-S.)

FOR-CRASED. Crazy; mad. Weber.

FOR-CUTTE. To cut through. (A.-S.)

FORD. To afford; to sell anything.

FOR-DARKE. To darken, or make dark. (A.-S.)

FORDBOH. The herb dodder. The Latin is *epitime* in MS. Harl. 978.

FOR-DEDE. Destroyed. (A.-S.)

FOR-DEDES. Previous or former deeds.

FORDELE. An advantage. See Hall, Henry VIII. f. 163; Morte d'Arthur, i. 145.

FORDER. To promote, advance, or further. *North.* It occurs in Palsgrave.

FOR-DEWE. To wet or sprinkle with dew.

FOR-DIT. Shut up. W. Mapes, p. 345.

FOR-DO. To do away; to ruin; to destroy. *Fordone*, undone, destroyed.

FOR-DREDD. Greatly terrified. (A.-S.)

The hethyn men were so *for-dredd*,

To Cleremount with the mayde they fledd.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89.

FOR-DREINT. Drowned. *Lydgate.*

FOR-DRIVE. To drive away; to drift. It is the part. pa. in this example.

And whanne the Grekes had longe y-be

Fordryve and caste, selllynge in the see.

MS. Digby 270.

FOR-DRONING. Disturbance; trouble. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

FOR-DRONKEN. (1) Drowned. *Rowlands.*

(2) Very drunken. *Chaucer.*

FOR-DRY. Very dry. *Chaucer.*

FOR-DULD. Stupified. *Nash.* *Lydgate* has *for-dulle*, very dull, Minor Poems, p. 191.

FOR-DWINED. Wasted away. (A.-S.) "Al *for-dwynnen*," Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211.

FORDYNG. Destruction. (A.-S.)

Wakith and pray heven kyng,

That ȝe ne falle in no *fordyng*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 16.

FORE. (1) Went. Perceval, 1425.

(2) Fared. See Syr Gawayne.

Y shal ȝou telle how hyt *fore*

Of a man that hym forswore.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 18.

Folylyche certeyn Eroud swore,

And yn dede weyl werse he *fore*. MS. *Ibid.* f. 19.

(3) Faring, or going. *Weber.*

(4) A ford through a river. *North.*

(5) Before. Still in use. *Having to the fore*, having anything forthcoming.

(6) A furrow. *Prompt. Parv.*

FOREBIT. The herb devil's-bit. *Cotgrave.* Gerard has *forebitten more*.

FOREDALE. The pudding of a cow towards the throat. *Salop.*

FORE-DAYS. Towards noon. *Oxon.* Towards evening. *Northumb.* The last is more consistent with its obvious A.-S. derivation.

FORE-ELDERS. Ancestors. *North.* It occurs in Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 5.

FORE-END. The early or fore part of anything. Still in common use.

FORE-FAMILY. The ancestors of a family. *East.*

FOREFEND. To forbid, or prevent. *Shak.* It occurs also in Skelton, i. 261.

FOREFENG. The first seizure or taking of a thing. *West.*

FORE-FLANK. A projection of fat upon the ribs of a sheep. *North.*

FORE-FLAP. Bands. *Weber.*

FORE-FRONT. The forehead. *Palsgrave.*

FOREGANGER. One who goes before.

Wharfore I hald theese grete mysdoers,
Als antecryste lymmes and hys foregangers.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 127.

FOREHAMMER. The large hammer which strikes first, or before the smaller ones.

FOREHAND-SHAFT. An arrow specially formed for shooting straight forward. *Shak.*

FOREHEAD. Same as *Earth-ridge*, q. v.

FOREHEAD-CLOTH. A bandage formerly used by ladies to prevent wrinkles.

FOREHEET. (1) Forethought. *North.*

(2) To forbid. *Kennett.* It is explained *pre-determine* in Yorkshire Dial. 1697, p. 83, and Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 111.

FOREHENT. Seized before-hand. *Spenser.*

FOREHEVEDE. The forehead. Perceval, 495.

Fro the forehevede unto the too,
A better schapene myghte none goo.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 117.

FORE-HORSE. The foremost horse in a team. *South.*

FOREIGNER. A stranger; one of another neighbourhood, or county. *East.*

FOREINE. (1) A jakes, or, sometimes, cess-pool. Legende of Ariadne, 77. Tyrwhitt doubts this explanation, but it is confirmed by a passage in Rob. Glouc. p. 310, and a gloss. in MS. Harl. 1701, f. 43. It seems to mean *a drain* in a document quoted in Pr. Parv. p. 58.

(2) A stranger; a foreigner.

As a foreyne, thorow his cruelle myzte,
By tyrannye and no tittle of ryzte.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 19.

FORELL. A bag, sack, or purse. (*Lat.*)

FORELONG. Same as *Foolen*, q. v.

FORELOW. Slanting; very low. *East.*

FORE-LYTENEDE. Decreased; lightened.

We hafe as losels liffyde many longe daye,
Wyth delyttes in this land with lordchipez many,
And fore-lytenede the loos that we are layttede.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

FOREMAN. An ancestor. *R. de Brunne.*

FOREMEN. Gecse. An old cant term.

FOREMEST. Earliest. Maundevile, p. 303.

FORE-MILK. The first milk drawn from a cow after calving, *North.*

FORENENST. Opposite to; over against; towards. *North.*

FORENESS. A promontory. *Skinner.*

FORE-PAST. Past by. *Palsgrave.*

FOREPRIZE. To warm; to except; to exclude. An old law term.

FORE-READ. A preface. *Rowlands.*

FORE-RIGHT. (1) Straight-forward; blunt and bold; violent; obstinate; headstrong; abrupt; simple; foolish. *South.*

(2) The coarsest sort of wheaten bread. Pol-
whele's Prov. Gloss.

FORESAY. To foretell, or decree. *Shak.*

FORE-SET. Previously ordained. See the Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 37.

FORESHAPEN. Ill-shaped; unnaturally or defectively formed; transformed. *For-shapte*, unmade, Piers Ploughman, p. 365; *forshapyn*, Towneley Myst. p. 115.

FORESHIP. The forecastle of a ship. Richard Coer de Lion, 2618.

FORESHOUTS. The double ropes which fasten the main-sail of a ship. *Palsgrave.*

FORESIGN. Divination. *Florio.*

FORESLACK. To relax, or render slack; to neglect; to delay. *Spenser.*

FORESLOW. To delay; to loiter; to slacken.

"His journeys to *fore-slow*," Drayton, p. 35.

"Forslow no time," Marlowe, ii. 50.

FORESPEAK. To bewitch. See Florio, p. 24; Hallamshire Gloss. p. 111; Towneley Myst. p. 115. "*To bringe the witch to one that is bewitched or forspoken*; put five Spanish needles into an egge through the shell, and seeth it in the uryne of one that is bewitched, and whyle it is seethinge, the witch will come without doubt," MS. Bodl. e Mus. 243. Aubrey says that in Herefordshire they used to make part of the yoke for oxen of withy to prevent their being forespoken. See his MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts, p. 12. Shakespeare uses it in the sense *to forbid*, and it occurs with that meaning in the Ghost of Richard III. p. 8. It means *to predict* in Harrington's Nugæ Antiq. ii. 5.

FORE-SPUR. The fore-leg of pork. *West.*

FORESTEAD. A ford. *Craven.*

FORESTER-OF-THE-FEE. A person who had for some service to the crown a perpetual right of hunting in a forest on paying to the crown a certain rent for the same. The inscription on the tomb of Junkin Wyrall, at Newland, co. Glouc. of the 15th century, describes him as *Forster of Fee*. See Twici, p. 64. *Fosters of the fe*, Percy's Reliques, p. 45.

FOREST-WHITES. A kind of cloths, mentioned in early statutes. Strutt, ii. 79.

FORE-SUMMERS. A kind of platform projecting over the shafts of a cart. *East.*

FORET. Forth. Frere and the Boy, ix.

FORETE. The forehead. Nominale MS.

FORE-TOKEN. A warning.

To loke yf he him wolde amende,
To him a fore-token he sende.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 56.

FORETOP. The forehead. "*Frontispicium*, a fortope," Nominale MS. It is *aqualium* in Pr. Parv. p. 173, which Ducange explains *summa pars capitis*. "His fax and his foretoppe," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 64. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 115; Octovian, 933; Skelton, ii. 261. Ben Jonson, ii. 95, uses the term for an erect tuft of hair on the head, a sense still current in Suffolk. Moor, p. 132.

FORE-TORE. Tore in pieces.

As I had profised before,

For madnes he himsele fore-tore. MS. Ashmole 802.

FORE-WARDEN. Destroyed; undone. *North.*

FOREWARE. To indemnify. *Somerset.*

FORE-WASTED. Wasted away; destroyed. *Park.*

FORE-WATCH. To watch incessantly. See Puttenham, ap. Warton's Hist. iii. 59.

FORE-WAY. A high road. *North.*

FORE-WETING. Foreknowledge. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-FAGHTE. Having fought excessively.

*Syr Befyse was so wery for-fighte,
That of his lyfe righte he noghte.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 106.

FORFAITE. To misdo; to offend. (*A.-N.*)

FOR-FARE. To go to ruin; to perish; to fare ill. Sometimes for the part. *pa.*

*For he ys caste in soche a care,
But ye hym helpe, he wylle for-fare.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 63.

He was black as any pyche,

And lothely on to loke;

Alle for-faren wyth the fyre,

Stynkand alle of smoke. *MS. Ibid. f. 53.*

But as it were a man for-fare,

Unto the wode y gan to fare.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 38.

Pro his fere she stole his barn,

And leide hiren there that was for-furn.

Cursor Mundl, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 54.

FORFEITS. The "forfeits in a barber's shop," mentioned by Shakespeare, still exist in some villages. They are penalties for handling the razors, &c., and were certainly more necessary in Shakespeare's time, when the barber was also a surgeon. When the article *Barber* was written, I had not observed the remarks of Forby and Moor on this subject, which confirm Warburton's explanation.

FOR-FERED. Terrified. Perceval, 911.

FOR-FLYTTE. Scorned; scolded. *Weber.*

FOR-FOGHTEN. Tired with fighting. See *Morte d'Arthur*, i. 76; *Gy of Warwike*, p. 326. See *For-faghte*.

*Moradas was for-foghtyn and for-bledde,
Therefore he was nevyt so sore adredd.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79.

FOR-FOR. Wherefore. *Hearne.*

FOR-FRETEN. To eat to pieces. (*A.-S.*)

*Me thoghte scho cryede whenne scho was so ar-
rayede, als me thoghte that alle the werlde myghte
hafe herde hir, and the litlle hounde and the catt
for-frette hi sondeir hir legges and hir armes.*

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 253.

FOR-FRORN. Frozen. *Caxton.*

FOR-GABBEN. To mock. (*A.-N.*)

FORGAIT. The start. *North.*

FORGATHER. To meet; to encounter. *North.*

FORGE. To invent. Hence *forgetive*, inven-
tive, used by Shakespeare, 2 Hen. IV. iv. 3.

FORGETILSCHIP. Forgetfulness. *Hearne*

FOR-GIFTE. Forgiveness. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-GIME. To transgress. *Rowlands.*

FORGIVE. To begin to thaw. *East.*

FOR-GLUTTEN. To devour, or swallow up.
(*A.-S.*) *Piers Ploughman*, p. 178.

FOR-GO. To spare; to omit; to lose. See
Ipomydon, 1428. Also, to forsake.

FOR-COER. One who goes before. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-GRAITHED. Quite prepared. (*A.-S.*)

See *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 32.*

FOR-GROWEN. Overgrown. See *Arch. xxi.*
89; *St. Brandan*, p. 52; *Leg. Cath.* p. 160.

FOR-GULTEN. Recompensed. (*A.-S.*) See
the *Harrowing of Hell*, p. 25, ed. 1840.

FOR-HEDED. Beheaded. *Kyng Ala.* 1366.

FOR-HELE. To conceal. (*A.-S.*)

*Y deseche yow, on my blessing,
That ye for-hele fro me no thyng.*

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 13.

FOR-HEWE. To despise. (*A.-S.*)

*The seute thyng and the laste of thase I firste
towchede es the sevene hevede of dedly synnes that
like a mane or womane awe for to knowe to fice and
for-hewe.*

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 217.

FOR-HILER. A protector. *For-aking*, pro-
tection. *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.*

FORHINDER. To prevent. *East.*

FOR HOLE. Concealed. See *Sevyn Sages*,
250, 251; *Gy of Warwike*, p. 217; *Wright's*
Anec. Lit. p. 8; *Arch. xxx.* 368.

*Hyt may no lenger be for-hole,
Falsly wurschyp have y stolne.*

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 21

FOR-HORYD. Very hoary, or grey.

*And seyde to Harrowde, as he rods,
Thou olde and for-horyd man.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 220.

FOR-HUNGRED. Quite famished. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-JUGED. Wrongfully judged.

FOR-JUSTE. To just with at a tournament.

See *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 11, 35.

Gyawanis for-justede with gentille knyghtes.

Thorowe gesserawntes of jere jaggede to the herte.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln. f. 64.

FORK. The lower half of the body. The haunch
of a deer was called a *fork*.

FOR-KARF. Cut in two. "And for-karf bon
and lyre," *Lybeaus Disconus*, 1325.

FORK-DUST. The dust made in grinding forks.
Sheffield.

FORKED. (1) A term applied to the horns of
deer, when there are only two projections
about the sur-royal. *Twici*, p. 36.

(2) The fourchure. *Devon.*

FORKED-CAP. The mitre. *Barclay.*

FORKELYD. Wrinkled with age.

FOR-HERVE. To carve, or cut through. (*A.-S.*)

FORKIN-ROBIN. An earwig. *North.*

FORKS. (1) The gallows. "On hie on the
forekis," *Depos. Ric. II.* p. 8.

(2) Parcels of wood. *Lanc.*

FOR-LADEN. Overladen. See *Golding's Ovid*,
ap. *Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet.* iii. 332.

FOR-LAFE. Left off entirely. *For-left*, dis-
missed, *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 340.

FOR-LAINE. Rechased. *Skinner.*

FOR-LANCING. Cutting off. *Gawayne.*

FOR-LATYNE. To leave desolate. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-LAYNE. Laid with. (*A.-S.*)

I have an othe swore

That y for layn schall be no more,

Thogh y schulde therfore lose my lyfe.

But yf y were a weldyd wyfe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 117.

Another knyght, so mote y speke,

Gal the chyldre syth thou yede,

And hath the queene for-layne. *MS. Ibid. f. 78.*

Now wate I wele it es he

That hase the for-layne.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.

FOR-LEDE. To mislead. (*A.-S.*)

Sir Lancelott saile never laughs, that with the kyng
lenges.

That I sulde lette my waye *for-lede* appone erthe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln f. 71.

FOR-LEND. To give up. *Spenser.*

FOR-LESE. To lose entirely. (*A.-S.*) See *Gy of Warwike*, p. 44; *Kyng Horn*, 665; *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 262; *Arch.* xxx. 407.

FOR-LETE. To abandon, to quit; to lose; to forsake, or neglect. See *Kyng Horn*, 224; *Langtoft*, p. 196; *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.* Ps. 9, 21; *Gy of Warwike*, p. 144.

Hwenne the feondes heom *for-leteth*,
Snaken and nedden heom towreleth.

MS. Coll. Jee, Oxon. 29.

Hyt myt hym so to ryet gete,

That alle his lernyng he schulde *for-lete*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 127.

They use their hond lest they shuld forgete,

That all ther lyl after they cannot *for-lete*.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 61.

FOR-LITHE. To force, or ravish. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-LORE. Utterly lost. (*A.-S.*)

Thi travayle shal not be *for-lore*,

Thou knowis wel my manere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 32.

FOR-LORN. Worthless; reprobate; abandoned. *East.* Shakespeare has it in the sense of *thin, diminutive*, 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 2. *Forlorn-hope*, a party of soldiers sent before an army to skirmish with the enemy.

FORLOYNE. In hunting, a chase in which some of the hounds have tailed, and the huntsman is a-head of some, and following others. It may also be explained, when a hound going before the rest of the cry, meets chase, and goes away with it. See *Twici*, p. 16; *Gent. Rec.* ii. 79.

FOR-LUKE. Providences. See *Sir Amadas*, *Weber*, p. 258, and *Robson*, p. 40, wrongly explained by both editors.

Bot it come of a gentlines of oure awenne hert
fownded in vertu of thee victories also whilke the
for-luke of Godd hase sent us, ere we na thyng en-
priddede.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 17.

FOR-LY. To overlay and kill a child, as a nurse or mother sometimes does accidentally. It also has the sense of *futus*.

FORM. The seat of a hare. Hence, to squat down as a hare.

FORMAL. Sober; in one's right senses; in a right form, or usual shape. *Shak.*

FORMALLY. In a certain form.

FORMAR. First; highest. *Skelton.*

FORMAST. Earliest; foremost. (*A.-S.*) See *Le Bone Florence of Rome*, 375.

He was furste herde and fee dalt with,

Tubalcane the *formast* smyth.

Curios Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 10.

FORMAT. To bespeak a thing. *North.*

FORMAYLLE. The female hawk. The term is also applied to the females of other birds.

Fawhene ge *formaylle* appone liste handale,

Ne pit with gerefawone rejoyce me in erthe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

FORME. (1) First; former. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To teach; to instruct, to inform.

FORMELLICHE. Formally. *Chaucer.*

FORMER. (1) First. *Middleton*, v. 520.

(2) A gouge. Also, an instrument for holding different pieces of a table together. "For-mour, or grublyng yron," *Palsgrave*.

(3) The Creator. *Coventry Myst.* p. 159.

FORMERWARDE. The vanguard. *Weber.*

FORMFADERES. Fore-fathers. (*A.-S.*)

FORMICA. A disease in hawks.

FORMOSITY. Form; beauty. This word occurs in the *Cyprian Academy*, 1647, p. 8.

FORMOUS. Beautiful; fair. (*Lat.*)

FORM-PIECES. An old term for the stones forming the tracery of windows.

FORN. Before. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 3.

FORNE. (1) Foam. *Palsgrave.*

(2) For. *Ritson's Gloss. to Met. Rom.*

(3) The first, former, or fore. *Pr. Pars.*

FORNESSE. A furnace. *Palsgrave.*

FOR-NIGH. Very near. *North.*

FOR-VOUGHT. Easily. *Hearne.*

FORNPECKLES. Freckles. *Lanc.*

FOR-OLDED. Worn out with age. *South.* It occurs in *Lydgate*.

FORORD. Furred. "Forord wele and with gold fret," *Ritson*, i. 47.

FOR-OUTIN. Without. *Gawayne.*

FOROWS. Furrows. (*A.-S.*)

He stroke the stede wyth the spurrys,

He spared nother rugge nor *forows*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 107.

FOR-PINCHED. Pinched to pieces. (*A.-S.*) See *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 337.

FOR-PINED. Pined or starved to death; wasted away; ungardly. (*A.-S.*) See *Piers Ploughman*, p. 126; *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 205, 1455; *Fairy Queene*, iii. x. 57.

FOR-POSSID. Poised, or weighed.

And thus he gan in sondry thougtes wynde,

As in ballaunce *for-possid* up and down.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 5.

FOR-PREST. Prest down, fallen down.

FORRAD. Forward. *Var. dial.*

FOR-RAKID. Overdone with walking. See *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 105.

FORRAYSE. To foray, or lay waste.

He felles forestes fele, *forrayse* thi landes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

FORRED. Debilitated. (*A.-S.*)

FORREL. The cover of a book; the border of a handkerchief. *West.* It occurs in many early writers in the first sense.

FORREOUR. A scout, or forager. (*A.-N.*) *Forrydars*, Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 8.

Ferkes on a frusche, and fresclyche askryes

To fyghte with oure *forreours* that oue feide hoves.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

FOR-SAKE. To leave; to omit; to desist from; to refuse, or deny. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-SCAPTE. Driven out of; banished from. See the *Chester Plays*, i. 44.

FOR-SCILOP. Transformed. (*A.-S.*)

And him, as sche whiche was goddones,

For-schop adone, and the liknesse

Sche made him taken of an herte.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 18.

FOR-SCYPPERS. Those who skipped over the Psalms in chanting. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 90.

FOR-SE. To neglect; to despise. See *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 10.* It is spelt *for-segh* in the same *MS. Ps. 21.*

FORSELY. Strong; powerful.

The fiste was a falre mane thane fele of thies other,
A *forsely* mane and a ferse, with fomand lippis.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.

FOR-SETTE. To shut; to close in. (*A.-S.*)

He has the ceté *for-sett* appone sere halfez.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74.

FOR-SHIRONKE. Shrunk up. *Chaucer.*

FOR-SLEUTHE. To lose through sloth; to be spoilt from lying idle. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-SLOCKOND. Done over. "*For-slockond* with ale," *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 84.

FOR-SLONGEN. Swallowed up; devoured. See *Reynard the Foxe*, p. 10.

FOR-SLYNGRED. Beat severely. *Ibid.* p. 18.

FORSNES. Strength. *Gawayne.*

FOR-SNEYE. To do evil sily. (*A.-S.*)

Forthy, yf eny man *for-sneys*

Thorow hem, they ben not excusable.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 45.

FOR-SODE. Forsooth; truly. *Weber.*

FOR-SONGEN. Tired with singing. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-SPENT. Worn away. *Spenser.*

FORSBREAK. An advocate. *Phillips.*

FOR-SPREDE. To spread, or extend. *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 35.*

FORST. Frost. Still in use.

FOR-STALLE. To hinder, stop, or forestall. (*A.-S.*) See *Piers Ploughman*, p. 68.

FORSTER. A forester. (*A.-N.*)

3et I rede that thou fande

Than any *forster* in this land

An arow for to drawe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

FOR-STORMID. Beaten by storms. (*A.-S.*)

The schip whiche on the wawis renneth,

And is *for-stormid* and for-blowe,

Is nougt more peyned for a throw.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 61.

FOR-STRAUGHT. Distracted. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-SWAT. Covered with sweat. See *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 158; *Brit. Bibl.* iii. 14.

FOR-SWELTE. Killed. *Kyng Alis. 7559.*

FOR-SWEREN. To perjure, or swear falsely.

FOR-SWONK. Tired with labour. "*Albe for-swonk and for-swat*," *England's Helicon*, 1614, ap. *Brit. Bibl.* p. 14.

FORSY. To stuff, or season, any dish. See a receipt in *Forme of Cury*, p. 104.

FORT. (1) Topsy. *Percy.*

(2) Before. See the *Sevyn Sages*, 239.

(3) Strong; powerful. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 7710.

(4) Till; until. *St. Brandan*, p. 1.

FOR-TAXED. Wrongly taxed. (*A.-S.*)

FORTE. A form of *forth*?

Sche thougte that ther was suche one,

Alle was *forte* and overgon.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 107.

FOR-TEACH. To unteach. *Spenser.*

FORTEFACE. A fortress. (*A.-N.*)

FORTER. To thrash corn. *North.*

FORTEYN. (1) To happen; to receive. (*A.-N.*)

And 3it for all hys grete honour,

Hymselfe noble kyng Arthour

Hath *forteynd* syche a chanc.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.

(2) To prosper. (*A.-N.*)

Tho my mayster spend never so faste,

I-nouge he schall have at the laste,

May *forteyn* as mych as ever shall he,

That drynke never peny to that he dyge.

Nugæ Pasticæ, p. 16.

FORTH. (1) Out of temper. *Devon.*

(2) Thenceforth; because; forwards. (*A.-S.*)

(3) To distrust; to despair. *Gower.*

(4) Theft. *Skinner's Etym. Angl.* 1671.

FOR-THAN. Therefore; on this account. (*A.-S.*)

See *Ellis*, ii. 28. In use in the North, according to *Ray* and *Grose*.

FOR-THAT. Because. A common phrase. See *Sir Isumbras*, 489; *Hunter's Illust. Shak.* i. 290.

FORTH-BY. Forward by. (*A.-S.*)

FORTHE. (1) A ford. *MS. Egerton 829, f. 87.*

(2) To forward, or bring forward. (*A.-S.*)

FORTHE-DAYES. The close of the day. See *Fore-days*, and *Sir Perceval*, 825.

FORTHE-GATE. A journey. (*A.-S.*)

FORTHELY. Readily. *Langtoft*, p. 160.

FORTHER. To further; to advance. (*A.-S.*)

FORTHER-FETE. The fore-feet. *Ritson.*

FORTHERLY. Forward; early. *North.*

FORTH-HELDE. To hold forth; to retain. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-THI. Therefore; because. (*A.-S.*)

Thou shal be servyd er thou goo,

For-thy make glad chere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 52.

FORTHINK. To suspect; to foresee. *East.*

FOR-THINKE. To grieve; to vex; to abie, or repent. "Who so comyth late to his in, shall erly *for-thynke*," *MS. Douce 52.* Still in use in *Cheshire*. See *Wilbraham*, p. 41.

Bot thow arte fay, be my faythe, and that me *for-thynkkys*.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

FORTHIRMASTE. The furthestmost; the most distant. "The *forthirmaste* was freely," *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 88.

FORTH-ON. In continuation; for an indefinite period. *Far. dial.*

FOR-THOUGHT. Grieved; repented. Used as a substantive in *Cheshire*. (*A.-S.*)

FORTH-RIGHT. A straight, or direct path. See *Tempest*, iii. 3; *Tro. and Cr.* iii. 3.

FORTHWAR. Forthwith. (*A.-S.*)

FORTH-WARDE. Forward. *Perceval*, 1038.

FORTH-WERPE. To cast forth; to reject. See *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 16.*

FORTH-WORD. A bargain. *Apol. Loll.* p. 52.

FOR-THY. Same as *For-thi*, q. v.

FORTHY. Forward; pert. *Cornw.*

FORTITUDE. An old astrological term for a favorable planet.

FORT-MAYNE. Main force. (*A.-N.*)

FOR-TO. Till; until. *Weber.*

FOR-TORNE. Torn up; rooted up. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-TREDE. To tread down. (*A.-S.*) See *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 7.*

FORRESSE. To make strong; to fortify.

FORUIT. Accidental. (*A.-N.*)

FORUNE. To make fortunate; to give good or bad fortune. Also, to happen, as in Toppell's Beasts, p. 278; Hobson's Jests, p. 29. *Fortune my For*, one of the most popular early ballad tunes, is so often referred to that it deserves a brief notice. A copy of the ballad is preserved in Bagford's collection in the British Museum, and the air has been published by Mr. Chappell, 1840. See further in the notes to *Kind-Harts Dreame*, p. 61.

FORTUNOUS. Fortunate.

With mighty strokes courage and chevalrous,
He wanne the feide in batell fortunous.

Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 12.

FOR-UNGRID. Faint with hunger. "For-ungrid sore." Wright's Seven Sages, p. 84.

FUR WAKED. Having been long awake. See Sir Percival, 1879.

FOR-WANDRED. Having long wandered; worn out with wandering. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-WANYE. To spoil. (*A.-S.*)

FORWARD (1) Half tipsy. *Var. dial.*

(2) An agreement, or covenant; a promise. (*A.-S.*) See Beves of Hamtoun, p. 140; MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 15; Chester Plays, i. 56, Gy of Warwike, p. 342; Sir Amadas, 683.
(3) Destruction. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 9.

FOR-WAT. So that; provided. *Hearne.*

FOR-WAYE. To go out of the way. (*A.-S.*)

FORWE. A furrow. "The knight fel ded in a forwe," Arthur and Merlin, p. 129.

FOR-WEARIED. Worn out. *Palgrave.*

FORWEEND. Humoursome; difficult to please. *Somerset.* Perhaps from the old word *forweyned*, badly weaned, Depos. R. II.

FOR-WELKED. Much wrinkled. (*A.-S.*)

FOR-WEPT. Having much wept; quite worn out with weeping. *Chaucer.*

FOR-WIHY. Wherefore. *Var. dial.*

FORWIT. Prescience; forethought; anticipation. Piers Ploughman, p. 87.

FOR-WONDRED. Much wondrous at; very strange. (*A.-S.*) Langtoft, p. 37.

FOR-WORN. Much worn. *Spenser.*

FOR-WORTH. To perish. (*A.-S.*) See an instance in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 1.

FOR-WOUNDED. Much wounded. *Chaucer.*

FOR-WAPPED. Wrapped up. *Chaucer.*

FOR-WROGHT. Over-worked. (*A.-S.*)

*For-wrought wot his bak and spad,
Of himse I he wex al sad.*

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 8.

FOR-WYTTYNG. Reproach. *Carlow.*

FOR-YAF. Forgave. *Ritson.*

FOR-YAT. Forgot. Auchinleck MS. *For-yede*, Trilus and Crescende, ii. 1330; *for-yete*, Chaucer, Cant. T. 1884; *for-yetten*, Rom. Rose, 1838, *for-yete*, St. Brendan, p. 26.

FOR-YELDE. To repay; to requite; to reward. See Kyng Alsander, 362; Piers Ploughman, pp. 133, 257. *For-yelding*, reward, recompense, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 27.

Farewelle now, my dere maystyr,

And God hyt yow *for-yelle*.

MS. Cantab. Pt. II. 38, f. 58.

FORYTT. A ferret. *Nominale MS.*

FOR-JETYLLE. Forgetful. *Pr. Pare.*

FOR-JODE. Lost; forgot; omitted.

And therefore whenne sch *for-jode* hym, schu
for-jode also alle other gude with hym, and there-
fore was scho thane in wedowede.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 185.

POSAR. Same as *Forcer*, q. v.

POSOUN. Confidence; ability. *Hearne.*

FOSS. A waterfall. *Crauen.*

FOSSET. A faucet. Hawkins, iii. 349. Also a cheat, the same as *Forcer*, q. v.

FOSSICK. A troublesome person. Hence also *fosking*, troublesome. *Warw.*

FOSSPLE. The impression of a horse's foot on soft ground. *Cumb.*

FOTAL. A paddock to a large house, or a way leading thereto. *Sussex.*

POSTALE. The track of a hare.

FOSTER. A forester. (*A.-N.*) See Syr Tryamour, 1087; Robin Hood, i. 65.

To a harte he let runne;

xij. *fosters* dyscryed hym then.

MS. Cantab. Pt. II. 38, f. 78.

FOSTRE. Food; nourishment. (*A.-S.*) Chaucer has *fostring*, Cant. T. 7427. *Fostredes*, fostered, Will. Werw. p. 193.

FOT. To fetch. *West.*

His modir him bitoke a pot

Watir fro the welle to fot.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 76.

FOTE. Fought. *Warw.*

FOTE-HOT. On the instant, immediately. See Warton, i. 189; Ritson, ii. 160; Gy of Warwike, pp. 28, 63. It is very common in early English writers.

On onwerld hym *fote* hote,

He is of that londe wel I wote.

MS. Cantab. Pt. v. 48, f. 24.

FOTE-SETE. A footstool. *Nominale MS.*

POTEZ. Feet. *Gaucayne.*

POTIL. A fragment. *Somerset.*

POTHER. A weight of 19 cwt. Hence, a great number or quantity; a burthen of any size. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Alsander, 1809.

POTHERAM. An open space behind the rack, where the hay is placed ready to supply it. *North.*

POTIVE. Nourishing. (*Lat.*)

FOT-LAME. Lame in the foot.

POTTIS. Feet. Arch. xxx. 407.

FOU. Tipsy, full, few. *North.* It occurs in the last sense in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 16, 13th century; and Rob. Glouc. p. 153, spelt *foice*. Wilbraham has *fou-drunk*, very drunk.

FOUCH. A quarter of a buck. An old hunting term. Also, to divide a buck into four quarters.

FOUCHE. To vouchsafe, or vouch for. (*A.-N.*) See William and the Werwolf, p. 149.

FOUDERSOME. Bulky; cumbersome. *Cumb.*

FOUDRE. Lightning. (*A.-N.*)

FOUDREL. Apparently a kind of spice, mentioned in *Nominale MS.*

FOUGADE. A kind of firework. (*Fr.*)

FOUGH. An interj. of contempt.

FOUGHT. Fetched. *Somerset.*

FOUGHTY. Musty; insipid. *Line.*

FOUL. (1) Ugly; dirty; vicious; unpolite; full of weeds. *Var. dial.*

(2) An ulcer in a cow's foot; a disease that produces ulcers. *North.*

(3) A bird. See Kyng Alisaunder, 3551.

(4) To flash? See a singular use of the word in Fletcher's Poems, p. 160.

FOULDAGE. The liberty of penning or folding sheep by night. *Norw.*

FOULDER. Lightning. *Nares.* Hence *foullring*, flashing like lightning, Misfortunes of Arthur, p. 57.

FOULEN. To defile. (*A.-S.*)

FOULER. A piece of ordnance, mentioned in Gaufredo and Barnardo, Lond. 1570; Ord. and Reg. p. 272; Arch. xxi. 52.

FOULMART. A polecat. *North.* "A fox and a *fohnert*," Reliq. Antiq. i. 85.

FOUL-MOUTHED. Accustomed to use very bad language. *Var. dial.*

FOUL'S-MARE. A name for the gallows, mentioned in Holmshed, iii. 1561.

FOULYNG. A wretch. *Cov. Myst.* p. 306.

FOUND. (1) Supplied with food. See *Find*. The term *founder* is still common.

(2) To confound. See Greene's Works, ii. 200.

(3) To intend, or design. *Westmoral.* It occurs in Ritson, the same as *Fande*, to try, attempt, or endeavour.

(4) To mix; to dissolve. *Pegge.*

FOUNDAY. A space of six days. A term used by iron-workers, being the time in which they make eight tuns.

FOUNDE. To go towards; to go. (*A.-S.*)

To his foreste to *founde*,

Bothe with horne and with hande,

To brynge the dere to the grounde.

MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 130.

Syr knyghte, when thou an huntynge *foundes*,

Y schalle gyf ye two greyhowndys.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64.

Fro the morne that day was lyghte,

Tylle hyt was evyn derke nyghte,

Oreythur party wolde *founde* *MS. Ibid. f. 91.*

FOUNDER. To fall down; to make to fall; to give way. *Chaucer*

In Cheshre, A.D. 165, a quantity of earth *foundred*, and fell downe a vast depth.

Aubrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 106.

FOURBOUR. A furbisher. See a list of trades in Davies' York Records, p. 233.

FOURCHED. Forked. Reliq. Antiq. i. 151.

FOUR-EYED. Said of dogs which have a distinct mark over each eye of a different colour. One who wears spectacles is also said to be *four-eyed*.

FOURINGS. An afternoon meal taken at 4 o'clock in harvest-time. *Norw.* Also called *Fours*.

FOURMEL. To do according to rule.

Fader, so may lauze my iowde speche,

If that you hite, I can nothings *fourmel*.

Carte-ve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 262.

FOUR-O'CLOCK. A meal taken by harvest labourers at that hour. *North.*

FOUR-RELELT. The crossing of two roads, four ways meeting. *Suffolk*

FOUR-SQUARE. Quadrangular. *Suffolk* "And the cite lay *four-square*," Rev. xxi. 16, ed. 1640, fol. Amst.

FOURTE. Fourteen. *Weber.*

FOURTE-DELE. The fourth part. (*A.-S.*)

The *fourte-dele* a furlang betwene thus he walkes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

FOURTNET. A fortnight.

Hilt is a *fourtnet* and more, seyd hee,

Syn I my savvyour see.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 136.

FOURUM. A bench, or form. *North.*

FOUSE. (1) A fox. *Craven.*

(2) Ready; prompt; willing. (*A.-S.*) See Flor. and Blanch. 352; Lybeaus Disconus, 288; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 50.

FOUST. (1) Dirty; soiled; mouldy; rumpled, or tumbled. *West.* "Particularly applied to hay not well dried at first, or that hath taken wet, and smokes and stinks when opened and taken abroad," Dean Milles MS.

(2) A labourer's beer-bottle. *Line.*

FOUT. A spoilt child. *North.*

FOUTER. (1) A term of contempt. *North.* See Brockett, who has not seen its obvious connexion with the old word *foutra*, used by Shakespeare.

(2) To thrash grain. *North.*

FOUTH. Plenty. *Northumb.*

FOUTNART. Same as *Foulnart*, q. v.

FOUTRA. A *foutra* for you, i. e. a fig for you, in contempt. Middleton, iv. 33.

POUTRY. Mean; paltry. *East.*

FOUTY. Not fresh; fusty. *North.*

FOUWELES. Birds. Piers Ploughman, p. 561. *Fowel, Fowelen*, St. Brandan, p. 10.

POW. (1) Same as *Fowl*, q. v.

(2) Fur. "Fow and grus," Cy of Warwike, p. 22. See *Ib.* p. 95; Tristrem, p. 203.

POWAYLE. Fuel. *Pr. Parv.* It is applied in Richard Coeur de Lion, 1471, 1475, to provisions or necessary supplies.

POWE. To clean, or cleanse out. "Thin cre *fowe*," Arch. xxx. 351; *Ib.* 371.

Beter become the liche,

For to *fowen* an old dicke,

Thanne for to be dobbed knight,

To gon among makelens bright.

Bones of Hamtoun, p. 45.

POWER. (1) A fainting fit. *North.*

(2) Same as *Fueler*, q. v.

POWERTE. Forty. *Chaucer.*

FOWING. Fodder. *North.*

FOWK. Folk, people. *Yorksh.*

FOWKEN. A falcon.

Fer out over you mowuten gray,

Thomas, a *fowken* makes his nest.

True Thomas, MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 43.

FOWKIN. Crepitus ventris. *Percy.*

FOWLDE. The earth, or world. "Whilles I one *fowlde* reguede," *Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 88.

FOWLE. (1) Same as *Fout*, q. v.

(2) To try to catch birds. Hence *Fowler*.

FOWNCE. To indent. *Lydgate*.

FOWNDYNGE. Trial.

He was tryste in all fowndynges.

MS. Cantab. Fl. il. 38, f. 17a.

FOWRIS. Force. Arch. xxx. 407.

FOWTE. Fault; want.

At the last he seid, wo is me,

Almost I dye for fowte of sode.

True Thomas, MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48.

FOX. (1) The old English broadsword. "He scowers an old foxe," Drayton, p. 10.

(2) To make tipsy. A cant term. See Hobson's Jest, 1607, repr. p. 33.

(3) To steal. *Coll. Eton.*

(4) A game in which one boy runs first, and others try to catch him.

FOXED. Timber is said to be foxed, when it becomes discoloured in consequence of incipient decay. *Warw.*

FOXERIE. Foxish manners. *Chaucer.*

FOX-IN-THE-HOLE. This game is alluded to in Soliman and Perseda, 1599; Florio, p. 480; Herrick, i. 176. Boys who played it hopped on one leg, and beat one another with gloves or pieces of leather tied at the end of strings. "A kinde of playe wherein boyes lift up one leg, and hop on the other; it is called *fox in thy hole*," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 298.

FOX-TAIL. Anciently one of the badges of a fool. Hence perhaps the phrase *to give one a flap with a fox-tail*, to deceive or make a fool of him. "A flap with a foxe-taile, a jest," Florio, p. 101.

FOXY. Said of beer which has not fermented properly. *Linc.*

FOY. (1) Faith. *Skellon.*

(2) A merry-making generally given at parting, or on entering into some situation. *Var. dial.*

FOYLE. (1) Paste, or crust. A common term in old culinary receipts.

(2) To fallow land. *Dict. Rust.*

FOYLED. Defiled.

But hoo is foyled with dishonesté,

To wasche another it is not aplied.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1

FOYLINGS. The marks on grass left by deer in their passage. *Howell.*

FOYNE. A heap, or abundance. Also, foes. Towneley Mysteries. (*Qu. few.*)

FOYNED. Kicked. *Gawayne.*

FOYNES. See *Foins*.

FOYNES. Attempts. *Hearne.*

FOYS. A kind of delicate tartlet. "*Frazum*, a foy," Nominale MS.

FOYST. See *Foist*.

FOZY. (1) A choice delicacy. *Devon.*

(2) Spongy; insipid; porous; soft and woolly. *North and East.*

FRA. From. (*A-S.*) In common use in the North. Also an adverb. *Til and fra*, to and fro. See Chaucer, Cant. T 4037.

Whenne he went oghte fra home,

They hafo haldyne up his name.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

FRACCHYNE. To creak. *Pr. Parv.*

FRACK. (1) Forward; eager. *North.*

(2) A hole in a garment. *Suffolk.*

(3) To abound, swarm, or throng. *East.*

FRACTABLE. The wrought stones that run up the gable ends. Holme, 1688.

FRACTED. Broken. (*Lat*) Palgrave has the substantive *fraction*, a breaking

FRACTION. S. Peevish. *Var. dial.*

FRAG. (1) Low, vulgar people. *Middx*

(2) A kind of rye. *Somerset.*

FRAHDLE. To talk foolishly. *Cumb.*

FRAID. Fear. State Papers, ii. 355.

FRAIGHT. Fraught. Webster, i. 288.

FRAIL. (1) Weak-minded. *Linc.*

(2) To fret, or wear out cloth. *East.*

(3) A light kind of basket, made of rushes, or matting, much used for fruit, such as figs, raisins, &c. "You have pickt a raison out of a *fraille* of figges," Lilly's Mother Bombie, ed. 1632, sig. Cc. vi. Blount gives 70 lb. as the weight of a frail of raisins. The term is still in use in East Anglia for a shapeless flexible mat basket. *Frayel*, Piers Ploughman, p. 252.

FRAINE. To ask; to inquire; to demand. (*A-S.*) In use in Thoresby's time, 1703. See Hallamshire Gloss, p. 111.

Sche felle on kneys hym agayne,

And of hys sorowe sche can hym *frayne*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 82.

This gret lord the herd con *frayne*,

What wil men of your kyng seyne?

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 47.

FRAINKLEY. Comfortable. *Staff.*

FRAISK. To interrogate. (*A-S.*)

FRAISTE (1) To try, or endeavour; to prove. See Ywayne and Gawin, 3253. *Fraisted*, tried, proved, *probatum*, MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 11. Cf. Reliq. Antiq. i. 260.

Fulle many man the worlde here *frayste*,

Bot he es noht wyse that thareis *frayste*.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 44.

Here one take je gud hede,

I did nothyng bot jowe to *frayste*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 118.

(2) To ask, or inquire; to seek. See Sir Isumbras, 669; Langtoft, p. 290.

The thryde branche es to *frayst* and lenn,

To thaim that nede has and be povre mene.

MS. Harl. 2200, f. 71.

I salle be foundyne in Fraunce, *fraiste* whenne hym lykes,

The fyrste daye of Fevryere, in this salre marche.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 58.

FRAKE. A man. *Will. and Wener.*

FRAKNES. Spots, freckles (*A-S.*) *Fraknede*, freckled, Morte Arthure, MS. Linc. f. 64.

FRAMABLE. Pliable. Stanchurst, p. 10.

FRAMAL. A band with which cattle are tied to their stalls. *Lanc.*

FRAMATION. Contrivance; cunning. Also, a beginning. *North.*

FRAME. (1) To speak or behave affectedly; to shape the language and demeanour in a studied way. *East.* In the North, to set about a thing; to attempt; to commence, move, or begin. To bring into frame, i. e. in good

FRELETE. Frailty. (*A.-N.*) *Freletece*, frailties. Life of Alexander, MS. Lincoln, f. 21.

If it so be that a synful mon that ȝit is greved with
frelete of besche denies not his childer.

MS. Egerton 842, f. 53

FRELICHE. Noble. (*A.-S.*)

With prophetes and patriarkes, and apostlys fulle
nobile,

Before his *freliche* face that fourmede us alle.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

FRELNES. Frailty. Cov. Myst. p. 108.

FRELY. Noble. (*A.-S.*)

Scho es *frely* and false,

And the erl aȝne aȝere.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 132.

FREM. (1) Same as *Frim*, q. v.

(2) Strange; foreign; unknown. *Frem'd* persons, *frem* folks, strangers. North. "With *fremid* and sibbe," Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 202, a proverbial phrase occurring also in Rob. Glouc. p. 346. "Sybbe or *fremmede*," MS. Lincoln, f. 194. It there means simply not related, as in Amis and Amiloun, 1999; but it implies sometimes a feeling of enmity.

The sexte commandment forbeddes us to synne
or for to folȝ beschely with any womane, oȝther
sybbe or *fremmede*, wedde or unwedde, or any
beschely knowynge or dede have with any.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 215.

FREME To perform. Havelok, 441.

FREMEDLY. As a stranger.

Fremedly the Franche tung fey es belefed.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

FRENCH. (1) The name of a dish described in
Forme of Cury, p. 40.

(2) Very bad; in great trouble. East.

(3) An old term for the *lues venerea*.

FRENCH-AND-ENGLISH. A children's game
mentioned by Moor, p. 238.

FRENCH-BRUSH. A brush used for rubbing
horses down. Gent. Rec. n. 11.

FRENCH-CROWN. The crown of a French-
man's head; a piece of French money; the
baldness produced by the *lues venerea*. This
term was a favourite subject for puns with some
of our old dramatists.

FRENCH-CRUST. The *lues venerea*.

FRENCHIFIED. Having the *French-crust*, q. v.

FRENCHMAN. Any man of any country who
cannot speak English. East. Bracton uses
the term in a similar sense. See Jacob, in v.

FRENCH-NUT. A walnut. West.

FRENCH-PIE. Meat stewed between two
dishes. See Florio, p. 85.

FREND. Asked. Gawayne.

FRENDELESER. More friendless. (*A.-S.*)

FRENDREDE. Friendship. Weber.

FRENSBURIE-CLUBS. An old byword, the
origin of which is explained in Lambard's
Perambulation, 1596, p. 368.

FRENETIKE. Frantic. (*A.-N.*) "Frenetical
madnes," Hall, Henry VII. f. 32.

FRENNE. A stranger. See *Frem* (2). "An
aliene, a forraigne, a *frenne*," Florio, p. 19.
"Frenned child," Palsgrave. It occurs also
in Spenser Hence, perhaps, *frynische*, strange,

Chester Plays, i. 48, where MS. Bodl. 175
reads *frenish*, and some editors *frankish*.

FRENSEIE. A frenzy. (*A.-N.*)

FRENZY. Frohecome. Leisc.

FREQUENCE. Frequency. See Heywood's
Royall King, 1637, epilogue.

FREQUENT. Currently reported. (Lat.)

FRERE. A friar; brother. (*A.-N.*) "Thoru
frerene rede," i. e. through friars' counsels,
Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 545.

FRES. Question, or doubt. "No *fres*," Towne-
ley Mysteries, p. 291.

FRESCADES. Cool refreshments. (Fr.) To
walk in fresco, i. e. in the cool.

FRESCHUR. Freshness. (Fr.)

The *frescheur* of the ferne was moderately cooling,
and the sent of it is very gratefull to the braine.

Aubrey's Wills, Royal Soc. MS. p. 120.

FRESCHYD. Refreshed.

And depe at the wellys grounde.

The water hym *freschyd* that was colde

MS. Cantab. Fl. b. 38, f. 115.

FRESE. Frozen. Hearne.

FRESEE. A dish in ancient cookery made of
pork, chickens, and spices.

FRESH. (1) Intoxicated. Var. dial. Some-
times, excited with drinking; and in the Isle
of Wight, *sober*.

(2) An overflow or swelling of a river; a flood;
a thaw. North. Kennett gives it as a Kent
word, "a little stream or river nigh the sea."
See Harrison, p. 58.

(3) Brisk, vigorous; quick. Var. dial.

(4) Rather fat, applied to cattle. West.

(5) To take refreshment; to refresh. In Chaucer,
and still in use in the Isle of Wight.

(6) Gay in dress. Oron. "I make *fresshe*, *je*
acomte," Palsgrave. Handsome, beautiful.
Gower's Conf Amantis.

(7) Rainy. North.

(8) Umpire. Somerset.

FRESH-DRINK. Small beer. Var. dial.

FRESHEN. To enlarge in the udder, &c. pre-
vious to calving. North.

FRESHER. A small frog. East.

FRESH-LIQUOR. Unsalted hog's fat. West.

FRESHMAN. A student at an university during
his first term. Middleton, iv. 51, has *fresh-*
woman, a word coined in a similar sense.

FRESLILY. Fiercely. Will. Werv.

FRESONE. A Friesland horse. (*A.-S.*)

Bot a *freke* alle in fyne golde, and fretted in satic,
Come forthermaste on a *fresone* in flawmande wedes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

FRESSE. Fresh; quick. Hearne.

FRESTE. (1) To delay, or linger.

Thorowe prayere of thome gentille mene,

Twelve wekes he gaffe hym thane,

No langere wold he *freste*.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 194.

(2) To lend, or trust. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 316;
Tondale, p. 3. *Frest*, loan, The Goode Wif
thaught hir Daughter, p. 13. The version of
this poem printed in, "Certaine Worthye
Manuscript Poems of great Antiquitie, pre-
served long in the studie of a Northfolke Gen-

tleman," 1597, reads *truate*. Kennett, MS. Lanad. 1033, has, "*Frist*, to give respite for a debt, to trust for a time, or forbear." North.
Alle that they take now to *frest*,
Therof shal God take a quest

MS. Hort. 1701, f. 37.

- FRET.** (1) To lament, or grieve. *Var. dial.*
(2) A narrow strait of the sea.
(3) To ferment, as cider. *West.*
(4) To adorn. (*A.-S.*) The term *fret* is often found in early writers applied to ornamental work of various kinds and in many different senses but generally to any work that roughens the surface. The "*fret of gold*" in Chaucer is a kind of cap made like network, and anything of the kind was said to be *fretted* when the gems were placed crosswise in alternate directions, or interlaced. A fret of pearls, i. e. a coronet, Test. Vetust. p. 135. A frilled shirt was said to be fretted. A pair of boots, temp. John, are described as being ornamented with *circles of fretwork*, meaning probably embroidered with circles intersecting each other. See Strutt, ii 48. In architecture it was applied to embossed work or minute carving Oxf. Gloss. Arch. p. 175. Kennett has, "*frett-work*, the more curious way of plaistering a roof or ceiling."
(5) To graze, as animals. *West.*
(6) A wicker basket. *Somerset.*
(7) Tore up. *Will. Werv.*
FRETCHETY. Fretful, peevish, hot; sidgetty; old; brittle. *West.*
FRETE. (1) To eat, or devour. (*A.-S.*) Also, to eat away as a corrosive.
For drede the tymment schall lere,
As hyt wolde mankynde fiete.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 38, f. 44
He has *fretyns* of f like mo thane fyfe hondrethe,
Myrte Arture, MS. Lincoln, f. 62
(2) To rub. See Holinshed, Descrip. of Scotland, p. 18. Also, to blame, or scold.
FRENT. Frightened. *Cumb.*
FRETISHING. A pain and stiffness in the limbs arising from cold.
FRETROTS. A sect somewhat similar to the Adamites. *Skinner.*
FRETS. The points at which a string is to be stopped in a lute or guitar. Howell, sect. 27
FRETTEN. Spotted; marked. *Var. dial.*
"Pocky fretened," Palsgrave.
FRETTING. A griping in the stomach; a writhing, or turning about.
FREV. From. Used when the next word begins with a vowel. *North.*
FREWIT. *Frist.* Christmas Carols, p. 8.
FREYITE. A fright. *Pr. Parc.*
FREYN. (1) An old term for the ordure of the boar or wolf. Dryden's Twain, p. 22.
(2) An ash tree. (*A.-N.*)
FREYNE. To ask. (*A.-S.*)
And sithe he *freynd* also *rwithe*,
How fares my lady brighte. MS. Hort. 2202, f. 96.
He *freynd* the kyng in his ere,
What lordis that thei were
That stonde here the bye.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 52

FREYNS. (1) Bridles. *Finchale Ch.*

(2) French. Lay le Freine, 225.

FRIARS'-FLIES. Idlers. See Northbrooke's Treatise, 1577, pp. 43, 57. "*Flen, flyys, and frens* populum Domini male cadunt," Reliq. Antiq. i 91. Daddy-longlegs are so called in Somerset.

FRIARS'-KNOTS. Some kind of tassels used in embroidery. They are mentioned in Hall, Henry VIII. f. 80; Privy Purse Expences of the Princess Mary, 1831.

FRIARS'-LOAVES. Fossil echini. *Suffolk.*

FRIARS'-PIECE. The piece of fat in a leg of mutton called the *pope's eye*.

FRICACE. A kind of ointment for a sore place. *Johnson.*

FRICHE. Brisk; nimble, quick. *Oxon.* No doubt from *fryke*, q. v.

FRICKLE. A basket for fruit that holds about a bushel. Dean Milles MS.

FRIDGE. To rub, to fray. *North.*

FRIDLEYS. The name of certain small rents which were formerly paid to the lord of the great manor of Sheffield by the inhabitants of the Frith of Hawksworth for liberty of common. Hunter, p. 40.

FRIE. A very young and small pike.

FRIEND-BACK. A hang-nail. *North.*

FRIEZE. A coarse narrow cloth, formerly much in use. Garments having long wool were said to be friezed.

FRIGGE. The ramp of beef or mutton. *Warw.* Also, to warm; to fiddle-faddle, or meddle officiously; to wriggle.

FRIGHTEN. To astonish. *West.*

FRIGHTFUL. Fearful. *Suffolk.*

FRILL. (1) The cry of an eagle.

(2) To turn back in plants. *Var. dial.*

(3) To tremble, or shiver, a term formerly applied to hawks. Dict. Rust. in v.

FRIM. Vigorous; thriving; well-fed; tender, or brittle; fresh, quick grown. *North.* It is used in the first sense by Drayton.

PRIMICATE. To affect delicacy; to give one's self airs about trifles. *East.*

PRIMZY. Slight; thin; soft. *Kent.*

FRINE. To whine, or whimper. *North.*

FRINJEL. That part of a flail which falls on the corn. *Suffolk.*

FRINNISHY. Over-nice. *Devon.*

FRINNY. To neigh. *Lanc.*

FRIPERER. One who cleans old apparel for sale, a seller of old clothes and rags; a broker. Called also a *fripler* and *fripper*.

FRIPPERY. An old clothes shop. "A frippery of old ragges," Florio, p. 92.

FRISE. Friesland. See Rom. of the Rose, 1093, Kyng Absaunder, 1372.

FRISKET. That whereon the paper is laid to be put under the spindle in printing.

FRISKIN. A gay lively person. Liquor, when fermenting rapidly, is *frisky*.

FRISLET. A kind of small ruffle.

FRISSURE. A dish in old cookery, composed chiefly of hare.

FRIST. Same as *Freeze* (2).

FRISTELE. A suite. (*A.-N.*) Left unexplained by Ritson, *Met. Rom.* i. 59.

FRIT. (1) A kind of pancake. *Lin.*

(2) A fright. Also, frightened. *Var. dial.*

FRITCH. Free; pleasant; sociable. *West.*

FRITFUL. Timorous; fearful. *Werm.*

FRITH. A hedge, or coppice. See *Will.* and the *Werwolf*, p. 30. "Also there is difference between the fryth and the fell; the fels are understood the mountains, vallyes, and pastures with corne, and such like; the frythes betoken the springs and copperses," *Noble Art of Venerie*, 1611, p. 98. Drayton explains it "a high wood," a sense it seems to bear in *Ywayne and Gawin*, 157, 1688; *Minot*, p. 9; *Sir Amadas*, 546; *Cov. Myst.* p. 264; *Piers Ploughman*, pp. 224, 241, 355; *Const. Mas.* 6, 266; *Anturs of Arther*, i. 8, iv. 10. A distinction between frith and wood seems to be made in *Will.* and the *Werwolf*, p. 80, "out of forest and *frittes* and alle faire wodes." Some writers explain it to mean "all hedge wood except thorns," a sense still used in the provinces; and it occurs in the local glossaries with the following meanings,—unused pasture land; a field taken from a wood; young underwood; brushwood. Many woods in Kent are still called friths. *Frythed*, wooded, *Piers Ploughman*, p. 112. "*Frit*, to plash a hedge *Deven.*" *Dean Milles MS.*

The steward sir Gaymore,
And many gud squyres,
They brought hame on here
Fra *fryth*is unfayne.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 137.

FRITHE. Peace. (*A.-S.*)

FRITTERS. Small pancakes, with apples in them. *Suffolk.* We have *frytoure* in *Pr. Parv.* p. 179, translated by *lagana*, which was a kind of pancake; and the term *fritter* occurs in *Elyot*, 1559, in v. *Laganum*. See also a receipt in *Ord.* and *Reg.* p. 449. *Fritour*, *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 88. "A fritter or pancake; a kind of bread for children, as fritters and wafers," *Baret*, 1580, F. 1137, 1138.

FRITTING. Fitting and fastening the felloes of a wheel. *Kennett.*

FRITTISH. Cold. *Cumb.*

FRIZ. Frozen. *Var. dial.* "All *fris* out, can't get no groundsel." *Free* occurs in *Syr Gawayne*.

FRIZADE. Freize cloth. See *Arch.* xi. 92; *Book of Rates*, p. 45.

FRO. From. *Norfolk.* See *Frow.*

FROATING. Unremitting industry. *Cumb.* It apparently means *mending, repairing*, *Middleton*, ii. 69.

PROBICHER. A furber. It is explained by *urigenator* in *Nominales MS.*

FROBLY-MOBLY. Indifferently well. *Sussex.*

FROCK. (1) A long loose garment worn by monks. The term seems also to have been applied to a kind of loose coat. See *Strutt*, ii. 246; *Prompt. Parv.* p. 179.

(2) A frog. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 80.

PRODMORTELL. A free pardon for murder or manslaughter. (*A.-S.*)

Ilkan of this stodes al have pen
Of *prodmortell* and il deden.

Monast. Anglie ii. 123.

PROES. Frow. See *Frow.*

FROG. (1) *Frog in the middle*, a well-known child's game. *Frog over an old dog*, leap-frog, list of games, *Rawl. MS.*

(2) Part of a horse's foot. *Worc.*

(3) A monk's frock. See *Frock* (1).

PROGGAM. A slattern. *Yorksh.*

FROGON. A poker. (*A.-N.*)

FROG-SPIT. Same as *Cuckoo-spit*, q. v.

FROICE. See *Frock* (1).

He routeth with a slepy noyce,
And bruateleth as a monk's froice.

Gower. MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 181.

PROISE. (1) To spread thin. *Suffolk.*

(2) A large kind of pancake, of the full size of the frying-pan, and of considerable thickness; so thick as sometimes to contain small pieces of bacon mixed and fried with the batter, when it is called a *bacon-froize*. *East.* The ancient *froise* was like a pancake in form, but composed of different materials.

FROKIN. A little frow, q. v.

FROM. Away from. *Shak.*

FROME. *Alle frome*, at the first, immediately, above all things. See *Alle-frome*; *Gy of Warwick*, p. 2; *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 54.

FROMMARD. An iron instrument to rend or split laths. *West.*

FROMMET. From. *Salop.*

FROMONDE. Part of the armour?

Fuller butt in the frunt the *fromonde* he bitten,
That the burnyscht blade to the brayne ryssen.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66

FRON. From. *Towneley Myst.* p. 106.

FRONST. Wrinkled. (*A.-N.*)

FRONT. The forehead. *Maundevile*, p. 203. Hence, to butt, as rams do. *To front up*, to bind the hair with a fillet.

FRONTAL. A piece of armour for the forehead of a horse. Spelt *fronsfall* in the *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 251. Also as *Frontier*, q. v.

FRONTIER. A hanging which covered the front of an altar. It was often highly decorated, and the arms of the family who presented it were sometimes emblazoned thereon. *Frontier*, *Test. Vetust.* p. 81. The front of a building was also so called. See *Roquefort*, in v. *Frontiere*. Shakespeare uses the term for *front* or *border* in *1 Hen. IV.* i. 3.

FRONTLET. A forehead-band. See *Nomenclator*, p. 251; *Lilly*, ed. 1632, sig. T. viii.

FRONSTEAD. A farm-yard. *Yorksh.*

FROOM. Strong; healthy. *Glouc.*

FRORE. Frozen. *Frore*, *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.* 1652, pp. 19, 54. *Frore*, frosty, froathy, in *Spenser*.

FRONING. Help; aid; assistance. (*A.-S.*)

FROET. Forward. *Chesh.*

FROSH. A frog. *North.* Oftener pronounced *frosk*. See *Towneley Myst.* p. 62; *Reynard the Foxe*, p. 48; *Arch.* xxx. 373, where it is

stated that the herb vervain is called *frossis* because its leaves are "lyke the frossys fet." (*A.-S.*) "*Rana, a frosche*," *Nominales MS.*

His frount and his forhevede alle was it over
As the felle of a *froske*, and fraknede it semede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

See we not the *frosshes* and unclene wormes gen-
dril of powder of the erthe in standynge watris and
plttes cryynge in hir maner.

Caston's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Muters.

FROSLING. Any thing, as a plant or animal,
nipped or injured by frost. *Suffolk.* See
Skelton, ii. 173.

FROST. To turn down the hinder part of
horse's shoes in frosts, to prevent their slip-
ping. *Fast.*

FROST-CETCHEN. Frost-bitten. *Salop.*

FROSTED. Frozen. *Decon.*

FROST-NAILS. Nails with heads sharp filed
put in horse's shoes to prevent their slipping
in frosty weather. *Var. dial.*

FROTE. To rub. (*A.-N.*)

Turne up the forches, and *frote* them with blood.

Booke of Hunting, 1566.

FROTTERER. One who rubs. *Marston.*

FROTH. Tender. *Tusser, p. 86.*

FROTHER. To feed. *Linc.*

FROTY. Forty. *Skelton, ii. 274.*

FROUER. To favour; to aid. (*A.-S.*) "Help
and *frouer*," *Leg. Cath. p. 52.*

FROUGH. Loose; spongy; brittle; tender.
Var. dial. Short, crisp, applied to wood,
bread, &c.

FROUNCE. (1) A disease in hawks, which
attacks the mouth and palate, so that they
cannot close the beak. See *Reliq. Antiq.*
i. 294; *Dict. Rust. in v.*

(2) To wrinkle. Also, to frown. As a substan-
tive, a frown or wrinkle. In later writers, to
curl or twist.

With that ache *frounceth* up the brow,

This covenant y wille alowe

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 48.

May hire so that he pronounce

A playne good worde, withoute *frounce*.

Gower, MS. Ibid. f. 63.

The frount *frounseth* that was shene,

The nese droppeth ofte bitwene.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 23.

(3) A flounce, in dress. *Nares.*

(4) An irregular or wrinkled kind of ornament
on a cup. *Pr. Parv.*

FROUNTELLE. A frontlet.

With a *frountelle* endent,

With perle of oryent. *MS. Lincoln A. 4. 17, f. 133.*

FROUNTY. Very passionate. *Linc.*

FROUSE. To rumple. *South.*

FROUST. A musty smell. *Var. dial.*

FROUZE. To curl. *Florio, p. 247.*

FROUZY. Froward; peevish; crusty. In Kent,
it signifies anything disordered and offensive
to the eye or smell. *Kennett, MS. Lansd.*

FROW. (1) A woman. (*Dut.*) The term is still
in use in the North of England for a dirty
woman, a slattern, a lusty woman. "*Ancilla*,
a miskin fro," *Nomenclator, 1585, p. 518.*

See *Harrison's England, p. 177; Patient*
Grissel, p. 48.

(2) Same as *Frough*, q. v.

(3) Fickle; wicked?

Thoghe the prest be fals or *frow*,

The messe ys ever gode y-now.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 16.

(4) Hasty; hastily. *MS. Harl. 913.*

FROWARD. (1) Averse. (*A.-S.*)

(2) From. Torrent of Portugal, p. 41.

FROWARDES. Frowardness. *Skelton.*

FROWDIE. A dirty woman. *North.*

FROWER. Same as *Frommard*, q. v.

FROWRINGE. Froward. See the Romance of
Octavian, *Oxf. 1809, p. 59.*

PROWY. Stale; not sweet. *East.* Applied to
grass in Spenser.

FROWYTE. Fruit. *Froytez*, *Morte Arthure*,
MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

He pressede to pulle *frowyte* with his hande,

Als mane for fude that was nere faynt.

True Thomas, MS. Lincoln, f. 150.

Thonour in Octobyr sygnyfyes that same yere
grete wyndys and grete skantenesse of cornys, and
lytyle *frowytesse* on trees. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 50.*

FRUB. To rub, or furbish. *Florio, p. 25.*

FRUCE. Fruit. *Pr. Parv.*

FRUCTUOUS. Fruitful; pleasant. (*A.-N.*)

It was joie for to here and see

The *fructuous* talkyng that he had to me.

MS. Rawl. C. 66.

FRUE. True; faithful. *Linc.*

FRUGAL. Relaxed. *Norfolk.*

FRUGGAN. (1) A curved iron scraper with
which ashes in an oven are stirred. *North.*
"An oven-forke, tearmed in Lincolnshire a
fruggin, wherewith fuell is both put into an
oven, and stirred when it is (on fire) in it,"
Cotgrave, in v. *Fourgon*.

(2) A slovenly woman. *North.*

FRUIT. Apples. *Heref.*

FRUITESTERE. A female seller of fruit.
Chaucer.

FRUM. Early; before its time; numerous;
thick; firm; rank; overgrown. *West.* Also
as *Frim*, q. v.

FRUMENTY. Hulled wheat boiled in milk, and
seasoned with cinnamon, sugar, &c. Ancient
recipes for it, differing from each other, occur
in the *Forme of Cury*, pp. 91, 121. See *Reliq.*
Antiq. i. 88. "Frumentee noble," *MS. Morte*
Arthure, f. 55. A person in a dilemma is said
to be in a *frumenty sweat*.

FRUMP. (1) A lie. "To tell one a lie, to give
a frump," *Hollyband, 1593.* To frump up a
tale, i. e. to invent one.

(2) To be rude; to mock; to rebuke. Also, a
sarcastic taunt; a toss under the chin; a flout,
or mock. "To frump one, to take one up
hastily, to speak short," *Kennett MS.* "So
merry in your frumps," *Lochrine, p. 54.* See
Florio, pp. 52, 72; Stanhurst, p. 34; Holin-
shed, Chron. Ireland, p. 80.

(3) A cross old woman; a gossip. *Var. dial.*
Also, to go about gossiping.

(4) To complain without cause. *Lanc.*

- FRUMPISH.** Scornful; contemptuous; peevish; froward. *Var. dial.*
- FRUMPLE.** To wrinkle; to crumple; to ruffle, or disorder. *Var. dial.*
- FRUMPY.** Same as *Frumptish*, q. v.
- FRUNDELE.** Two pecks. *North.*
- FRUNT.** To affront. *Somerset.*
- FRUNTELEY.** Same as *Frontier*, q. v.
- FRUS.** Fruit. *Somerset.*
- FRUSH.** (1) To bruise; to indent; to break, or dash to pieces. See Florio, p. 24; Kyng Alisaunder, 1814; Stanihurst, p. 29; Horn Childe, p. 303. To frush a chicken, i. e. to carve it.
- (2) To rush violently. See Maundevile, p. 238; Degrevant, 1087.
Fruschene on alle the frape, and biernes affrayede.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.
- (3) Said of wood that is apt to break and splinter. *North.*
- (4) To rub, or scrub. *Linc.*
- (5) To set the feathers of an arrow upright. See Nares, in v.
- FRUSTICAL.** Festive. *Beds.*
- FRUTINON.** Now and then. *East.*
- FRUTTACE.** A fritter. *Yorksh.* Hence Fruttace-Wednesday, Ash-Wednesday, when fritters were eaten.
- FRUWARD.** Forward. *Percy.*
- FRU3T.** Fruit. Apol. Loll. p. 4.
- FRY.** (1) A drain. *Wilts.*
- (2) Young children. Salop. Antiq. p. 434. "To the and to thi fry," i. e. seed, or progeny, Towneley Myst. p. 24. "A great frie of young children," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
- (3) The pluck of a calf. *North.*
- (4) Free; noble. "That child that was so fry," Rembrun, p. 424. (*A.-S.*)
- FRYCE.** Freize cloth. *Borde.*
- FRYKE.** (1) Fresh; active; lusty. See Chron. Vilod. p. 89; Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 230; Prompt. Parv. pp. 100, 179.
Thys day a man ys fresche and *fryke*,
And schewyth forthe a gladly chere.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 19.
Whan the theves deden hym wounde,
The feendys y lyckon to the doggys *fryke*.
MS. Ibid. f. 26.
- (2) To go, or move hastily.
- FRYSOUN.** A Frieslander. (*A.-S.*)
He ȝede and solde hym for raunsoun,
At London to a *Frysoun*. MS. Harl. 1701, f. 70.
- FRYTE.** Fruit. See Const. Mason. p. 33; Tundale's Visions, p. 65.
- FU.** Full. *Ritson.*
- FUANTS.** The dung of the wolf, fox, marten, or badger. Twici, p. 22.
- FUATTED.** Flatted. *Weber.*
- FUB.** (1) To put off; to deceive. At marbles, an irregular mode of projecting the taw by an effort of the whole hand, instead of the thumb only. See Moor, p. 138.
- (2) A small fat child. *North.*
- FUCKSAIL.** The fore-sail. (*Germ.*)
- FUCKWIND.** A species of hawk. *North.*
- FUCUS.** Paint for the complexion, formerly much used by ladies, and composed frequently of highly injurious mineral poisons. "Fucuses for ladies," Strode's Floating Island, sig. C.
- FUD.** (1) The tail of a hare. *North.*
- (2) To kick with the feet. *Craven.*
- FUDDAH.** Further. *East.*
- FUDDER.** As much as a two-horse cart will contain; a fother. *North.*
- FUDDIN.** A kick. *Craven.*
- FUDDLE.** To intoxicate fish; to indulge in drink. *Var. dial.*
- FUDDLED.** Bothered. *Dorset.*
- FUDE.** (1) Man; person. See *Fode*. In use in Devon, according to Milles MS.
And als I am maydene trewe and gent,
If ȝe be bothe at one assent,
I sayle the for na *fude*. MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 139.
- (2) Food. Perceval, 1326.
- FUDGE.** (1) A little fat person. *North.*
- (2) To poke with a stick. *Suffolk.* The term seems to be metaphorically used by Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge of the World, 1674, "*fudged* up into such a smirkyish liveliness," dedication.
- (3) Nonsense; fabulous. *Var. dial.*
- (4) To walk slowly and with difficulty.
- FUDGE.** To contrive to do. *Devon.*
- FUDGEL.** An awkward child. *Cumb.*
- FUE.** To make an attempt. *North.*
- FUEL.** Garden stuff. *Heref.*
- FUELER.** The domestic who made the fire.
Also, as *Fewiller*, q. v.
- FUF.** Five. Kyng Alisaunder, 6711.
- FUFF.** To blow, or puff. *North.*
- FUFFY.** Light; soft; spongy. *North.*
- FUGATION.** A hunting ground. *Et cives habeant fugationes suas ad fugandum*, Carta Lib. Hen. I. Civ. Lond.
- FUGE.** To take flight. (*Lat.*)
- FUGER-SATTEN.** Figured, or branched satin. See Unton Inventories, p. 11.
- FUGH.** A species of musical composition, generally termed *fugue*.
- FUGLEMAN.** A person who directs the cheering of a crowd or mob. *Var. dial.*
- FUKES.** Locks of hair. *North.* Markham, Countrey Farme, 1616, p. 465, uses the term for *fucuses*.
- FULBOLSY.** Violently. *Beds.*
- FULCH.** To beat, or push; to gore, as a bull; to squeeze; at taw, to edge on unfairly. *Devon.*
- FULCULENCY.** "Dreggie refuse and *fulculencie*," Topsell's Serpents, p. 41.
- FULDE.** Destroyed. *Hearne.*
- FULDEN.** Filled. See *Aldren*.
- FULDRIVE.** Fully driven; completed. *Chaucer.*
- FULE.** (1) A bird, or fowl. *North.*
- (2) Gold-foil. Pr. Parv. p. 182. The term *fulye* occurs in Gawane and Goldgros.
- FULFIL.** To fill up entirely; to make full. *Palsgrave.*
- FUL-FREMED.** Full or quite perfect. (*A.-S.*)
- FULHED.** Fulness. MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.
- FULIKE.** Foully; shamefully. (*A.-S.*)

FULK. (1) A phrase made use of by boys playing at law, when they slyly push the hand forward to be nearer the mark. *Dean Milles' MS. Glossary.*

(2) A hollow place. *Skinner.*

FULKE. People. *Chaucer.*

FULKER. A pawnbroker, or usurer.

FULL. (1) Dark; cloudy. *Devon.*

(2) Quite, entirely; every way. *Var. dial.* See *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

(3) Intoxicated. *Craven.*

(4) Several compounds of this word denote violence and impetuosity, as *full-bang, full-buff, full-drive, full-push, full-smack, full-splat, full-spout, &c.*

(5) For; because; on account of. *North.*

FULLAMS. False dice. *Shak.* There were high fullams and low fullams, to denote dice loaded on the high or low number.

FULLARING. A groove into which the nails of a horse's shoe are inserted. *Salop.*

FULL-BETTER. Much better. *North.*

FULL-CRY. Hounds are in *full cry*, when they run orderly, and "hold it merrily together." *Gent. Rec.* ii. 78.

FULL-DUE. Final acquittance. *East.*

FULLE. (1) Fill; sufficiency.

With the grace of God, or hyt were nyghte,
The yeant had bys fulle of fyghte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 66.

(2) To cleanse, or make clean. *Linc.*

FULLED. Baptised. *Hearne.*

FULL-FLOPPER. A bird sufficiently feathered to leave the nest. *East.*

FULL-FROTH. A cow is said to be in *full-froth*, when she gives the greatest quantity of milk. *Suffolk.*

FULLGENS. Refulgence; brightness.

FULLING-STOCKS. A machine used in a mill for fulling cloth.

FULL-LITTLE. Too little. *North.*

FULLMART. A pole-cat. It occurs under other forms. "A fitch, or fullmart," *Cotgrave*, in v. *Belette*. See *Harrison*, p. 225. *Fulmarde*, *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 81; *fulthmard*, ib. ii. 83; "fulmer, or polcatte," *Baret*.

FULLOCK. (1) To jerk the hand unlawfully. A term at marbles.

(2) A sudden heavy fall. *Derb.*

FULL-PITCH. Ploughing the full depth of the soil is called taking it up a full-pitch. *Norw.*

FULLSOME. Nasty; indelicate. *North.* "Fullsome, or sluttish, *equalidus*," *Baret*.

FULL-SOON. Very soon. *Chaucer.* *Wickliffe* has *full sorry, &c.*

FULL-STATED. Spoken of a leasehold estate held under three lives. *Devon.*

FULLYNGE. Baptising. (*A-S*)

FUL-MADE. Wrought; finished. (*A-S*)

FULSUM. To help, or aid. *Gawayne.*

FULSUMLI. Plenteously. *Will. Werv.*

FULSUMNESSE. Satiety. (*A-S*)

FULTH-HEDE. Filthiness. *Hearne.*

FUL-TRUST. Trussed full; filled up. *Weber.*

FUMBLE-FISTED. Very awkward in handling things. *Suffolk.*

FUME. (1) Smoke. (*A-N*)

As from the fyre depertyth fume,

So body and soule as andre gooth.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 20.

(2) To become inflamed. *Salop.*

FUMES. The ordure of the hert "And gif men speke and aske hym of the fumes, he shal clepe fumes of an hert," *Maystre of the Game*, *MS. Bodl.* 546.

FUMETERE. The plant fumitory, called *erthe-smok* in *MS. Sloane* 5, f. 5.

FUMING-BOX. A paste-burner.

FUMISH. Angry; fractious. *Suffolk.*

FUMLER. A fumbler. *Craven.*

FUMOSITE. Fumes; steam, smoke. (*A-N*)

FUMOUSLY. Angrily, furiously. "I waxe fumouse or angrie," *Palsgrave*.

FUMP. (1) A slap, or blow. *Devon.*

(2) The gist, as of a joke. *Exmoor.*

FUMY-BALL. A puff-ball? *Hall's Satires*, p. 99.

FUN. (1) To cheat; to deceive. *Somerset.*

(2) Pound. *Minot*, p. 38. *North.*

(3) A small pitcher. *Exmoor.*

FUNCH. To push. *I. of Wight.*

FUND. Pound. *North.*

FUNDE. To go; to march.

Now to the forest thay funde,

Bathe with horne and with hunde

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.

FUNDELYNGE. A foundling. *Prompt. Parv.*

FUNDEMENT. A foundation (*A-N*)

FUNDIED. Injured. *Turner's Herbal*, 1562.

FUNDLESS. A foundling; anything accidentally discovered. *Warw.*

FUNE. (1) Few. *Minot's Poems*, p. 7.

(2) To join, or thrust.

Whenne the batelles were juned,

With speris freschely thay funede.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

FUNGES. Mushrooms. (*A-N*)

FUNK. (1) Touch-wood. *Suffolk.* "Funke, or lytylle fyrr, *igniculus*," *Pr. Parv.*

(2) Cross; ill-tempered. *Oxon.*

(3) A horse is said to *funk*, when it throws up its hind quarters without lashing.

(4) To smoke; to cause a bad smell. *North.*

(5) Great fear. *I'ar dial.*

FUNNEL. (1) A snail. *Willis*, p. 64.

(2) A mare mule produced by an ass covered by a horse. *Linc.*

FUNNY. Comical; pleasing. *I'ar. dial.*

FUNSTON. A font. "And hoven in funston," *Leg. Cathol.* p. 83.

FUR. (1) A furrow. *North.*

(2) To throw. *Somerset.*

(3) The indurated sediment sometimes found in tea-kettles. *Suffolk.*

(4) Fire. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 8; *St. Brendan*, p. 8.

FURBELOWS. Fringe; any ornamental part of female dress. *I'ar. dial.*

FURCHURE. The place where the thighs part; sometimes, the legs. (*A-N*)

FURCUM. The bottom; the whole. *Somerset.*

FURDE. (1) Tarried. *Hearne.*

(2) Furred. Kyng Johan, p. 39.
FURDST. The furthest. *Salop.*
FURE (1) To go. *Chemb.* It occurs as the part.
 pa. in R. de Brunne, Bowes MS.
 (2) Fared. Alan, went. *Gawayne.*
 Alexander hadde a grete lyte for to be bathede
 therin, and went into it, and bathed hym, and
 waschede hym therin, and also sohe he felle in a
 fever, and a haved werke, therwith so that he *sure*
 wonder alle. *MS. Lincoln A. 1 17, f. 14.*
FUREI. A furnace. *Somerset.* Weber has
sure for fire. See *Fur* (4).
FURENDEL. The fourth part of a bushel of
 corn. See Kennett, p. 78.
FURER. An officer whose duty it was to burn
 false measures. *Dean Milles MS.*
FURETTES. Ferrets. *Ord. and Reg.* p. 66.
FUR-FORD. Perished. (*A.-S.*) See Kyng Ali-
 saunder, 3814, where the Bodl. MS. rightly
 omits the first *y-mad*.
FURGEON. A prop. *Yorksh.*
FURGON. Same as *Fruggan*, q. v. "With *fur-*
gons and with tongis glowand," *Tundale*, p. 34.
 (*A.-N.*) See *Prompt. Parv.* p. 182.
FUR-HEADS. Headlands of a field. *Denon.*
FURIAL. Raging (*A.-N.*)
FURIBOND. Mad; outrageous. *Minshou.*
FUR-IRE. A fire-iron, q. v. *St. Brandan*, p. 30.
FURL. To throw; to hurl. *I. Wight.*
FURLEY. Wondrous. *Gawayne.*
FURLONG. The line of direction of ploughed
 lands, a division of an uninclosed corn-field.
Var. dial.
FURME. To form. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 14.
FURMEST. First; foremost. (*A.-S.*)
FURMETY. Same as *Frumenty*, q. v.
FURNACE. (1) A boiler. *Somerset.*
 (2) To smoke like a furnace. *Shak.*
FURNAGE. A fee paid for baking. See *Ord.*
 and *Reg.* p. 195.
FURNER. A malkin for an oven. *Line.*
FURNEY. A furnace. *Maundevile*, p. 49.
FURNEYE. To furnish. *Weber*, ii. 216.
FURNIMENT. Furniture; decoration.
FURNITADE. Furniture. *Essex.*
FURNITURE. This word formerly signified any
 kind of moveable property. A country well
 stocked with animals, &c. was said to have
 good furniture.
FURNOUR. A baker. (*Lat.*) See *Ord. and Reg.*
 pp. 70, 232. Still in use in Kent.
FUROLE. A kind of meteor, mentioned by
 Skinner, and described by *Cotgrave*, in v.
FURRED-HOOD. A hood lined with fur. *Furde*
whodes, Kyng Johan, p. 39. *Furred pack*,
 a wallet of skin with the hair outward.
FURRED-UP. Entangled. *South*
FURROUR. A fur, or skin. See *Maundevile*,
 p. 247; *Planché's Costume*, p. 174.
FURRY-DAY. A dancing festival and merry-
 making on the 8th of May, observed with
 great ceremony at Illeston, co. Cornw.
FURSTI. Thirsty. See *Afurst*.
If he ete of another tre,
Fursti shal he never be,
Curvor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 7.

FURTHER. See example under *Far*.
FURWE. A furrow. (*A.-S.*)
FURZE-BREAK. Land where furze is, or has
 been, growing, and is broken up. *South.*
FURZE-CHIRPER. The mountain finch. It
 is also called the *furze-chucker*.
FURZE-MAN-PIG. A hedgehog. *Glouc.*
FURZEN. Furze. *Tusser*, p. 189.
FURZE-OWL. A cockchafer. *Somerset.*
FUSBALL. A puff-ball, or fungus. *Var. dial.*
Wyche wilde black and lght withall,
Much like the substance of a fushall.
Shmole's Theat. Chem. Brit 1632, p. 281.
FUSE. The track of a buck in the grass. An
 ancient hunting term.
FUSEL. A spindle (*Fr.*)
FUSIN. Same as *Fouison*, q. v. We have *furoun*
 in *Lybeaus Disconas*, 100.
FUSOME. Handy, neat; handsome. *North.*
FUSSLE. A slight confusion. *Suffolk.* Called
 in some places *fussment*.
FUSSOCKING. Large and fat. *North.*
FUSSY. Needlessly or over busy. *Var. dial.*
FUST. (1) A fist. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 356.
 (2) A vessel for wine, &c. (*Fr.*) See the *Howard*
Household Books, p. 522.
 (3) To mould as corn does. See *Hamlet*, iv. 4,
 and *Palsgrave*. *Fustines*, *Ord. and Reg.* p. 218.
 (4) Wood (*A.-N.*)
FUSTERER. A maker of pack-saddles. "The
 saddlers and *fusterers*," *Chester Plays*, i. 6,
 where MS. Bodl. 175, reads *fryers*.
FUSTIAN. Low; vulgar; coarse. *Fustian lan-*
guage, unintelligible jargon, such as gipsies use.
 See *Cotgrave*, in v. *Barragouin*; *Florio*, p. 60.
FUSTIKE. A kind of wood used by dyers. See
Brit Bibl. ii. 403.
FUSTILARIAN. A cant term of contempt, a
 fusty stinking fellow. *Shak.*
FUSTILUGS. A big-boned person; a fat gross
 woman. *Exmoor.* "A fustilug, or rank smell-
 ing woman," *Howell*.
FUSTLE. A fuss, or bustle. *Warw.*
FUSTY. (1) Thirsty. *Hills.*
 (2) Musty; mouldy, ill-smelling. *Var. dial.*
FUSUM. Handsome. *North.*
FUTE. The scent or track of a fox, or any beast
 of chase. *Pr. Parv.* Spelt *fuse* by *Howell*, in v.
FUTNON. Now and then. *East.*
PUTRE. See *Foutra* "Futre for thy base ser-
 vice," *Heywood's Royall King*, 1637, sig. C.
 iii. See 2 *Henry IV.* v. 3.
FUTRIT. An horizontal shaft or way used near
 Ironbridge. *Salop.*
FUWTING. Favouring. *Mirr. Mag.* p. 252.
FUXOL. A fowl, or bird.
The fux to watur, als we find,
The fuxol be taght he to the wynd.
MS. Coll. Vespas. A. iii. f. 4.
FUYLE. (1) To defile.
She bede hit me withouten blyns,
She hath me fuyled with her synne,
Curvor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 8.
 (5) To fail. *Apol. Loil.* p. 59
FUYR. Fire. See *Maundevile*, p. 35; *Lydgate*,
 p. 68; *Forme of Cury*, p. 84.

FUYSON. Poison; plenty. *Skelton*. Ray has *fuzzon* as a North country word.

FUZ. Furze. *Var. dial.*

FLZZY. Light and spongy. *North*. Rough and shaggy. *East*. Silk or cotton that ravel, is said to wear *fuzzy*.

FWALCHON. A term of reproach. See an instance in the Towneley Myst p. 130.

FYDDE. Fed. Tundale, p. 146.

FYE. Boldness. (*A.-N.*)

Thynge whiche is litlle worth withinne,
He sayeth in open *fys* to synne.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.

FYEMARTEN. A term of reproach?

1582 Feb. 22, we went to the theater to se a scurvie play set out al by our virgin, which ther proved a *fyemarten* without voice, so that we staid not the matter.

MS. Addit. 5001.

FYEN. To purge; to clear, to drive, to banish; to digest. See Arch. xxx. 353; Prompt. Parv. p. 159.

FYGERE. A fig-tree. (*A.-N.*)

FYGEY. A dish composed of almonds, figs, raisins, ginger, and honey.

FYGWRYTH. Figureth. *Coe Myst.*

FYKE. Trifling care. *Northumb.* In Syr Gawayne occurs *fyked*, shrank, was troubled.

FYLAND. Defiling. See *File*.

Here may men se and undyrstand
Howe lowe syn es and how *fyland*,

Hampole, MS. Bower, p. 76.

FYLE. Vile, foul. *Weber*. It means *fill* in Torrent of Portugal, p. 39.

FYLEGH. To follow. *Ps. Cott. MS.*

FYLESOPERUS. Philosophers. (*A.-N.*)

FYLLE. (1) A file. *Nominale MS.*

(2) To fulfil. *Syr Gawayne.*

FYLLETORY-GUTTERS. Gutters for conveying water from the walls of buildings.

G.A. To go. *North*. See Perceval, 1462, 2173, 2271. *Gaa*, ib. 1615; *Isumbras*, 696, 719, 724, 754.

The kyng bare witnesse and said, ja,
But thou myt onys er thou *ga*,
Eryn with me a mele.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 63.

And whether it towe to wele or was,
Gladly wille I with *you gaa*.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 187.

GAAM. Sticky; clammy. *Wilts.*

GABBARD. Same as *Gabbern*, q. v.

GABBE. To talk idly; to jest. (*A.-N.*) Still in common use. In early writers it sometimes means, to lie, or draw the long bow.

To the kyng than sayd syr Gawayne,
I *gobbed* on hym thys tendyr day.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 102.

GABBER. Explained by Franklin, *Life*, ed. 1819, p. 57, a person "skilful in the art of burlesque." It now means, to talk nonsense.

GABBERIES. Wily deceits. *Minshew.*

GABBERN. Large; comfortless; ill-contrived. Applied to rooms or houses. *Wilts.*

GABBING. Lying, jesting. *Wickliffe.*

FYLLOK. A wanton girl. Hye Way to the Spytell Hous, n. d.

FY-LOAN. A word used to call home cows to be milked. *North*.

FYMTERE. Same as *Erthesmok*, q. v. It is mentioned in MS. Med. Lincoln.

FYN. Fine; clever. (*A.-N.*)

FYNDLY. Fiend-like; terrible.

This prelat that was her parson and curat there,
Seid, I shall tell you what is best

To putte away holy this *fyndly* tempest.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 43.

FYNDYNG. An allowance. *Hearne.*

FYNELICHE. Finely, nicely. *Gower.*

FYNGIRMELL. A finger's breadth. (*A.-S.*)

FYNISMENT. End; finish. *Gawayne.*

FYNLY. Goodly. Robin Hood, t. 51.

FYOLL. A cup, or pot. It corresponds to the Latin *amula*. "Fyollys and cowpis," Tundale, p. 64. See Huloet, ed. 1552.

FYRMETE. Infirmary. Audelay, p. 31.

FYRRYS. Furze or gorse. *Pr. Parv.*

FYSCHERE. A fisher.

Anddur man he mett there,
He seyde he was a *fyschere*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 30, f. 120.

FYSYSCHONS. Physicians.

All the lechys, *fysyschons*, and surgycus, ne ȝyt all
the creaturis in hevenc and in erthe, schall not
mowe heale the wounde of hyt.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 38, f. 8.

FYTTE. Feet. Torrent, p. 20.

FYVETHE. The fifth.

The *fyvethe* day he failed nouȝt,

Of water, foule, and fische, he wrought.

Cursor Mundi, MS. fol. Trin. Cantab. f. 3.

FYVIRE. Pever. Arch. xxx. 407.

FYWELEF. Same as *Five-leaf*, q. v.

FYYRE. The star-thistle. *Pr. Parv.*

FYYST. Lirida. *Prompt. Parv.*

GABBLE-RATCHES. Birds that make a great noise in the air in the evenings. *North*.

GABEL. A tax, or excise. (*A.-N.*)

GABERDINE. A coarse loose frock or mantle. "Mantyll a *gaberdyn*," Palsgrave. Still in use in Kent.

GABERLILTIE. A ballad-singer. *North*.

GABIE. A sieve with large holes. *North*.

GABLE. (1) High. *Hearne.*

(2) A cable. *Gable-rope*, a large thick rope, a cable. "Gable rope of a shippe, *chable*," Palsgrave.

Softer, set, seyde the *gabulle* rope,
Methinke gode ale is in your tope.

Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 18.

Hys *gabulle* and hys *topys* everechone
Was portrayed verely

MS. Cantab. Ff. 1. 38, f. 70.

GABLETS. Small ornamental gables or canopies formed over tabernacles, niches, &c. See the Oxford Gloss Arch, p. 178.

Alc the walle was of gete,
Of gaye *gabalottes* and grete.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 130.

GABLE-WINDOW. A window in a gable, or shaped like a gable. *Britton*.

GABLUCK. A crow-bar. *Lincol.*

GABLOCKS. Spurs made of iron or metal for fighting-cocks. *Holme, 1668.*

GABRIEL'S-HOUNDS. At Wednesbury in Staffordshire, the colliers going to their pits early in the morning hear the noise of a pack of hounds in the air, to which they give the name of *Gabriel's Hounds*, though the more sober and judicious take them only to be wild geese making this noise in their flight. *Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.*

GABY. A silly fellow. *Var. dial.*

GACH. Children's filth or dirt. *Glouc.*

GAD. (1) A measuring rod of ten feet. Hence, a fishing-rod; any rod or stick. *North.*

(2) A spear; a goad or small bar of metal; a pole pointed with metal. The last sense is still in use. A kind of long and stout nail is still termed a *gad-nail*. Hence to *gad*, to fasten with such a nail. *Gads*, knobs or spikes of iron used in ancient armour.

And hys axes also smeten

With *gaddes* of stele that made them to betyn.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 213.

And thanne me thoughte those devils take large *gaddes* of iryne alle brynnyng, and put thorowte the barrell.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 254.

(3) The gad-fly. *Var. dial.* All upon the gad, i. e. roving, frolicsome. "The gad of going," *Shirley, v. 456.* To gad, to sit about like a gad-fly. See *Stanhurst, p. 28. Gadding measure, Florio, p. 100.*

(4) To think; to believe. *Kennett.*

(5) A tall, slender person. *Craven.*

GAD-ABOUT. A rambling person. *West.*

GADAMAN. Roguish. *Herefordsh.*

GAD-BEE. The gad-fly. *Florio, p. 42.*

GAD-BIT. A nail-passer. *Var. dial.*

GADDRE. "Gaddre as a calves gadre or a shepes, froissure," *Palgrave.*

GADE. A gadling. See *A-gade.*

GADER. To gather. *Palgrave.*

GADGER. A gauger, or exciseman. *North.*

GAD-HOOK. A long pole with an iron crook attached to it. *Somerset.*

GADLING. A vagabond. (*A.-S.*)

He seyde, false thefe and fowle gadling,

Thou lyest falsely, y am thy kynge.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 246.

For every gadling, nat wurth a pere,

Takyth ensample at yow to swere.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 6.

Thof stiche gadlynges be grevede,

It greves us bot lyttille.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 79.

GADREDEN. Gathered. (*A.-S.*)

Tho alle the faches in the fode

Gadreden him aboute.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 67, art. 2.

GAD-STEEL. Flemish steel, because wrought in *gads*, or small bars.

GAD-WHIP. An ox-whip. *Lincol.* "A *gadde*, or whippe," *Baret, 1580, G. 2.*

GAED. Went. *North.* See *Ga. gad* 2/5.

GAERN. A garden. *Somerset.*

GAF. Gave. *Somerset.* Gaf him to drink, i. e. addicted himself to drink.

He gaf hym a gode swerde in his hand,

His hed with for to kepe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 181.

GAPP. (1) An iron hoe or hook. *West.* "Crokid *gad* as a gaffe," *Rel. Ant. II. 174.*

(2) To play a game by tossing up three pence. *North.*

(3) A gaffer or old man. *Lincol.*

GAFFER. An old man; a grandfather; a head labourer or workman. *West.* Formerly, a common mode of address, equivalent to *friend*, *neighbour*.

GAFFLE. (1) That part of the cross-bow which was used in bending it.

(2) To tease; to incommode; to incumber; to gad about. *West.*

(3) A dung-fork. *Somerset.*

(4) To chirp, or chatter, as birds do. *Gauling, 2nd Wright's Seven Sages, p. 113.*

GAFFLOCK. An iron crow-bar. *Derb. f. 18m. 10.*

GAFFS. Spurs made of iron or metal for fighting-cocks. *Holme, 1688.*

GAFT. A sort of fish-hook, used for catching eels. *Wills.*

GAFTY. Doubtful; suspected. *Chesh.*

GAG. (1) To nauseate. *Suffolk.*

(2) To gad about. *Dean Milles MS.*

GAGATE. An agate. *Monast. iii. 175.* See a receipt like the following from another MS. in *Reliq. Antiq. i. 53.*

For to gage a womane sey what thou askes hir. Tak a stane that is called a *gagate*, and lay it on hir lefts pape whene scho sleps, that scho wist not, and if the stane be gode, alle that thou askes hir calle scho say the whatever scho hasse done.

MS. Lincoln A. I. 17, f. 284.

GAGE. (1) A pledge; also, to pledge; to put in pledge or pawn; to lay as a wager; a pledge, or defiance for battle. "In gage," *Hall, Henry IV. f. 32.* See *Heywood's Iron Age, sig. I. iii.*; *England's Helicon, p. 210*; *Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, sig. E. iii.*

(2) A measure of slate, one yard square, about a ton in weight.

(3) A bowl or tub for cream. *East.* A quart pot, according to *Dekker.* "Gage, lytyll bolle," *Pr. Parv.*

(4) To harness a horse. *Beds.*

GAGEMENT. An engagement. *I. Wight.*

GAGGER. A nonconformist. *East.*

GAGGLE. To cackle; to laugh immoderately. *North.* See *Harrison, p. 223*; *Stanhurst, p. 11*; *Reliq. Antiq. i. 86.* A flock of geese was called a *gaggle* of geese.

A faire white goose bears feathers on her backe,
That gaggles still.

Churchyard's Pleasant Conceits, 1602.

GAGGLES. The game of nine-pins. *North.*

GAGS. Children's pictures. *Suffolk.*

GAG-TEETH. Teeth that project out.

GAGY. Showery. *East Sussex.*

GAHCHYD. Gashed; scratched. *Woburn.*

GAHEN. Again.

Com he never gahen in thys land,
Thar was hys dohti bodi slen.

Gay of Warwick, Middlebury MS.

GAHUSEY. A comfortable warm worsted short shirt with sleeves. *East.*

GAIBESEEN. Gay in appearance, i. e. gay to be seen. *Chaloner.*

GAIGNAGE. Gain; profit. (*A.-N.*)

As the trewe man to the plough

Only to the gaignage entendeth.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 100.

GAIL. A tub used in brewing. *Gail-clear*, a tub for wort. Spelt *gailker* in Hallamsh. Gloss. p. 147. *Gail-dish*, a vessel used in pouring liquor into a bottle or cask. *North.*

GAILER. A gaoler. *Chaucer.*

GAILLARD. Brisk; gay. (*A.-N.*)

GAILY. Pretty well in health. *North.*

GAIN. Near; contiguous; suitable; convenient; profitable; cheap; easy; tolerable; dexterous; tractable; active; expert; respectable; honest, accommodating. *North.*

GAINCOME. Return. *Chaucer.*

GAINCOPE. To go across a field the nearest way; to meet with something. *South.*

GAINFUL. Tractable; active. *Yorksh.*

GAINGIVING. A mugging. *Shak.*

GAINLI. Suitable. "A gainli word," Beves of Hamtoun, p. 112. *Ganely*, readily, Weber, ii. 160. *Early*, Craven Dial. i. 173.

GAINSAN. Gainsaying; denial.

And saugh that gaisan was that nan.

MS. Cott. Vespat. A. III. f. 9.

GAINSHIRE. The barb of a fishing hook. *Derb.*

GAINSTAND. To withstand; to oppose. See Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674, p. 7. A subst. in Hardyng, f. 101.

GAINSTRIVE. To strive against. *Spenser.*

GAIRN. Yarn. *Yorksh.*

GAIT. A path, way, or street; pasturage for cattle during summer in a common field; a single sheaf of corn; two buckets of water. *North.* To gait corn, to set up sheaves of corn in wet weather to dry.

GAIT-BERDE. A goat's beard. Translated by *strillum* in Nominale MS.

GAITING. Frolicsome. *Dorset.*

GAITINGS. Single sheaves of corn set up on end to dry. *North.*

GAITRE-BERRIES. Berries of the dog-wood tree. *Chaucer.*

GAKIN. A simpleton. *Glouc. Rom. 184.*

GAL. A girl, or maiden. *Var. dial.*

GALAGANTING. Large and awkward. *West.*

GALAGE. A kind of patten or clog, fastened with latches. "Solea, a shoe called a galage or paten, which hath nothyng on the fete but onely latches," Elyot, 1559. See Florio, p. 203, ed. 1611; Strutt, ii. 235. The term is now applied to any coarse shoe.

For they beene like foule wagmoires overgraft,

That if thy galage once sticketh fast,

The more to winde it out thou doest swinke,

Thou mought say deeper and deeper sincke.

Greene's Ghost Haunting Conytrichers, 1626.

GALANTNESSE. Fashion in dress. (*A.-N.*)

GALAO THE. A chaplet. Maundevile, p. 244.

GALASH. To cover the upper part of the shoe with leather. *Yorksh.*

GALAVANT. To flirt; to woo. *Var. dial.*

GALCAR. An ale-tub. *Yorksh.* See *Gall.*

GALDER. Coarse, vulgar talk. Also, to talk coarsely and noisily. *East.*

GALDIMENT. A great fright. *Somerset.*

GALE. (1) A castrated bull. *West.*

(2) To cry; to croak, or scream. Also, song, noise. See Kyng Alsaunder, 2047, 2548. "Thare galedc the gowke," Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 63.

Tille at the last one of verre pryde

Presumptuously gan to crye and gale,

And seyde shortly the leggis weren to smale.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 17.

(3) To ache with cold; to fly open with heat. *North.*

(4) Wild myrtle. *Cumb.*

(5) To gale a mine, to acquire the right of working it. *West.*

(6) Fashion? manner?

Who so with sworde wykes hale,

He shalle go that ilke gale.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 17.

(7) Taunt, gibe. *Park.*

(8) The gaol, or prison.

Lilul Johne and Moch for sothe

Toke the way unto the gale.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 131.

(9) Any kind of excrescence. *Line.*

GALE-HEADED. Heavy; stupid. *Devon.*

GALENTINE. A dish in ancient cookery made of sopped bread and spices. "Laye some breed in soke, for I wyll have some galentyne made," Palgrave.

Scho fechede of the hychyne

Hasteltes in galentyne.

MS. Lincoln A. 1 17, f. 135.

GALES. Wales. Thornton Romances, p. 1.

GALEY. Swampy; marshy. *Devon.*

GALFRIDE. Geoffrey. *Chaucer.*

GALIARD. Gay. Hall, Edward IV. f. 37. *Gallaudise*, gaiety, Thynne's Debate, p. 58.

Thare the grette were gederyde wyth galgarde kyghten.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.

GALILEE. A church porch. Davies, Ancient Rites, p. 71, mentions the Galilee-bell.

GALING. A bruise. *Somerset.*

GALINGALE. Sweet cyperus. "Gingiver and galingale," Gy of Warwike, p. 421.

GALINIC. A guinea-fowl. *Cornw.* The more common word is *gallaney*.

GALLOT. A small vessel. "Theyr shippes and theyr gallos," Hardyng, f. 204.

GALKABAW. Literally a girl-cow-boy; a girl who looks after cows. *Suffolk.*

GALL. (1) A sarcasm. Also to say galling, sarcastic things, to vex one.

(2) A sore place; a fault, or imperfection. Still in use in Sussex.

(3) To frighten. *Somerset. f. gall.*

(4) The oak-apple. *Prompt. Part.*

GALLACES. Braces. *Yorksh.*

GALLANT. Finely dressed. Also, a person in gay or fine apparel.

GALLAS. The gallows. *Kennett.*

GALLE. Vexation; trouble. (*A.-N.*)

Cokwold was kyng Arthour.

No galle non he had. *MS. Archaic 61, l. 68.*

GALLEY-BAUK. A bar or beam in a chimney on which pot-hooks hang. *North.*

GALLEY-CROW. A scarecrow. *Wills.*

GALLEY-FOIST. A long barge with oars. The term was especially applied to the Lord Mayor's barge. "A stately gallic or gally-foist that the Duke of Venice goes in triumph in," Florio, p. 70.

GALLEY-NOSE. The figure-head of a ship.

GALLIAN. Gallic, or French. *Shak.*

GALLIARD. A quick and lively dance, introduced into this country about 1541. The term was also applied to the tune to which it was danced. "To pipe or whistle a galliard," Stanhurst, p. 16.

GALLIASS. A large kind of galley. See Fletcher's Poems, 12mo. 1656, p. 255.

GALLIBEGGAR. A scarecrow; a bugbear. *South.*

GALLIC-HANDED. Left-handed. *North.*

GALLICK. Bitter as gall. *Cotes.*

GALLIER. (1) A person who keeps teams for hire. *Heref.*

(2) A fight; a romping bout. *West.*

GALLIGANT. See *Galavant.*

GALLIGANTUS. Any animal much above the usual size. *Glouc.*

GALLIMAWPREY. A dish made of several kinds of meat minced. See Cotgrave, in v. *Hackis*; Florio, p. 6; Taylor's Workes, i. 146; Lilly's Sixe Court Comedies, 1632, sig. T. The term is still in use for a dish made up of remnants and scraps. It is applied metaphorically to any confused jumble of things. See Amends for Ladies, ii. 1; Stanhurst, p. 11; Tarlton's Jests, p. 109.

GALLIMENT. A frightful object. *Devon.*

GALLISE. The gallows. *West.*

GALLO-BELGICUS. A kind of European annual register in Latin was published under this title, and is referred to by Ben Jonson and many contemporary writers. The first volume appeared about 1598.

GALLOP. The herb comfrey.

GALLOCK-HAND. The left hand. *Yorksh.*

GALLOPED-BEER. Small beer made for immediate consumption. *East.*

GALLOPIN. An under-cook; a scullion. See Arch. xv. 11; Ord. and Reg. p. 252.

GALLOW. To frighten. A Wiltshire word, according to Kennett, MS. Lansd. It occurs in Shakespeare.

GALLOWAY. A horse under fifteen hands high; a hackney. *North.*

GALLOW-CLAPPER. A very wild youth.

GALLOWGLASS. An Irish heavy-armed foot-soldier. See Arch. xxviii. 139. He was in the third rank of Irish soldiers, but considered of great importance in battle. A heavy axe used by a gallowglass was also so called.

GALLOWES. Very. *Var. dial.*

GALLS. Springs or wet places in a field. See

Tusser, p. 156. Also, bare places in a crop.

Gally, wet, moist, applied to wet land.

GALLY. To frighten; to taunt; to harass; to hurry. *West.* Moor mentions an apparition called a *gally-trot*. *Var. dial.*

GALLY-BIRD. A woodpecker. *Sussex.*

GALLY-GASKINS. Wide loose trousers. Called *gally-breeches* in Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570. Harrison, speaking of excess in women's apparel, mentions "their galligascons to beare out their bums and make their attire to sit plum round (as they terme it) about them." Dekker, in his Belman of London, says that shoplifters generally wore *gallye slope*. See Baris, p. 248; Brit. Bibl. ii. 518.

GALLY-GUN. A kind of culverin.

GALLY-HALFPENNY. An inferior foreign coin prohibited by Henry VIII. *Blount.*

GALLY-TEAM. A team kept for hire. *West.*

GALLY-TILES. Little square tiles, like those of polished earthenware sometimes seen in cottages in the country.

GALLY-TRAPS. Any frightful ornaments, head-dresses, hoods, &c. *Glouc.*

GALOCHE. Same as *Galage*, q. v.

GALOING. Galling; rubbing. *Hulst.*

GALORE. Plenty. *Var. dial.* "I'll soon get togs galore," Dibdin's Songs, 1823, no. 18.

GALOWE-TRE. The gallows. *Ritson.*

GALPE. To yawn; to gape; to belch. (*A.-S.*) Also a substantive. "With gastle *galpe* of graille bug," Stanhurst, p. 28.

GALT. (1) A boar pig. *North.* "A galtie, *refrendus*," Nominale MS.

Tak a baryne, and scoure it wale, and anoynte the cydis wale within with the larde of a galle.

MS. Lincoln. Med. l. 204.

Grease growene as a galle, felle grylych he taken.

North Archaic. MS. Lincoln, l. 65.

(2) Clay; brick-earth. *Suffolk.*

(3) To gall or rub. Kennett's MS. Gloss.

GALVER. To throb; to move quickly. *East.*

GALWES. The gallows. (*A.-S.*) See Langtoft, p. 247; and fifth example under *Anhams*.

GAM. To mock. *North.*

GAMASHES. Gaiters. *North.* The term was formerly applied to a kind of loose drawers or stockings worn outside the legs over the other clothing, and much used by travellers. Also called *gamogies* or *gambadoes*, which were large cases of leather to protect the shoes and stockings from the dirt when on horseback.

GAMAWDLED. Half tipsy. *Linc.*

GAMBAUDE. A gambol, or prank. (*A.-V.*) *Gambodysage*, Hartshorne's Anc. Met. Tales, p. 252; Skelton, ii. 352.

GAMBESON. A stuffed and quilted habit, fitted to the body to prevent the chafing of the external armour, as well as to check the progress of a weapon. It descended to the middle of the thighs, and was also worn in a less substantial shape by women to regulate their figure. See Gy of Warwike, pp. 312, 325.

Gomes with gambeson

Lyes on the bent so browne.

MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 182.

GAMBLE. A leg. *Somerset*. Perhaps *gam-brel*, the lower part of the leg.

GAMBONE. A gammon. *Skelton*, i. 105.

GAMBREL. (1) A crooked piece of wood used by butchers for hanging up or expanding a slaughtered animal.

(2) A cart with rails. *Heref.*

GAME. (1) Pleasure; sport. (*A.-S.*) *Game-heke*, joyfully, *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 8.

Him luste bette for to wepe

Than don ougt ellis to the game.

Gower, MS Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 238.

(2) A rabbit-warren. See *Lambarde's Perambulation*, ed. 1596, p. 11.

GAME-LEG. A sore or lame leg. *Var. dial.*

GAMELY. Playfully. (*A.-S.*)

GAMENE. See *Game*. *Perceval*, 1689.

GAMESTER. A dissolute person of either sex. A fighter is still called a gamester in *Somerset*.

GAMMAGE. The same tale repeated over again to one person.

GAMMER. An old wife; a grandmother. See *Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 99. *Gammer-stany*, a rude wanton girl. To idle, according to *Grose*.

GAMMEREL. The small of the leg. *Devon*.

GAMNET. Fun, sport. *Somerset*. Also to dance, as a nurse does a baby. Hence *gam-mets*, whims, fancies.

GAMMON. Sport; play; nonsense. *Var. dial.* Perhaps from the old word *gamene*. "This *gammon* shal begyne." *Chester Plays*, i. 102.

GAMMOUTHE. The gamut. *Palgrave*.

GAMOCK. Foolish, silly sport. Also, to romp or play practical jokes. *Salop.*

GAMY. Sticky; dirty. *Hants.*

GAN. (1) Began. *Chaucer*.

(2) A month. An old cant term.

GANCH. To punish by that cruel mode practised in Turkey of suspending a criminal on a hook by the ribs till he dies. *Nares*.

GANDER. To gad, to ramble. *East.*

GANDERGOOSE. The herb ragwort.

GANDER-MONTH. The month in which a man's wife is confined. *Var. dial.* *Gander-mooner*, a married gallant, one who exercises gallantry at that season.

GANDERNOPEID. Giddy; thoughtless. *West.*

GANDY. Idly disposed. *Salop.*

GANE. (1) Gone, went. *North.*

(2) To yawn, or gape. *Palgrave*. Still used in *Lincolnshire*, pronounced *garn*.

GANE-FISH. A hornbeak. *Somerset*.

GANG. (1) To go. *North*. See *Harrison*, p. 57; *Illust. Fairy Mythol.* p. 66. Hence *Gang-days*, Rogation week, so called because the parish boundaries were generally perambulated at that time.

*Thorow grace that He us geveth,
Where so we gange.*

MS. Contab Fl. ii. 38, f. 31.

(2) Row, set, or company. *Var. dial.*

GANG-BOOSE. The narrow passage from a cow-house to the barn. *North.*

GANGER. A good goer. *North.*

GANGERAL. A vagrant. *North*. *Cotgrave* applies the term to a tall scraggy man.

GANG-ING. Going. *North*. *Ganging-gear*, the machinery of a mill.

*Ne grache noghte my gangyng, it calle to gude turne.
Moor's tithure, MS. Lincoln, f. 61.*

GANGINGS-ON. Proceedings. *North*.

GANGLE. To make a noise. (*A.-N.*)

GANGLING. Tall, slender, delicate, generally applied to plants. *Warw.*

GANGRIL. A toad. *North*.

GANGSMAN. A foreman. *Line.*

GANG-TEETH. Teeth in animals which project out of the mouth. *Topsell*, p. 194.

GANG-WAY. An entry, or passage. *Kent*.

GANG-WEEK. Rogation week. See *Gang*.

GANNER. A gander. *Var. dial.*

GANNER-HEAD. A great dunce. *South*.

GANNIES. Turkeys. *Devon*. *Palmer* and *Jennings* have *ganny-cock*.

GANNING. The barking of foxes. See *Topsell's Beasts*, 1607, pp. 128, 223.

GANNOK. Standard, ensign. *Hearne*.

GANNOKER. A tavern or inn-keeper.

GANNY-WEDGE. A thick wooden wedge, used in splitting timber. *West.*

GANSE. (1) Thin; slender. *Kent*.

(2) Merriment, hilarity. *Sussex*.

GANT. (1) To yawn. *North*.

(2) Lusty; hearty, well. *North*.

(3) A village fair or wake. *East*.

(4) Scanty. *Moor's Suffolk Words*, p. 143.

(5) A gander. "A gose and a *gant*." *Skelton*, i. 111. *Giraldus Cambrensis* calls it *auca*, the same as *anser*. In *Pr. Parv* p. 186, *bustarda*, or the bustard, according to *Ducange*. *Douce* says *gant* is the *gannet*, a bird about the size of a goose, mentioned by *Ray* as found in *Cornwall*.

GANTREE. A stand for barrels. *North*. Called also a *gantrel*.

GANTY. Merry; frolicsome. *Sussex*.

GANTY-GUTTED. Lean and lanky. *East*.

GANZAS. Geese. (*Span*)

GAOWING. Chiding. *Exmoor*.

GAP. To notch; to jag. *South*. "To gap or to stile," to be always in time.

GAPESING. Sight-seeing. *Var. dial.* In *Devon* *gape's nest* is a strange sight; and in the *North*, *gape-seed*.

GAPESNATCH. A fool. *Glouc.*

GAPE-STICK. A large wooden spoon. *East*.

GAR. To force; to compel; to make. *North*. See further in *Gare*.

GARATWIST. Awry. *Sussex*.

GARB. A sheaf of corn. An old heraldic term, mentioned by *Drayton*.

GARBASH. Garbage. *Florio*, p. 70. *f. 392^b*

GARBELLER. A person who examined spices, drugs, &c. to find out the impurities in them.

GARB-FEATHERS. The feathers under the bill of a hawk. *Berners*.

GARBOIL. A commotion, tumult, uproar, or confusion. See *Florio*, pp. 55, 443; *Drayton's Poems*, p. 88; *Stanhurst*, p. 34.

GARCIL. Underwood. *North.*

GARCLIVE. The herb agrimony.

GARD. A facing, or trimming. "Three faire gards," Euphues Golden Legacie, p. 117. "Garded or purled garments," Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. "I garde a garmente, I sette one garde upon hym, *je bende*," *Palsgrave*. "Now may I were the brodered garde," King Cambises, p. 260. See also Liturgies of Edward VI. p. 423, wrongly explained by the editor; Soliman and Perseda, p. 233; Thomas' Aneer and Trad. p. 43.

GARDE. Caused, made (*A.-S.*) "He garde hymne goo," Torrent of Portugal, p. 28.

GARDEBRACE. Armour for the arm. (*A.-N.*)

GARDEEN. A guardian. *Suffolk.*

GARDEMANGER. A cupboard. (*Fr.*)

GARDEN. To garden a hawk, i. e. to put her on a piece of turf.

GARDEN-GINGER. Cayenne pepper.

GARDEN-HOUSES. Summer-houses, frequently mentioned by our old dramatists as places for intrigue and debauchery. *Garden-pot*, a watering pot, *Du Bartas*, p. 4. *Garden-whore*, a very common whore, *Peele's Jests*, p. 3.

GARDEROBE. A wardrobe; the place in a palace where the clothes are kept. (*Fr.*)

GARDEVIANCE. A chest, trunk, pannier, or basket, a bag for meat. "*Scriniolum*, a kasket or forsar, a gardiviance," *Elyot*, 1559. "Bagge or gardeviaunce to put meat in, *pera*," *Huloet*, 1552.

GARDWYNES. Rewards. (*A.-N.*)

Gifene us gersoms and golde, and *gardwynas* many,
Grewhoundes and grett horse, and alkyne gammes.
Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 71.

GARE. (1) To make, or cause. See *Perceval*, 1411; *Isumbras*, 343. *Garfe*, made. "Make or *garre* to do, as the Scottish men say," *Florio*.

Than he prayed the portere
That he wold be his measynger,
And gare hym hafe an answere.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 131.

And yf the kyng me *garre* falle can,
What y am ther woltyth no man.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 265.

(2) Coarse wool. See *Blount*, in v.

(3) A signal flag? *Arch. xiii.* 101.

(4) Ready. *Richard Coer de Lion*, 6409.

(5) A dart, or javelin. (*A.-S.*)

The batelle began to myghte
With many a grymme *garre*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 93.

(6) Gear; accoutrements. *West*

GARE-BRAINED. Thoughtless; giddy. *South.*

GARE-LOCKS. A cock's gaffles. (*Chesh.*)

GARESOWNE. A boy, or youth. (*A.-N.*)

That made hym knyght of grete renowne
Of a mysprowe *garesowne*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 202.

GARETT. A watch-tower; a room near the top of a building.

Then was that lady sett

Hye up in a *garrett*. *MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 76.*

They byganne at the gretteste gale a *garretis* to rene,
Getten up fro the grounde on twelfe sykur postes.

MS. Coll. Cullig. A. 11. f. 115.

GARFANGYL. An eel-spear. *Pr. Parv.*

GARFITS. Garbage. *North.* 1

GARGATE. The throat. *Chaucer*. We have *gorgate* in *Kyng Alsaunder*, 3636. 1 *Aug. 167.*

GARGEL. A projecting spout from a gulfier, sometimes made in grotesque and ornamented forms. "Gargyle in a wall, *gargoille*," *Palsgrave*. "Gargeyld with grayhoundes," *Percy*, p. 27. See *Prompt. Parv.* p. 186.

GARGILOUN. Part of the numbles of a deer. See *Sir Tristrem*, p. 387; *Rel. Ant. i.* 153.

GARGOUN. Jargon; language. (*A.-N.*) See *Wright's Seven Sages*, pp. 106, 107.

GARGUT-ROOT. Bear's-foot. *Norw.*

GARISH. Splendid; shining; magnificent; fine. See *Lilly's Six Court Comedies*, 1632, sig. V. v, *Marlowe*, ii. 44, *Drayton's Poems*, p. 225; *Harrison*, p. 172. *Garishly*, *Billingsley's Brachy-Martyrologia*, 1657, p. 35. In the provinces it is used in the senses of *frightened*, *very wild*, *silly*, *foolishly gay*.

GARISOUN. (1) To heal. *Chaucer*.

(2) A reward. *Garyson*, *Rob. Glouc.* p. 409.

GARLAND. The ring in a target in which the prick or mark was set.

GARLANDS. A common name for small collections of popular ballads.

GARLE. To spoil butter in making by handling it with hot hands. *East.*

GARLED. Variegated; streaked; spotted. A term applied to the colour of animals. See *Harrison*, pp. 226, 239. "White thickly spotted with red, the outside spots small," *Batchelor's Orthoepical Analysis*, 1809, p. 133.

GARLETE. Garlic. *Pegge*.

GARLIC-EATER. A stinking fellow. *South.*

GARLONG. A garland. *Christmas Carols*, p. 9.

GARN. (1) A garden, a *garner*. *South.*

(2) Yarn. *North.* See *Kennett*, p. 65.

GARNADE. A dish in ancient cookery, described in *Ord. and Reg.* p. 465.

GARNARDE. A wine of Granada. See the *Squyr of Lowe Degré*, 758.

GARNEMENT. A garment. (*A.-N.*)

Tho he stode up verament,
And dud upon hym hys *garnement*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 140.

GARNER. Properly, a granary, but it also signifies a store-room of any kind.

GARNETOUR. Provisions; livery. (*A.-N.*)

GARNETT. (1) A kind of firework, appearing like a flying broom, (*Ital.*)

(2) *Garnet appille*, the pomegranate.

Liche the frute that is of sache pleasure,
The *garnet appille* of coloure golden bewild

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 13.

(3) A kind of hinge. *Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*

GARNISH. (1) A service which generally consisted of sets of twelve dishes, saucers, &c. See *Warner*, p. 123. *To garnish the table*, to set the dishes on it.

(2) The fees paid by a prisoner on entering gaol. See *Songs of London Prentices*, p. 57; and *Grose*, in v.

GARNISON. A guard, or garrison. (*A.-N.*)

GARN-WINDLE. A reel to wind yarn upon. *North.* "A par garnwyn, *girgillum*," *Nomina* MS. See *Pr. Parv.*

GARRACK. Awkward. *Cumb.*

GARRANT. A gelding. See *State Papers*, iii. 169; *Egerton Papers*, p. 153; *garon*, *Holinshed*, *Chron. Ireland*, pp. 118, 156.

GARRAY. Array; troops. *Towneley Myst.*

GARRE. To make a garment, or do any other work; to expel. *North.*

GARRET. The head. *Var. dial.*

GARRETTED. Having small splinters of stone inserted in the joints of masonry or flint-work. See *Britton*, p. 263.

GARRICK. An awkward person. *North.*

GARRING. Chirping; chattering. "Garring and flying of briddus," *Apol. Loll.* p. 95.

GARRON-NAILS. Large spike-nails. *North.*

GARRYS. Makes; causes. See *Gar.*

I was as blythe as byrd on breyr,
That garrys me suffer this scherp achoris.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 51.

GARS. Grass. *Garsing*, a pasture. *North.*

GARSH. A notch. *Palgrave.*

GARSING. A method of bleeding by pricking the skin with a lancet. It differed slightly from cupping, and was done on several parts of the body.

There is no maner of purgacion of the body that
is y maad in too maners, by medecyn outhur by
bledyng; bledyng I say, either by reyne or by
garving.

MS. Bodl. 423, f. 200.

GARSOM. An earnest penny. *North.* / *garson*

GARSON. A youth; a page. (*A.-N.*)

Ther sone was a prowde garson,
Men hym clepyd syr Befowen.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 115.

GART. Made; caused. (*A.-S.*)

When he came into the halle,
The soke he gart before hym calle.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 243.

With scharpe axis of stele,
Mony knyghte gart he knele.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 131.

GARTEN. A garter. *North.* Also, corn in the sheaf. *Durham.*

GARTIL. (1) A yard; a small field or inclosure adjoining a house; a churchyard; a garden; an orchard; a warren. *North.* "Garthe cresse," garden cress.

Tak a peny-weghte of garthe cresse sode, and gyff
hym at etc, and gare hym after a draughte of gode
rede wyne.

MS. Lanc. Med. f. 302.

(2) A hoop, or band. *North.*

(3) See *Fish-garths*, and *Blount*.

GARTHOR. A garter. *Palgrave.*

GARTHYNERE. A gardener. *Towneley.*

GARTLE HEADED. Thoughtless. *East.*

GARTLESS. Heedless; thoughtless. *East.*

GASCOINES. See *Gally-gaskins*. "Much in my gascoines," *Lilly*, ed. 1632, sig. Cc. v. See the *Widow of Watling Street*, p. 29.

GASE. (1) A goose. *Skelton*, i. 410; The *Goode Wif* thought hir Doughter, p. 8.

(2) Goes. *MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38.*

GASE-HOUND. A kind of hound formerly

much valued for fox or hare-hunting, on account of its excellent sight. See *Topsell*, 1607, p. 167.

GASHFUL. Ghastly; frightful. *East.*

GAST. (1) To frighten; to terrify. "I gaste, I feare," *Palgrave*. It is the part. pa. in the following passage.

His wille was but to make hem gast,
And aflixe rewe on hem at the last.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 31.

(2) Spirit; breath; a ghost, or spirit.

GAST-BIRD. A single partridge in the shooting season. *Suffolk.*

GAST-COW. A cow which does not produce a calf in the season. *East.*

GASTER. Same as *Gast*, q. v. Ray has it as an Essex word, and Gifford, who was a native of that county, uses it in his *Dialogue on Witches*, 1603.

GASTFUL. Frightful. *Palgrave.*

GASTNE. An apparition. *Batman*, 1582.

GASTNESS. Ghostliness. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in Chaucer and Shakespeare.

GASTOYNE. A solitude. (*A.-N.*)

GAT. (1) A goat. *Nomina* MS.

(2) A gap; an opening. *East.* / *1 gap Suffolk 23*

GATCHEL. The mouth. *Somerset.*

GATE. (1) A farm-yard. *South.*

(2) A way, path, street, or road. "Go thi gate," go thy way. The track of an animal was called his gate. *Blome*, ii. 78.

He lay at the ryche manny's gate,
Ful of byles yn the gate.

MS. Hart. 1701, f. 44.

He folowed thame thorowe the wod,
Alle the gatis that thay zode.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 136.

(3) Manner; fashion. *Havelok*, 2419.

GATE-DOOR. The street or outer door. *Gayti doore*, *Towneley Myst.* p. 107.

GATE-DOWN. A going-down. *Palgrave.*

GATEL. Goods; property?

Beves of his palfrai alyghte,
And tok the tresore anonryghte,
With that and with mor gatel,
He made the castel of Arandel.

Beves of Hamtoun, p. 129

GATE-PENNY. A tribute paid by the customary tenants for leave to pass through one or more of their lord's gates for the more easy passage to and from their own lands. *Kennett*, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

GATE-POST-BARGAIN. When the money is paid on the gate-post before the stock sold leave the field. *North.*

GATE-ROOM. A yard, or paddock. *g-f-p. indigat*

GATES. Other gates, in another manner. *Half gates three*, nearly three o'clock.

GATE-SCHADYLLE. The division of a road into two or more ways. *Pr. Parv.*

GATE-SHORD. A gate-way; a place or gap for a gate. *Somerset.*

GATE-WARD. A porter, or gate-keeper. (*A.-S.*)

GATHER. (1) To glean. *Somerset.*

(2) To gather up, to be in a passion and scold any one. To gather one's self together, as a

man does when he intends to exhibit his strength.

(3) An animal's pluck. See Ord. and Reg. p. 297; Cotgrave, in v. *Hastilles*.

GATHERER. A money-taker at a theatre.

There is one John Russell that by your apoyntment was made a *gatherer* with us, but my fellowes finding [him] often false to us, have many tymes warn'd him from taking the box.

Alfons Papers, Dulwich College MS. f. 45.

GATHERERS. A horse's teeth by which he draws his food into his mouth.

GATHERING. Raking mown hay or corn into cocks or rows for carting it.

GATHERS. Out of the gathers, i. e. out of order, in distressed circumstances.

GATLESS. Heedless; careless. *East.*

GATTERAM. A green lane. *Line.*

GATTER-BLUSH. The wild golder-rose, or dog-wood. Also called the *gattridge*.

GATTLEHEADED. Forgetful. *Cumb.*

GAT-TOTHED. Chaucer, Cant. T. 470, 6185.

Urry reads *gap-tothud*, and some MSS. *cat-tothed*. It means having teeth standing or projecting out. "*Dentes ererit*, gag teeth, or teeth standing out," Nomenclator, 1585, p. 29. Tyrwhitt professes himself unable to explain this word.

GAUBERTS. Iron racks for chimneys. *Chesh.*

GAUBY. A lout, or clown. *Derb.*

GAUCHAR. Vexation. "Haved at thayre *gauchar*," Wright's Pol songs, p. 318.

GAUCY. Fat and comely. *North.*

GAUD. (1) Habit, practice; fashion. *Yorksh.*

(2) A toy, or piece of finery. *Shak.* Hence *gauded*, adorned, Coriol. ii. 1.

(3) A jest, or trick. Lydgate, p. 92. Also, to sport or jest.

GAUDEES. The larger beads in a roll for prayer. "Gaudye of beedes, *signeau de patenostre*," Palgrave.

Upon the *gaudees* all without
Was writte of golde pur *reposer*.

London, ed 1554, f. 190.

GAUDERY. Finery; gaiety. It is wrongly explained in Skelton's Works, ii. 191.

GAUDY. Gaiety. Also gay. Hence *gaudy-day*, a festival or feast day.

We maye make our tryumphe, I hope our *gaudyen*,
or let us sette the cocke on the hope, and make good
chere within dores. *Palgrave's Anecdotes*, 1540.

I have good cause to set the cocke on the hope,
and make *gaudyen* chere *Ibid.*

GAUDY-GREEN. A light green colour. "Colour hit *gaude grene*," Ord. and Reg. p. 452. There is a very ancient receipt for making it in MS. Harl. 2253.

GAUP. To go off. *Somerset.*

GAUGHLING. Tall and slender in proportion to the bulk. *Warr.*

GAUK. To stare vacantly. *North.*

GAUK-HANDED. Left-handed. *Craven.*

GAUKY. A simpleton; a clown. Also, awkward. *Var. dial.*

GAUL. A large wooden lever. *Lanc.*

GAULDRING. Drawlug. *Somerset.*

GAULIC-HAND. The left-hand. *North.*

GAULS. Spots where grass, corn, or trees have failed. *South.* *goller*

GAULT. Blue clay. *Var. dial.*

GAUM. To comprehend, or understand; to distinguish; to consider; to fear; to handle improperly. *North.* This last meaning is found in Fletcher's Poems, p. 230, and is still in common use. In some places, not to *gaum* a man is not to mind him. Also, to smear or maul.

GAUMLESS. Vacant; half silly. *North.* Also, frozen, as the fingers are.

GAUN. (1) A gallon measure. *Var. dial.* "Gawnes of ale," Sharp's Cov. Myst. p. 50.

(2) Going; given. *North.*

GAUNCE. (1) Gaunt. Skelton, i. 64.

(2) To prance a horse up and down.

GAUNSEL. A kind of sauce made of flour and milk, and coloured with saffron; formerly eaten with geese.

GAUNT. (1) To yawn. *Northumb.*

(2) The old English name for Ghent.

GAUNTRY. A wooden frame for casks.

GAUP. (1) Vulgar or noisy talk. *Derby.* *gag*

(2) To gape, or stare. *Var. dial.*

GAUPEN. Two handfuls. Hence, an immoderate quantity. *North.*

GAUPS. A simpleton. *South.*

GAURE. To stare; to look vacantly. *Chaucer.* Also, to cry or shout.

GAUSTER. To laugh loudly; to be noisy; to swagger. *Craven*

GAUVE. To stare vacantly or rudely. *North.* Hence *gawvy*, a dance.

GAUVISON. A young simpleton. *North.*

GAVEG. A gage, or pledge. State Papers, ii. 131.

GAVEL. (1) A sheaf of corn before it is tied up, not usually applied to wheat. *East.* Cotgrave has, "*Javeler*, to swathe or gavelle corne; to make it into sheaves or gavells." See also in v. *Enjavelé*.

(2) To stare vacantly. *Cumb.*

(3) The gable of a building.

GAVELKIND. An ancient tenure in Kent, by which the lands of a father were divided among all his sons, or the lands of a brother, dying without issue, among all the surviving brothers; a custom by which the female descendants were utterly excluded, and bastards inherited with legitimate children. See Lambard's Perambulation, 1596, p. 530.

GAVELOK. A spear, or javelin. The term is still used in the North for an iron crow or lever. See Brockett, p. 130.

*Gavelokes also thicke flowe
So gnattes, ichil avowe.*

Arthur and Merlin, p. 338.

Thai hurte him foule and slough his hore
With *gavylokes* and wyth dartis.

MS. Douce 175, p. 35.

GAVER. The sea cray-fish. *Cornw.*

GAVER-HALE. The jack-snipe. *Devon.*

GAW. A boat-pole. Also, a stripe. *South.*

GAWCUM. A simpleton. *Somerset.*

GAWFIN. A clownish fellow. *Chesh.*

GAWISH. Gay. It occurs in Wright's Display
of Dutie, 4to, Lond. 1589.

GAWK. (1) Clownish; awkward. *Var. dial.*
(2) A cuckoo. Also, a fool. *North.*

(3) To hawk and spit. *Deron.* *Not v. d. gann*

GAWK-A-MOUTH. A gaping fool. *Deron.*

GAWKSHAW. A left-handed man. *Yorksh.*

GAWL. Gold. *Somerset.*

GAWLE. Same as *Gale* (2).

We may not lette the peple to *gawle* and crye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 159

GAWLEY. A simpleton. *Warw.*

GAWMIN. Vacant; stupid. *North.*

GAWNE. Gave. Still in use in Essex. Howard
Household Books, p. 446.

GAWNEY. A simpleton. *Wills.*

GAWN-PAIL. A pail with a handle on one
side. *Glouc. Qu. from gann*

GAWT. The channel through which water runs
from a water-wheel. *Lanc.*

GAY. (1) A print, or picture. "He loved prety
gayes," Mayd Emlyn, p. 26.

As if a theefe should be proud of his halter, a
begger of his cloutes, a child of his gay, or a foole
of his bable. *Dent's Pathway, p. 40*

(3) Considerable; tolerable. *North.*

(4) Quick; fast. *Var. dial.*

(5) The noon or morning. *North.*

(6) A gay person. *Gawayne.*

(7) A small rut in a path. *Linc.*

GAY-CARDS. Court cards. *Suffolk.*

GAY-FLOOR. In the coal-pits at Wednesbury
in Staffordshire, the third parting or laming
in the body of the coal is called the *gay-*
floor, two foot thick. Kennett, *MS. Lansd.*

GAYLES. Gaols. Hall, Henry vi. f. 91.

GAYNE. To gainsay.

*Sehe wolde have had hym at home fayne,
But ther myght no speche gayne.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 78.

GAYNED. Availed. Ellis, ii. 247.

GAYNESSE. Gaiety. *Lydgate.*

GAYNESTE. Readiest; nearest. *At the gay-*
neste, i. e. at random. Palgrave.

GAYNORE. Queen Gueniver.

GAYNPAYNE. The ancient name of the sword
used at tournaments.

After I tooke the *gaynepaynes* and the sword
with which I gurle me, and sithe whane I was thus
armed, I putte the targe to my syde.

Romance of the Munk, Sum College MS.

GAYN-STIE. The high-way. Langtoft, p. 319.

GAYNTYL. Gentle. *Ritson.*

GAY-POLE. A piece of wood which goes
across the interior of a chimney on which the
hangers for the kettles are hung. *Salop.*

GAYS. Goes. *North.*

The knygt answeryd and seyde allas
Mornyng to his bedd he *gaya*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 63.

GAYSHEN. A simpleton. *Cumb.*

GAYSPAND. Gasping?

Griscly gayspand with grucchande lotes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.

GAYSTYN. To lodge. *Gawayne.*

GAYTE. A goat. See Perceval, 186, 254, 268,
314, 647; Reliq. Antiq. i. 52.

GAZE. A deer was said to stand at gaze, when
it stared at anything.

GAZET. A Venetian coin, worth about three
farthings. This was the original price of the
small written courants, which formerly sup-
plied the place of newspapers. Hence the
modern term *Gazette*.

GAZLES. Black currants; wild plums. *Kent.*

GE. To go, as in the *ge-ao* to horses.

GEALE. To freeze; to congeal. *Nares.*

GEALL. To grieve. *Northumb.*

GEAN. The wild cherry. *Var. dial.*

GEANCE. A jaunt, or errand. *Jonson.*

GEAND. A giant. Degrevant, 1242. (*A.-N.*)

GRANT. A jay. *Skinner.*

GEANY. Profitable. *Tusser.*

GEAR. (1) Any kind of moveable property; sub-
ject, matter, or business in general. The latter
sense is common in old plays. Still in use.

(2) A worthless person. *Yorksh.*

(3) To dress. *In his gears*, in good order. *Out*
of gear, unwell, out of order.

GEARMENT. Rubbish. *Yorksh.*

GEARS. Horse trappings. *Var. dial.*

GEARUM. Out of order. *Lanc.*

GEASON. Scarce. See *Geson*. "Scant and
geason," Harrison's England, p. 236.

GEAT. (1) Pace, motion. *Northumb.*

(2) The hole through which melted metal runs
into a mould. *MS. Lansd. 1033.*

(3) Jet. See Harrison's England, p. 239.

GEAY. (1) To go. Meriton, p. 99.

(2) A jay. Howell's Lex. sect. xxxix.)

GEB. To hold up the eyes and face; to sneer.
North.

GECK. Scorn; derision; contempt. *North.*
See Cymbeline, v. 4. Also, to toss the head
scornfully. Hence, an object of scorn, a fool,
as in Twelfth Night, v. 1.

GECKDOR. The herb goose-grass.

GED (1) A pike. *Northumb.*

(2) Dead, deceased. *Derbysh.*

GEDDEDE. Dead. (*A.-S.*) "Love is ged-
deide," Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 96.

GEDDIS. Goods; property.

Grete geddis i nowe

Gate he untalde. MS. Lincoln A. J. 17, f. 132.

GEDE. Went. Nominale *MS. f. 132.*

GEDELYNGE. An idle vagabond.

This shame he hath me done in dede,

The gedelynge of uncouthede dede.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 98.

Peter I sais syt Gawayne, this gladdex myne herte,

That yone *gedelynges* are gone, that made gret nowmbres.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 83.

GEDER. To gather together; to meet. *Gedurl*,
gathered, Tur. Tott. xxiv.

GED-WAND. A goad for oxen. *North.*

GEE. (1) To give. *Var. dial.* Also, to thaw.

(2) An affront; stubbornness. *North.*

(3) To agree; to fit; to suit with. *Var. dial.*
See Songs of the London Prentices, p. 121.

GEEAL. Clear. *Yorksh.*

GEED. Gave. *Geen*, given. *North.*

GEERING. The ladders and side-rails of a
waggon. *Midland C.*

GEES. Jesses, q. v. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 27.
GESE. A horse's girth or under-strap. Hence, to girth or bind. *Devon.*
GEET. (1) Jet. See Sir Degrevant, 1461.
 O fayr lady, hewyd as ys the geet.
MS. Foleys 18.
 (2) Goats. Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 198.
GEFF. Deaf. *Chesh.*
GEFFE. Given. Robin Hood, i. 89.
GEPTHE. A gift. *Weber.*
GEG. To walk carelessly. *North.*
GEGGIN. A small tub. *North.*
GEHEZIE-CHEESE. A very poor cheese, made of milk partially skimmed. *East.*
GE-HO. A phrase addressed to horses to make them go. It corresponds to the Italian *Gio*, which occurs in a similar sense in the *Dialogus Creaturarum*, 1480.
GEITHER. An animal's pluck. Florio, p. 123.
GEITLESSE. Without booty.
 3lf we geitlesses goo home, the kyng wille be grevede,
 And say we are gadiynges, agaste for a lyttile.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 82.
GELD. (1) To geld ant-hills is to cut off the tops, and throw the inside over the land. *Herefordsh.*
 (2) To castrate; but formerly used for the operation by which females are rendered barren. In the North of England, a cow or ewe not with young is called a geld cow or a geld ewe, and the term is used in a similar sense in the Towneley Myst. p. 75, applied to a woman; *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 210.
 (3) A tax, or imposition. *North.*
 (4) To cleanse wheat. Florio, p. 88.
GELDING. An eunuch. *Wicliffe.* Used for gading in Chester Plays, i. 179.
GELE. Jelly. Forme of Cury, p. 50. *Gelude*, made into a jelly, Ord. and Reg. p. 471; Warner, p. 89. *Gelufes*, Harrison's Description of England, p. 157.
GELL. (1) To crack, or split. *North.*
 (2) A large number or quantity. *Warw.*
GELMYD. Glittered. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 77.
GELOUS. Jealous. *Lydgate.*
GELOWE-FLOURE. A gillyflower. *Palgrave.*
GELP. Thin insipid liquor. *Yorksh.*
GELPE. To boast. *Nominale, MS.*
GELT. (1) Money. Skelton, ii. 176.
 (2) Barren, or impotent. *Yorksh.*
GELTHES. Guilt. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 227.
GELTIF. Guilty. *Sevyn Sages*, 856.
GELUCE. Jealous. *Pr. Parv.*
GEMEAN. Common; vulgar. *Yorksh.*
GEME-FEDERS. The feathers which cover a hawk's tail. *Skinner.*
GEMEL. A twin, or pair of anything. Hence *gemels*, a pair of huges. This word occurs in many forms. In some early writers, quoted by Steevens, it seems to have the meaning of *gimnal*, or double ring.
 Joynter and gemaine he jogges in sondyre.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.
GEMETRY. Geometry. *Const. Mast.* p. 12;
gemetrye, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 11.
GEMMAN. A gentleman. *Var. dial.*

He was worthy to lesse,
 For vexing with his pertnesse
 A gemman going to messe.

Doctour Doublet Alle, v. d.

GEMMERY. A jewel-house. *Blount.*
GEMMINY. A vulgar exclamation of surprise.
Var. dial.
GEN. (1) Against. *Pegge.*
 (2) Began. Kyng Alisaunder, 2540.
GENDE. Neat; pretty. *Chaucer.*
GENDER. To ring; to resound; to chatter with the teeth. *Craven.*
GENDRE. To engender.
 Than wille folke of thi persone expresse,
 Say thou art ympotent to gendre in thi degre.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 125.
GENE. (1) Genoa. Hearne's Langtoft.
 (2) Given. Huotting of the Hare, 266.
 (3) To force; to compel; to invite. (*A.-S.*)
GENEFE. A knife. *Rowlands.*
GENERAL. The people; the public. *Shak.*
GENERALS. The archdeacon's visitation. A term used at Norwich.
GENEREN. Engender; create.
 Good wylle and edemies generen good dyscrecion.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 25.
GENEROUS. Of noble birth. *Shak.*
GENEST. The broom plant. (*Lat.*)
GENET. The wild cat. *Arth. xxix.* 44.
GENGE. A company of people; a retinue; a family; a nation. It occurs in *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 2*; *Arthour and Merlin*, pp. 142, 305.
 Nught anely folke and genge rase ogaynes Criste,
 bot alwa the kynges. *MS. Cott. Eton. 10, f. 3.*
GENLESE. The cusps or featherings in the arch of a doorway. *W. Wyc.*
GENNER. January. *Weber.*
GENOWAIE. A Genoese. *Nares.*
GENT. Neat; pretty; gallant; courteous; noble. (*A. N.*)
GENTERIE. Courtesy; honour. (*A.-N.*) *Gentriose*, Degrevant, 481; *gentrise*, B. Glouc. p. 66. *Gentry*, Hamlet, ii. 2.
GENTILE. Gentle; genteel; well-born; gentleman-like. *Gentilliche*, beautifully, finely, genteelly. (*A.-N.*)
GENTILITY. Gentilism. *Hooper.*
GENTIN. Projecting; in the way. *Northumb.*
GENTLE. A gentleman. *Shak.* Common in old ballads. See *Eglamour*, 112, 1000.
GENTLEMAN-USHER. Originally a state officer, attendant upon queens and other persons of high rank. Afterwards, a sort of upper-servant, whose duty it was to hand his mistress to the coach, and walk before her bareheaded, though in later times she leaned upon his arm. See *Nares*, in v.
GENTLERY-MEN. The gentry. (*A.-N.*)
GENTLES. Maggots or grubs. *Var. dial.*
GENTLY. Gently with a rush, i. e. be not too impetuous. *North.*
ENTRY-CUFFIN. A gentleman. *Dekker.*
GENZIE. An engine of war. See *Local Hist. Tab. Book*, Trad. i. 247.
GEOMESIE. Mensuration. "Geometric and geomesie," *P. Ploughman*, p. 186.

GEOMETER. A gauger. *Taylor.*

GEORDIE. George. *North.*

GEORGE-NOBLE. A gold coin, temp. Hen. VIII. worth about 6s. 8d. See *Jacob*, in v.

GEOSE. A hut for geese. *North.*

GEOTER. A caster of metals. (*A.-N.*)

GEP. A scuttle. *Craven.*

GEPON. A pourpoint or doublet. See *Clariodes* in *Sir Tristrem*, p. 375.

GER. See *Gar, Gare, and Gear.*

GERAFLOUR. The gillflower. *Baret.*

GERBE. A handful of hay. *Somerset.*

GERDOLES. Girdles. *Weber.*

GERE. Same as *Gear*, q. v.

GEREVE. A guardian, or governor.

GERFAWCON. A kind of large falcon. A *gerfauk*. Gy of *Warwike*, p. 26; *gerafaukun*, MS. Addit. 11379, f. 98.

A *gerfawcon* whyte as mylke,

In all this worlde ys nou swylk.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 160.

GERGEIS. "Greeks." *Will. Werw.* p. 80.

GERINESSE. Changeableness.

I was adrad so of hire *geriness*,

That my lyff was but a dedly gladnesse.

Oceana, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 250.

GERISH. Wild; unconstrained. *Geryssahe*, *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 245.

GERKIN. A *gerfawcon*, q. v. *Markham.*

GERL. A young person of either sex. (*A.-S.*)

"Knave *gerlys*," *Cov. Myst.* p. 181.

GER-LAUGHTERS. Persons who laugh extravagantly and noisily. See *Melton's Sixe-fold Politician*, 1609, sig. M ii.

GERMAINE. A seed, or bud. *Shak.*

GERMAN. A brother. *Spenser.*

GERN. (1) To grin; to snarl. *North.* It also means, to yawn.

And grymly *gerne* on hym and blere,

And hydowse braydes make hym to fere.

Hampole, MS. Boones, p. 72.

(2) To open; to come unsewn. *Yorksh.*

GERNADE. Granada. *Chaucer.*

GERNE. Promptly; earnestly.

Than thou gyesed the *gerne*, and gafe the to goo.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 232.

GERNETER. The pomegranate. See a list of plants in *MS. Sloane 5*, f. 3.

GERNIER. A granary. *Palgrave.*

GERNING. Yearning, desire. It occurs in *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 20.*

GERRE. Quarrelling. *Nares.*

GERRED. Bedawbed. *Ezra.*

GERRICK. The sea-pike. *Cornw.*

GERSE. (1) Grass. *North.*

(2) Causes, makes. (*A.-S.*)

Wate thou noȝte wele that a wolfe chases a grette
boke of achepe, and *gerse* thame sparple. *Righte so*
and the wysdome of the Grekes passet other nacions

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 14

GESING. Pasturage. *North.*

GESOM. Treasure; reward. "*Gersom* and gold," *Reiq. Antiq. n. 217.* / *gastom.*

Thou calle have *gersome* fullie grett.

That gayne calle the evere.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

GERT. (1) Caused; made. (*A.-S.*)

Scho said untill hym, Some, quod scho, what es
that? Als thi foli hafe made it, quod he, so it es!
And thanne he gert berye hym wirchpfully.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 1.

(2) Pushed; pierced. *Weber.*

(3) Great. *Devon.*

GERTTE. Girt; girded. *Ritson.*

GERUND-GRINDER. A schoolmaster.

GERY. Changeable. See *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 24. It seems to mean *giddy* in *Skelton*, i 157. See *Gerish*.

GESARNE. The garbage. *Gyserne*, *Palgrave.*

Tak the *gesarne* of a harte, and stampe it, and
temper it with water, and gyf it to the acke mane
or womane at drynke. *MS. Linc. Med. f. 305.*

GESERNE. A battle-axe. (*A.-N.*)

They smote of wyth ther *gesernes*,

Pete and honde, schouldur and armes.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 160.

GESINE. Childbed; confinement. *In gesene*, *Hardyng's Chron.* f. 133.

Bothe on a nyȝt byter were thai,

And bothe at ones in *gesyn* lay.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 54.

GESLINS. Goslings. Also, the early blossom of the willow, which some have believed fell into the water and became goslings. *North.*

GESON. Rare; scarce. See *Black's Pen. Palms*, p. 31, where the *Cambridge MS.* reads, "false othes ben holden in seane."

In werke they weren never so nyce,

Ne of moo good livers *geson*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 23.

Let not thy tonge speke thy wylle,

Lawghyng and speche in thy mouthe be *geson*.

MS. Ibid. f. 24.

Receyve her than and make no morado,

Thou might seke *farte* and the world be *geson*.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 82.

GESE Sort, kind. *Somerset.*

GESSARE. One who guesses. *Pr. Parv.*

GESSE. (1) To guess. *Chaucer.*

(2) Guests. *Park.*

(3) To aim at a mark. See *Palgrave.*

GESSERTAWNTE. A sort of jacket without sleeves, composed of small oblong plates of iron or steel overlapping each other, and sometimes covered with velvet. (*A.-N.*)

And a fyne *gestorawnte* of gentille mayles.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 84.

GESSES. Same as *Jesses*, q. v.

GESSID. Valued. *Baber.*

GEST. (1) A deed, history, or tale. (*A.-N.*) Romances were termed *gestes*.

Thys same tale tellyth seynt Bede,

Yn hys *gestys* that men rede.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 17.

(2) A guest. *Octovian*, 75. "Glade the with thi *geste*," *MS. Lincoln*, f. 133.

(3) A lodging or stage for rest in a progress or journey. *Kersey.*

(4) Gesture of the body. *Spenser.*

GESTENED. Lodged. See *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 212, *Degrevant*, 935.

The Trinite say he bi that nyȝt,

And *gestened* hert with him that nyȝt.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 17.

GESTENING. Lodging; feasting; entertainment for guests. The old priory great hall, part of the deanery house in Worcester, is called the *Gesten-hall*, MS. Lansd. 1033. See *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 58, *Gesta Rom.* p. 19; *Gy of Warwike*, p. 243; *Arch.* xxix. 342. *Geatonye*, *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 100; *gestynge*, *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 277.

The emperor was glad of that tydyng,
And made Belyse gode *gestengunge*

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115.

GESTLE. To prance a horse backwards and forwards; to stumble.

GESTLING. The meeting of the members of the Cinque Ports at Romney, co. Kent.

GESTOUR. A tale-teller; a relater of geats or romances. *Chaucer*.

GESYLY. Fashionably. (*A.-N.*)

Suche was his appetyde and hertly desire
To be araise *gesyly* of a straunge alyre.

MS. Laud. 416, f. 73.

GET. (1) To get dead, to die. To get life in one, to revive him. *North*.

(2) Fashion; custom; behaviour; contrivance. *Chaucer*.

(3) To be scolded, or beaten. *I'ar. dial.*

(4) Stock; breed; income. *North*.

(5) That which is begotten; procreation. See *Towneley Myst. Gloss.* in v.

(6) A goat. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 275.

(7) To swagger; to brag. *Palgrave*.

(8) Booty; gain. *Gaucayne*.

GET-AGATE. To make a beginning of a work or thing. *North*.

GETARNIS. Guitars. *Sir Cleges*, 101. "Rubis and getarnis," MS. Fairfax 16.

GETE. A jet. See *Sir Degrevant*, 1461.

Johne, as the *gete* of germandit gente,
As jasper the jewelle of gentille perry.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 231.

GETEE. A part of a building which projects beyond the rest; a jettie. *Pr. Parv.*

GETHE. Goeth. *Chaucer*.

GETON. Gotten. Also, begotten. *Sir Eglamour*, 170, 13, 292. *Getten*, got. *Linc.* See *Hawkins*, i. 237, *gitton*, got, found.

GETOUN. A banner, properly two yards in length. *Arch.* xxii. 397.

GET-PENNY. An old term for a play that turned out profitable. *Jonson*.

GETTAR. A bragger. *Palgrave*.

GETTERON. Same as *Getoun*, q. v.

Thau bannots was displayed sayre in the wynde,
That a man his maieste myght the better fynde,
With *getterons* and pencelles of sundry hew.

MS. Lansd. 208, f. 20.

GETTING-AWAY. Near; approaching to. A Suffolk phrase.

GETTOUR. A bragger, or boaster.

Thys gentylmen, thys *gettours*,
They ben but Goddys tumentours.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 6.

GETTS. Earnings. *I'ar. dial.*

GEW-GAW. A Jew's harp. *North*.

GEW-GOG. A gooseberry. *Suffolk*.

GEWYT. Giveth. *Nominal MS.*

Alas, alas, and alas why
Hath fortune done so crewely?
From me to take away the acyte
Of that that *geioit* my hert tyte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 116.

GEY. Joy. *Frere and the Boy*, x.

GEYLERE. A gaoler.

He gave hym the keyes there,
And made hym hys *geylere*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 164.

GEYN. Denial; refusal.

Their is no *geyn* ne excuseacion,
Til the trouthe be rypte to the roote.

MS. Ashmole 50, f. 164.

GEYNEBYNE. To ransom. *Pr. Parv.*

GEYNECOWPYNE. To hinder; to withstand. *Pr. Parv.* p. 189. See also *Gaincope*.

GEYRE. A kind of eagle, mentioned in *Florio*, ed. 1611, p. 609.

GEYST. A guest. "Take, my *geyst*, said Adam than," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

GEYT. Goats. *State Papers*, iii. 3.

GEYZENED. Parched with thirst. *North*.

GHEET. (1) Jet. *Walter Mapes*, p. 351.

(2) Goats. *Reynard the Foxe*, p. 44.

GHELLS. The game of trip. *Grose*.

GHENGE. The depth of a furrow. *J. Wight*.

GHERN. A garden. *Berke*.

GHESE. To guess. *Spenser*.

GHETKIN. A cucumber. *Coles*.

GHEUS. Beggars, a term of reproach for the Flemish Protestants. *Phillips*.

GHIZZERN. The gizzard. *Linc.* We have *gyssarne* in an early MS. collection of medical receipts at Lincoln, apparently in the same sense.

GHOST. A dead body. Also, to haunt as a ghost. *Shak.*

GHOWER. To jar, or brawl. *Ermoor*.

GHYBE. To gibe, or scold. *North*.

GIAMBEUX. Boots. *Spenser*.

GIB (1) A young gosling. *Linc.*

(2) A horse that shrinks from the collar, and will not draw. *North*. "Gybbe horse, *mandicus*," *Pr. Parv.* p. 192.

(3) A hooked stick. *North*.

(4) A piece of wood used in supporting the roof of a coal-mine.

(5) A contraction of Gilbert, and formerly a common name for a cat. See *Gib-cat*. It is also used as a term of reproach to a woman. "Playeth the gib," *Schole House of Women*, p. 73, i. e. the wanton.

(6) A bump, or swelling. (*A.-N.*)

GIB-A-LAMB. A young lambkin just dropped from its dam. *Devon*.

GIBBER. To chatter. *Hamlet*, i. 1. Hence gabber-gabber, idle talking, *Tusser*, p. 246. *Gibria*, *Florio*, pp. 60, 76.

GIBBET. (1) A violent fall. *Suffolk*. To gibbet a toad, to place it on a lath or piece of wooden hoop, and by striking one end precipitate it sufficiently to cause death.

(2) Same as *Beetle*, q. v.

(3) To hang, usually on a gallows, but also on or upon anything.

GIBBLE-GABBLE. Idle, nonsensical talk. *Suffolk*. "Any rude gibble-gabble," Cotgrave, in *v. Barragolin*.

GIBBOL. The sprout of an onion of the second year. *West*. From *chibol*.

GIBBON. A hooked stick. *North*.

GIBBY-HEELS. Kibed heels. *Somerset*.

GIBBY-LAMB. A castrated lamb. *West*.

GIBBY-LEGS. Legs that are thinner on the calf side than the other. *Devon*.

GIBBY-STICK. Same as *Gibbon*, *q. v.*

GIB-CAT. A male-cat, now generally applied to one that has been castrated. "As melancholy as a gibb'd catt," Howell's *English Proverbs*, p. 10. "A gibb, or old male cat," Howell's *Lex Tet.* 1660.

GIBE. To mock, or jest. "A merry jester or giber," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 72.

GIB-FISH. The milt of the salmon. *North*.

GIBIER. Game. Rutland Papers, p. 27.

GIBLETS. Rags; tatters. *Kent*.

GIBALTAR-ROCK. Veined sweetmeat, sold in lumps resembling a rock.

GIBBRIDGE. Gibberish. *Cotgrave*.

GIB-STAFF. A quarter-staff. *North*.

GID. (1) A guide, or leader.

I will hold the byhind and the men led,
Rid with the reward and be ther gid.

Roland, MS. Lancd. 388, f. 286.

(2) Gave. *Somerset*.

GIDDED. Hunted. *Mirr. Mag.* p. 418, ap. Nares. It seems to mean *guided*, *directed*, in Plumptre's *Corr.* p. 129.

GIDDY. (1) Furious; very angry. *North*. To go giddy, to go in a passion.

(2) A term applied to sheep that have hydatides on the brain. *Linc.*

GIDDYGANDER. The orchis. *Dorset*.

GIDERNE. A standard, or banner. (*A.-N.*)

GIDINGS. Manners. *Palgrave*.

GIE. (1) To give. *North and West*.

(2) To guide, direct, or rule. (*A.-S.*)

Ne venjaunce ther no place occupyeth,
Where innocence a soule unglytly gyth.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7.

Schelde us fro schamesdede and synfulle werkes,
And gyffe us grace to gyve and governe us here.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.

GIER-EAGLE. A kind of eagle mentioned in *Levit.* xi. 18; *Deut.* xiv. 17.

GIEST. A joist. *Hollyband*, 1593.

GIF. *IL* *North*.

I will go aboute thi nede,

For to loke gif I may spede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 62.

Dame, he sayde, late that be,

That daye schallis thou never see,

Gif I may rede ryghte.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 115.

GIFEROUS. Covetous, scraping. *Cumb.*

GIFF-GAFF. Conversation. Also, mutual accommodation. *North*.

GIFFIN. A trifle. *Somerset*.

GIFFLE. To be restless. *Suffolk*.

GIFT. (1) To give a gift, i. e. to make a resolution. This phrase occurs in *Perceval*, 85, 163; *MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 3.*

(2) A bribe. *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.*

GIFTS. White specks on the finger-nails, portending gifts. *Ar. dial.*

GIFTY-DAY. A boon-day; a day's work given by neighbour to neighbour. *Leig.*

GIG. (1) A machine used in raising cloth, to prepare it for dressing. *North*.

(2) A long, slender, light pleasure-boat used on the river Tyne.

(3) A silly flighty person. *East*. "Pare noght as a gygge," *The Goode Wif.*

(4) An old machine for winnowing corn. *Bachelor's Orth. Anal.* p. 133.

(5) To hasten along. *Devon*.

(6) A top. See *Florio*, pp. 124, 324, 351, 379; *Nomenclator*, p. 297. The term was also applied to a small toy made with geese-feathers, used by fowlers for decoying birds.

(7) A cock. *Nominal MS.* This may possibly be the meaning of the word in *Chester Plays*, i. 123, although the alliteration seems to require *pyggea foote*.

(8) A fiddle. *Junius*.

(9) To talk, or chatter. *Coles*.

(10) A hole made in the earth to dry flax in. *Lanc.*

GIGGA-JOGGIE. To shake, or rattle. See *Florio*, pp. 75, 144, 198, 439.

GIGGING. Sounding. *Skinner*.

GIGGISH. Trifling; silly; flighty; wanton. *Gygase*, Skelton, i. 410. *East*.

GIGGLE. A flighty person. *Salop.* *Cotgrave* has this word, in *v. Gadrouillette*.

GIGLET. A giddy romping girl. *West*. This term, in early writers, generally implies wantonness or fickleness. It occurs under various forms, as *gybelot* in *Pr. Parv.* pp. 193, 194, which the editor wrongly considers an error. See, however, the examples here given. *Gyblot* is also found in the *Bowes MS.* of Robert de Brunne, p. 56. See *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 154; *Ben Jonson*, iii. 124; *Middleton*, ii. 115; *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 40; *Euphues Golden Legacie*, p. 88; *Stanhurst*, p. 26; *Lilly*, ed. 1632, sig. Dd. vi. *Gigget*, *Cotgrave*, in *v. Beau*. The proverb quoted from *MS. Douce 52* occurs in the *Schole House of Women*, p. 75.

No 3lt to no cokelyghtyng, schetyng,

As it wet a strumpet othir a gygbote.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 7.

A messe ys y-noghe for the,

The touthir gyblot late hyt be.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 29.

The smaller peun, the more to pott,

The sayrer woman the more gyblot.

MS. Douce 52.

GIG-MILLS. Mills used for the perching and burling of cloth. *Blount*.

GIGSY. A wanton wench; a whore.

GIKE. To creak. *North*.

GILCUP. The buttercup. *Dorset*.

GILDED. Tipsey. An old cant term.

GILDENK. Gilt. *Maundevile*, p. 81.

GILDER. A snare. "The gilder of disparacione," *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 21*. It also occurs in *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Pa. 10.*

Still used in the North for a snare for catching birds.

GILDS Village greens or commons. *North.*

GILE See Chester Plays, i. 51. Perhaps synonymous with *gaye*, the reading of MS. Bodl. 175. *Gaole*, MS. Harl.

GILEYSPEKE. A trap, or device. *Hearne.*

GILIR. A deceiver. See Urry, p. 550, where the Camb. MS. reads *gilour*, q. v.

GILL. (1) A rivulet; a ravine, narrow valley, or dell; a ditch. *Var. dial.* According to Kennett, "a breach or hollow descent in a hill."

(2) A pair of timber-wheels. *Norfolk.*

(3) A wanton wench. *Kennett* It was formerly a generic name for a woman.

(4) The jaw-bone. *Somerset.*

(5) A coarse apron. *Prompt. Parv.*

(6) A little pot. *Prompt. Parv.*

GILLABER. To chatter nonsense. *North.*

GILL-ALE The herb ale-hoof. *Devon.*

GILL-BURNT-TAIL. An ancient jocular name for the *ignis fatuus*.

GILL-CREEP-BY-THE-GROUND. Ground ivy *Somerset.*

GILLER. Several horse hairs twisted together to form a fishing-line. *Chesh.*

GILLERY. Deceit; trickery. *North.*

Also here is forbodene *gillery* of weghte, or of tale, or of mett, or of measure, or thorow okyre or violence, or drede. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17. f. 196.*

And ȝyf he lerne *gylerye*,

Fals wurde and feynt treulyng with ye.

MS. Harl. 1701. f. 33.

GILLET. An instrument used in thatching. See Tusser, p. 147.

GILLETING. Wedging the interstices of ashlar work with small flint.

GILL-FLIRT. A flighty girl. *Kent.*

GILL-HOOTER. An owl. *Chesh.*

GILLIVER. A wanton wench. *North.*

GILLOFERS. Carnations, pinks, and sweet-williams. Whence the modern term *Gilliflowers*.

GILLORE. Plenty. *Robin Hood*, ii. 144.

GILLOT. Same as *Giglet*, q. v.

GILLYVINE-PEN. A black-leaded pencil.

GILOFRE. Cloves. *Rom. Rose*, 1368.

GILOUR. A deceiver. (*A.-S.*)

For where groundist thou in Goddis lawe to close men in stones, bot if it were wode men, or *githures* of the puple

MS. Digby 41. f. 8.

GILRY. Decent. *Ywayne and Gawain*, 1604.

Mony a shrew ther is

On nyȝt and als on day.

And proves oft with thaire *gury*

How thal myȝt men betray.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48. f. 61.

Hyt ys a tokene of felunnye

To weyte hym with swych *gylrye*.

MS. Harl. 1701. f. 44.

GILSE. A kind of salmon. *North.*

GILT. (1) A spayed sow. *Var. dial.* Sometimes, a young pig or sow.

Tak unto the mane the galie of the galie, and to the womane the galie of the *gilt*.

MS. Lin. Med. f. 312

(2) Gold, or money. *Middleton*, ii. 197.

(3) To commit a fault. *Palsgrave.*

GILTELESS. Guiltless. *Chaucer.*

GILTIFE Guilty. "Yf otherwise I be *giltife*," Gower, ed. 1554, sig. L. n.

Now axeth further of my lyf,

For hereof am I not *giltif*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134. f. 54.

GILT-POLL. The fish gilt-head. *West.*

GILVER. To ache; to throb. *East.*

GIM. Neat; spruce; smart. *Var. dial.*

GIMAL. A vault, or vaulting.

GIMBER. To gossip; to gad about. *North.* Generally used in a bad sense.

GIMBLE. To grin, or smile. *East.*

GIMBO. A bastard's bastard. *Chesh.*

GIMBOL. A device; a gimcrack. See Stanburst, p. 16, Holmshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 93.

GIMELL. A double tree. *North.*

GIMLET-EYE. A squint-eye. *Var. dial.*

GIMLICK. A gimlet. *North.*

GIMLIN. (1) A large, shallow tub, in which bacon is salted. *North.*

(2) A smiling or grinning face. *East.*

GIMMACE. A hinge. *Somerset.* When a criminal was hung in chains, he was said to be hung in *gimmaces*. The term *gimmex* seems to mean *hinges* or *hooks* in Davies's Ancient Rites, ed. 1672, pp. 51, 56.

GIMMAL. A sort of double ring curiously constructed. It is spelt *gimmew* in Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593. A couple of anything was called a *gimmel*. "The *gimmews* or joynts of a sparr," Howell, 1660.

GIMMER. (1) A female sheep from the first to the second shearing; one that has not been shorn. *North.* Also, a two years old sheep. "*Bidua*, a gymbyre," *Nominale MS.* Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, has *gimmer-hog*, an ewe of one year; *gimmer-tree*, a tree that grows double from the root.

(2) A gimcrack. See Nares, in v.

(3) A hinge. *North and East.*

(4) An old drab. *Newcastle.*

GIMP. Neat; handsome. *North.* *MS. Harl. 1701. f. 33.*

GIMPLE. A wimple. Strutt, ii. 44.

GIMSON. A gimcrack. *Gimsoner*, one who makes clever gimcracks. *East.*

GIN. (1) Gave; to give. *Var. dial.*

(2) Engine; contrivance. (*A.-N.*) Still used for a trap or snare, in which sense it is common in old writers.

The may wist by a *gyn*

That the knyght was comene in.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17. f. 135.

(3) To begin. See *Macbeth*, i. 2.

(4) A wooden perpendicular axle, which has arms projecting from its upper part, to which a horse is fastened. *Salop. Antiq.* p. 442.

(5) If. *North.* See Brockett, p. 133.

GINDE. To reduce to pieces. This occurs in *MS. Egerton 614. Ps. 28.*

GING. (1) Excrementum. *North.*

(2) Company, people. (*A.-S.*) See *Kyng Alisander*, 922, 1509; *Richard Coer de Lion*, 4978. This form is used by Drayton, Greene, and other contemporary authors, but errone-

ously supposed by Nares to be "a mere corruption of *gang*." See Downfall of R. of Huntingdon, p. 44; Songs and Carols, x.

GINGAWTRE. A dish in ancient cookery, made chiefly of cod and hadlock. It is spelt *gyn-gawdry* in MS Sloane 1201, f. 48. See also *Forme of Cury*, p. 47; Warner, p. 70.

GINGED. Bewitched. *Exmoor*.

GINGEFERE. Ginger. "Gingiver and galingale," Rembrun Gy Sone, p. 421.

GINGER. (1) A pale red colour. Florio mentions a colour called *gingerline*, p. 209. (2) Brittle; tender; delicate. *South*.

GINGERBREAD-DOTS. Gingerbread nuts of a lumpy form, not flat. *East*.

GINGER-GRATE. Grated ginger. *Palgrave*.

GINGER-HACKLED. Red-haired. *Var. dial.* Grose and Carr have *ginger-pated*.

GINGERLY. Carefully, with caution; quietly, adroitly. *Var. dial.* So in Cotgrave, "*Aller à pas menu, to goe nicely, tread gingerly, mince it like a maid*."

GINGIBER. Ginger. *Chaucer*.

GINGLE-GANGLE. A spangle; any kind of showy ornament of dress.

GINGREAT. To chirp. *Skinner*.

GINNE. To begin. *Chaucer*.

GINNEL. A narrow entrance. *North*.

GINNERS. The gills of a fish. *North*.

GINNET. A genet. Florio, p. 19.

GINNICK. Neat; complete, perfect. *Essex*.

GINNY-CARRIAGE. A small strong carriage for conveying materials on a rail road. *Ginny-rails*, the rails on which it is drawn.

GINOL R. An engineer; a craftsman. Flor. and Blanch. 335; R. Coer de Lion, 2914.

GIN-RING. The circle round which a gun-horse moves. See *Gin* (4).

GINT. A joint. *Exmoor*.

GIN-TUBS. Vessels for receiving the produce of mines. *North*.

GIOLRE. A guide; a ruler. (*A.-S.*)

GIP. Toretch. *Yorksh.*

GIPCIERE. A pouch, or purse. (*A.-N.*)

GIPE. (1) A glutton, to gulp. *North*. (2) An upper frock; a cussock. (*A.-N.*)

GIP-GILL. A name for a horse. Sometimes, a term of contempt.

GIPON. A doublet. *Chaucer*. It is spelt *gyppell* in Lybeaus Disconus, 224, 1176.

GIPS. A kind of mortar. *Minshew*.

GIPSEN. A gipsy. *Spenser*.

GIPSEY. A wooden peg. *Northumb.*

GIPSEYS. Sudden eruptions of water that break out in the downs in the East Riding of Yorkshire after great rains, and jet up to a great height. They are mentioned by William of Newbery under the name of *ripsen*. See W. Neuberg, de rebus Anglieis, ed. 1610, p. 97.

GIPSY-ONIONS. Wild garlic. *South*.

GIPSY-ROSE. The corn-rose. *Var. dial.*

GIPTIAN. A gipsy. *Whetstone*.

GIRD. (1) To strike, to pierce through with a weapon; to push. See *Sevyn Sages*, 1299. Hence, metaphorically, to lash with wit, to re-

proach. Also, a sarcasm, as in Lilly, ed. 1632, Sig. C. v.

Sir Geryne and sir Griswolde, and othar gret lordes, Garte Galuth, a gud gome, gude of thaire bedys.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln f. 92.

Be lyfe thane gerte Alexander send after Permyon for to come untill hym, and gerte the sothe be serched, and fande that he was worthy the dede; and thane he gert gide of his heved.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 16.

(2) A hoop. *North*.

(3) A girdle. Kyng Alisaunder, 2272.

(4) A fit, a spasm. *Craven*.

(5) To spring, or bound. See Nares, in v. The word occurs in the same sense in Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579.

(6) To crack; crepito. *Line*.

GIRDBREW. A very coarse kind of flummery, eaten almost exclusively by farm-labourers, mentioned by Markham.

GIRDER. (1) A jester, or satirist. *Nares*.

(2) A blow. *Salop.* From *Gird*, q. v.

GIRDING. A beam, a girder. *North*.

GIRDLE. (1) A great deal. *Somerset*.

(2) A round iron plate for baking. *North*. Hence *girdle-cakes*.

(3) To growl at. *Somerset*.

GIRDLER. A maker of girdles. Heywood's Royall King, 1637, sig. F. i.

GIRDLE-STEDE. The waist; the place of the grille. "Gyrdeil stede, *fauz du corps*," Palgrave. "Girdylle stede, *cinctua*," MS. Arundel 249, f. 88.

GIRDLE-WHEEL. A spinning-wheel small enough to be used hanging at the waist.

GIRDTINGS. Poles or laths used for making hoops. Book of Rates, 1611.

GIRE. To revolve. Florio, p. 211. Also a circle. It is a very common archaism. "Winding gyres," Fletcher's Poems, p. 249.

GIRK. A rod. Also, to chastise, or beat.

GIRL. (1) An unmarried woman of any age. *Herefordsh.*

(2) A roebuck in its second year. Return from Parnassus, p. 238.

GIRN. (1) To grin, to laugh. *North*.

(2) To yearn for. Kennett's MS. Gloss.

GIRNE-GREAT. A great grinner. *Yorksh.*

GIRNIGAW. The cavity of the mouth. *North*.

GIRRED. Draggle-tailed. *Exmoor*.

GIRSE. Grass. Still in use.

Bot alle that dranke theroffe it keste thare in till a flux, and slawe a grette hope of thane, for that water was wonder schaupe, and als hitte as any mickle gyse. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 27.*

GIRSLY. Full of gristles. *Craven*.

GIRT. (1) Pierced through. From *Gird*, q. v.

(2) Very intimate. *Craven*.

GIRTH-WEBBIN. The stuff of which saddle-girths are made. *North*.

GIRTS. Oatmeal. *Var. dial.*

GIRTY-MILK. Milk porridge. *East*.

GIS. An oath; a supposed corruption of the name of our Saviour.

GISARME. A bill, or battle-ax. See *Georne*. It had a spike rising at the back of it. *Souce-*

times called *gisaring*. See *Morte d'Arthur*, i 221; Ellis, ii. 76; *Gy of Warwike*, p. 123; *Arthur and Merlin*, p. 226.

Mases of yron and gaddes of stele,
And *gyearnye* for to smyte wele.

MS. *Cantab.* Fl. ii. 38, f. 213

GISE Guise; fashion. *Chaucer*. Also a verb, to dress, to prepare; and, sometimes, to repose or recline.

When they harde of these tythandys,
They *gyaed* them fulle gay.

MS. *Cantab.* Fl. ii. 38, f. 75.

When they come at the kote *gyeyng*,
To dele hyt among h. a outhur thyng.

MS. *Harl.* 1701, f. 23.

GISN. To gasp for breath. *North*.

GISPEN. A pot or cup made of leather. "*Gyspen pottle, pot de cuir*," *Palsgrave*. *Gespyn*, *Ord. and Reg.* p. 374. In use at Winchester School, according to Kennett, MS. *Lansd.* 1033.

GISS. (1) The name of a pig. *North*.

(2) The girth of a saddle. *Devon*.

GISTE. A guest. See *Gest*. (*A.-S.*)

The lights of grace that gastely *giste* us
Of the that es soune of ryghtwises

MS. *Lincoln A.* i. 17, f. 100

Tak ye no trewas, thoughe ye myght,
For *gist*, ne garison, as Gwynyon hight.

Roland, MS. *Lansd.* 388, f. 387.

GISTING. The agistment of cattle.

GIT. The gist, or substance. *Devon*.

GITE. (1) A gown. *Chaucer*

(2) Splendour, brightness. *Peele*, ii. 40.

GITH. Corn-cockle. See *Topsell*, p. 423.

GITT. Offspring. *Craven*.

GITTERN. A cittern. *Stanhurst*, p. 16. Spelt *gittron* in *Leighton's Teares or Lamentations*, 4to. *London* 1613.

GITTON. A small standard. (*A.-N.*)

GIUST. A tournament. *Spenser*.

GIVE (1) To give the time of day, to wish a good day to, to show respect or civility. To give in flesh, to have the skin galled. To give over, to leave off; to yield; to forsake; to delay. To give again, to thaw; to relax by damp or fermentation, also, to decrease in value. To give one a good word, to recommend. To give the bay, to dismiss; in old writers, to cheat. To give grant, to allow authoritatively. To give back, to give way. To give keep, to take care. To give faith, to believe a thing. To give out, to give way, to fail. To give the dor, or gleek, to pass a jest upon. To give hands, to applaud. To give the bucklers, to yield. To give one his own, to tell him his faults. To give the white foot, to coax.

(2) To yield; to abuse, or scold; to beat, or chastise. *Var. dial.*

(3) To take, or assume. An heraldic term.

GIVELED. Gathered or collected together. (*A.-N.* *Gavele*.) "With fish *giveled* als a stac," *Havelok*, 814, left unexplained by the editor. To *gavel* corn is to collect it into heaps for the purpose of being loaded. There may be some connexion between the terms.

GIVEN. Disposed; inclined. *Var. dial.*

GIWES. The Jews. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 72. *Gy* Wright's *Lyric Poetry*, p. 100

GIX. The kea of hemlock. *Wilt.*

GIXY. A wanton wench. See *Cotgrave*, in *Gadrouillette, Saffrette*.

GIZ-DANCE. A dance of mummers.

GIZEN. (1) To open; to leak. *North*.

(2) To gaze intently. *Linc.*

GIZLE. To walk mincingly. *North*.

GIZZARD. To stick in the gizzard, i. e. to be in mind. *Var. dial.*

GIZZEN. A sneer. *North*.

GLABER. Smooth; shippery. *Devon*.

GLACE. To look scornfully. *Linc.*

GLAD. (1) Smooth; easy. Kennett says, "it goes smoothly, or slips easily, spoken of door or bolt." *North*. Perhaps from the word *glad*, glided, *Towneley Myst.* p. 28. "Glat and slyper," *Reynard the Foxe*, p. 14.

(2) Pleasant; agreeable. *Chaucer*.

GLADDEN. (1) To thaw. *Yorksh.*

(2) A void place, free from incumbrances. *North*.

GLADDIE. The yellow-hammer. *Devon*.

GLADDING. Pleasant; cheerful. *Gower*.

GLADDON. The herb cat's-tail. *Norfolk*.

GLADE. (1) To make glad. (*A.-S.*) Also, rejoice, to be glad. *Chaucer*.

(2) An open track in a wood, particularly made for placing nets for woodcocks.

(3) Glided. *Gy of Warwike*, p. 347.

(4) Shining; bright. *Cov. Myst.* p. 168.

(5) Cheer. *Torrent of Portugal*, p. 49.

GLADER. One who maketh glad. *Chaucer*.

GLADINE. The herb spurge-wort. It is mentioned in MS. *Med. Linc.* ff. 286, 290.

GLADISH. To bark, as hounds do. *Du Bartas* p. 365. From *A.-N.* *glatir*.

GLADJOKER. More gladly. *Gawayne*.

GLADLY. Nicely; readily. *Palsgrave*.

GLADSCHEPE. Joy, gladness. (*A.-S.*)

Tho wyst he wel the kynges herte,
That he the dech ne scholde asterie,
And such a sorwe hath to hym take,
That *gladschype* he hath al forsake.

Gower, MS. *Cantab.* Fl. i. 6, f. 3.

GLADSUM. Pleasant. *Sir Cleges*, 30.

GLAFE. (1) Smooth, polite. *North*.

(2) Lonesome. *Westmorel.*

GLAFFER. To flatter. *North*.

GLAIK. Inattentive; foolish. *North*. *Brocks* has *glaky*, gildy.

GLAIRE. A mry puddle. *Cumb.*

GLAIVE. A weapon composed of a long cutting blade at the end of a lance. See *Morte d'Arthur*, l. 81; *Christmas Carols*, p. 3. "The growndene glayfe," MS. *Morte Arthur* f. 92. Spelt *gleave* in *Hollyband's Dictionary* 1593, in v. *Dard*; and *glewes*, *Holmes* Hist. *England*, i. 199.

GLAM. (1) To grasp; to snatch. *North*.

(2) A wound, or sore. *Devon*.

(3) Noise; cry; clamour. *Gawayne*.

GLAMOUR. A spell, or charm. *North*.

GLAMS. The hands. *Northumb.*

GLAND. The bank of a river. *Cornw.*

GLAPYN. To be glad. "And glapyns in berte," MS. *Morte Arthure*, f. 94.

GLARE. (1) To glaze earthenware. *West.*

(2) To stare earnestly. *North.*

GLARE-WORM. A glow-worm. *I. Wight.*
It occurs in Topsell's *Beasts*, p. 542.

GLASE. To make bright; to polish; to scour harness. *Palgrave.* Minshew has *glaze*, to varnish. See also *Pr. Parv.* p. 197.

GLASEDD. Ghided; glanced wrongly.

But hys swerde glasedd lawe,

And stroke upon the sadull bowe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 179.

GLASIERS. Eyes. An old cant term, mentioned in Harman, ed. 1567.

GLASINGE. Glass-work. *Chaucer.*

GLASSEN. Made of glass. *West.*

GLASS-PLATES. Pieces of glass ready to be made into looking-glasses. See *Book of Rates*, 1675, p. 296.

GLASS-WORM. A glow-worm. *Moufet.*

GLAT. A gap in a hedge. *West.*

GLATERYE. Flattery?

The gatis of glaterys standen up wyde,

Hem semythe that al ys ryght and so wrong.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 8, f. 138.

GLATH. Public. *Hearne.*

GLATHB. To rejoice; to welcome. *Cov. Myst.* p. 171. See *Glade*.

GLATTON. Welsh flannel. *North.*

GLAUDKIN. A kind of gown, much in fashion in Henry VIII.'s reign.

GLAUMANDE. Riotous. *Gawayne.*

GLAVE. A slipper. *Lanc.*

GLAVER. To flatter. In later writers, sometimes, to leer or ogle. Brockett says, "to talk foolishly or heedlessly." Also, to slaver at the mouth.

GLAVERANDE. Noisy; hoisterous.

Sir, sala syr Gawayne, so me Gode helpe,

Siche glaverande gowes greves me bot lyttill.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

GLAVERER. A flatterer. See Hollyband's *Dictionarie*, 1593, in v. *l'afard*.

GLAWM. To look sad. *Yorksh.*

GLAWS. Dried cowdung, used for firing in Devon and Cornwall.

GLAYER. Glair of egg. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 53.

GLAYMOUS. Clammy; slimy. *Glaimy* occurs in Skelton, i. 124, and *glemy* in *Salop. Antiq.* p. 444, close, damp, muggy.

For some pece wyll be yelowe, and some grene,
and some glaymous, and some clere.

Barners, sig. A. ii.

GLAZENE. Blue? (*A.-N. glas.*) "A glazene bowyc," *Piers Ploughman*, p. 435.

GLAZENER. A glazier. *North.*

GLAZE-WORM. A glow-worm. *Lilly.*

GLE. Mirth; music. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng toke the cuppe anon,

And seld, passlodlon!

Hym thoht it was gode gle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

GLEA. Crooked. *North.*

GLEAD. A kite. *North.* Cotgrave has, "Excouple, a kite, puttocke, or glead."

GLEAM. To cast or throw up filth from her gorge, applied to a hawk.

GLEAN. (1) To sneer. *Dorset.*

(2) A handful of corn tied together by a gleaner. *Kent.* "A glen, *conynca*," *Nominale MS.*

GLEB. Smoothly, glibly

And the like is reported of the pillars of the Temple Church, London, &c. and not only the vulgar saw down this tradition *gleb*, but several learned, and otherwise understanding persons, will not be persuaded to the contrary

Audrey's Wills, Royal Soc. MS. p. 275.

GLEDD. Shining, brilliant. (*A.-S.*)

Hym thoht he satte in gold alle gledes,

As he was comely kyng with crowne.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 126.

GLEDE. (1) A burning coal, a spark of fire. See *Perceval*, 756; *Isambard*, 452; *Chron. Violon*, p. 37; *Piers Ploughman*, p. 361.

And tongys theryn also redd,

As hyt were a brennyng gledde.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 140.

Thoughe in his hert were litelle play,

Forthe he spronge as sparke of gleda.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 97.

(2) A kite. *Palgrave.* See *Glead*. "A glead, *milous*," *Nominale MS.*

With oder mete shalt thou not leve,

But that thys glead wyll ye geve.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 86.

GLEE. To squint. *North.* "I garde her gle," Skelton, i. 293.

GLEEK. (1) A jest, or scoff. Also, to jest. To give the gleeke, i. e. to pass a jest on one, to make a person ridiculous. See Cotgrave, in v. *Donner*. Used in the North for, to deceive or beguile. See Brockett, p. 135.

(2) A game of cards, played by three persons with forty-four cards, each hand having twelve, and eight being left for the stock. To gleeke was a term used in the game for gaining a decided advantage. To be gleecked was the contrary. A gleeke was three of the same cards in one hand together. Hence three of anything was called a gleeke, as in Fletcher's *Poems*, p. 131; *Men-Miracles*, 1656, p. 9.

GLEEM. A flash of lightning; a hot interval between showers in summer. *Westmorel.*

GLEER. To slide. *Oxfordsh.*

GLEG. (1) Slippery; smooth. *Cumb.*

(2) To glance aslant, or shly. Also, quick, clever, adroit. *North.*

GLE-MAN. A minstrel. (*A.-S.*) *Piers Ploughman*, p. 98; *Wright's Lyric Poetry*, p. 49.

GLEME. Viscous, clammy. *Palgrave.*

GLEMERAND. Glittering. *Glemyrryny*, Torrent of Portugal, p. 19.

With terepys and with tredoure,

Glemerand hir syde. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 133.*

GLEMTH. A gimpse. *Norf.*

GLENCH. Same as *Glemth*, q. v. *Warw.*

GIENDER. To stare; to look earnestly. *North.*

GLENT. (1) Glanced; ghided. *Glent* is a common provincialism for a glance, or a start; a slip, or fall; and also, to glance. "As he by glentys," *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 82. See

Thynne's Debate, p. 18; Richard Coer de Lion, 5295; Chester Plays, i. 150, b. 148.

Glaves gleteland thay glent
On gleteland scheldys.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 131.

(2) Gleaned. *East.*

(3) To make a figure. *North.*

GLERE. Any slimy matter like the glair of an egg. *Mirr. Mag.* p. 212.

GLETHURLY. Smoothly; quickly.

So gleturly the swyrde went,
That the fyre owt of the pavement sprunt.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 125.

GLEVE. A glaive, q. v. *Chaucer.*

GLEW. Music; glee; mirth. *W. Mapes*, p. 347; *Arthur and Merlin*, p. 123. Also, to joy, or rejoice.

Organes, harpe, and othere glew,
He drowge hem out of maulk new.

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 10.

Moche myrthe was them amonge,
But ther gamyd hur no glee.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

There ys no solas undyr hevens,
Of al that a man may nevens,

That shuld a man so moche glew,
As a gode womman that loveth trew.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 13.

No game schulde the glewe.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 72.

GLEWE. To glow. *Isumbras*, 394.

GLEYGLOF. A kind of lily.

GLEyme. The rheum. *Pr. Parv.*

GLEynge. Melody; minstrelsy. (*A.-S.*)

GLIAND. Squinting. "*Stroba*, a woman glyande," *Nominales* MS.

GLIB. (1) A large tuft of hair hanging over the face. According to *Stanihurst*, p. 44, the Irish were very "proud of long crisped bushes of heare, which they terme *gliba*, and the same they nourish with all their cunning." See also *Holinshed*, *Conq. Ireland*, p. 54; *Chron. Ireland*, p. 134.

(2) To castrate. See *Nares*, in v.

(3) Smooth; voluble. *North.* *Cotgrave* has it in the sense of, smoothly, gently, in v. *Dour-glissant*, *Escoulement*.

GLIBBER. Worn smooth. *North.* Hence *glibbery*, slippery, in *Ben Jonson*, and *Dodsley*, ix. 174. Still in use.

GLICK. A jest, or joke. "Theres *glicke* for you," *Lilly*, ed. 1632, sig. Cc. vi. *Gifford* explains it wrongly in *Ben Jonson*, ii. 380.

GLIDDER. Slippery. *Devon.* *Ben Jonson*, v. 110, has *gliddered*, glazed over with some tenacious varnish. *Glider*, anything that *glides*, *Brit. Bibl.* iii. 24.

GLIDE. (1) Distorted; squinting. *Nares.*

(2) To slide. *Oxon.* *Palsgrave* has, "*Glydar*, a slyder, *glanceur*."

GLIDER. A snare, or gilder, q. v.

GLIERE. One who squints. Translated by *sfrado* in *Nominales* MS.

GLIFF. A glimpse; an unexpected view of a thing that startles one. *North.*

GLIFTE. To look. "Than *gliftie* the gud kyng," MS. *Morte Arthure*, f. 94.

GLIG. A blister. *Line.*

GLIM. To look sly or askance. *North.*

GLIME. The mucus from the nostrils of horses or cattle. *North.*

GLIMPSE. To shine or glimmer. *Chaucer.*

GLIMPST. Caught a glimpse of. *Glouc.*

GLIMSTICK. A candlestick. *Grose.*

GLINCY. Smooth; slippery. *Sussex.* At Greenwich they say *glince*, and *Skelton*, i. 384, has *glint*.

GLINDER. A shallow tub. *Devon.*

GLINE. Same as *Glow*, q. v. *Kennett*, MS. *Lansd.* 1033, has *glint*; *Brockett and Palmer*, *glint*. In use in Dorset.

GLIRE. To slide. *Par. dial.*

GLISE. (1) A great surprise. *North.*

(2) To glitter, or shine. *Horn Childe*, p. 288. *Glassen*, *Craven Gloss.* i. 187.

GLISK. To glitter. Also as *glime*, q. v.

GLISTEN. A term applied in Cheshire to ewes when *maris appetens*.

GLISTER. To glitter. See *Collier's Old Ballads*, p. 25; *Men-Miracles*, 1656, p. 44.

GLITEN. To lighten. *Yorksh.*

GLITTISH. Cruel; savage. *Devon.* *Palmer* explains it *gluttonish*.

GLIZED. Played evilly. (*A.-S.*)

The elder sister he forsake,
For she glized, with the boke

Curser Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 24.

GLOAMING. Twilight. *North.*

GLOAR-FAT. Immensely fat. *North.* "Not all glory-fat," *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 110. See *Middleton*, v. 517.

GLOAT. (1) To stare. *Hawkins*, iii. 115.

(2) To look sulky; to swell. *South.*

GLOBBER. A miser. *Somerset.* In early writers, it means a glutton.

GLOBED. Foolishly fond of. *Chesh.*

GLOBE-DAMP. Damp in coal mines forming into thick globular mists. *North.*

GLOBERDE. A glow-worm. *Palsgrave*. See *Topell*, p. 566; *Florio*, p. 101.

GLODE. Glided. See *Arthur and Merlin*, p. 121, where *Ellis*, i. 249, reads *slode*.

Sche glod forth as an addir dooth,
Non otherwise ache ne goth.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 161.

That other warden no more abode,
But by the rope down he glode.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 108.

The goats toke up a greesly grone,

Wyth fendys away he glode. MS. *Ibid.* f. 82.

GLODEN. The sunflower. *Line.*

GLOBE. To enjoy? *Chester Plays*, i. 128. The MS. *Bodl.* 175 reads *colle*.

GLOET. Glowed. *Robson's Met. Rom.* p. 5.

GLOFFARE. A glutton. *Pr. Parv.*

GLOMBE. To look gloomy, or lousing. *Chaucer.*

Palsgrave has *glome*; and *gloming* occurs in *Hawkins*, i. 208. *Kennett* has *gloom*, to frown, to be angry, to look sourly and severely. *North.* Still in use.

Who so stode upe and oghte sold saye,
He hade thamme ga in the devylle waye,
And glomme als he were wrathe.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 147.

GLOME. A bottom of thread. *North.*

GLOND. The herb cow-basil.

GLOOM. A passing cloud. *Wills.*

GLOP. To stare. *North.*

GLOPPEN. To frighten; to feel astonished; to be startled, or greatly perplexed; to stupefy; to disgust or sicken. *North.* It sometimes means in early writers, to lament or mourn. *Glope*, Towneley Myst. p. 146, a surprise. It occurs in *Nominale MS.*

Thowe wenys to *glopyne* me with thy gret wordes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

GLOPPING. Sucking in. (*A.-S.*)

GLORE. To stare; to leer. *North.* "And glorede unfaire," *MS. Morte Arthure, f. 64.*

Why *glors* thyn eyes in thy heade? Why waggest thou thy heed, as though thou were very angry?

Palsgrave's Acolastus, 1540.

GLORIATION. Glorying. (*Lat.*) It occurs in *Lusty Juventus*, ap. Hawkins, i. 131.

GLORIOUS. Vain; boastful. (*Lat.*) Common in our old dramatists.

GLORY-HOLE. A cupboard at the head of a staircase for brooms, &c. *Var. dial.*

GLORYYNE. To defile. *Pr. Parv.*

GLOSE. (1) To comment; to interpret. *Glose*, an unfair gloss, Towneley Mysteries, p. 209. (*A.-N.*) Hence, dissimulation, unfairness.

(2) To speak tenderly; to flatter.

Hys wyfe came to hym yn hye,

And began to kysse hym and to *glosye*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 132.

GLOSER. A flatterer. *Lydgate.*

GLOTON. A glutton. (*A.-N.*) It occurs in a gloss. in *MS. Egerton, 829, f. 54.*

GLOTTEN. Same as *Gloppen*, q. v.

GLOTTENING. A temporary melting of ice or snow. *North.*

GLOUD. Glowed. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 8.* "Glouinde glede," *MS. Digby 86.*

GLOUNDEN. A lock of hair.

GLOUPING. Silent, or stupid. *North.*

GLOUSE. A strong gleam of heat from the sun or a fire. *East.*

GLOUT. To pout, or look sulky. *Glowtyd*, Richard Coer de Lion, 4771. To stare at, Milles' *MS. Glossary.*

GLOUTOUS. Gluttonous; ravenous.

GLOVE. To bevel. *Craven.*

GLOW. To stare earnestly. *Devon.*

GLOW-BASON. A glow-worm. Also, a bold impudent person. *West.*

GLOWE. (1) To glow, or tingle.

He smote the portar on the hode,

That he can downe falle,

Alle hys hedd can *glowe*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 97.

(2) To look. *Syr Gawayne.*

GLOWER. To gaze, or stare. *North.* See Dekker's *Knight's Conjuring*, repr. p. 67.

GLOWERING. Quarrelsome. *Exmoor.*

GLOWING. Glowing of cockles is the discovery of them in the water by a certain splendour reflected from a bubble which they make below, when the sun shines upon the surface of the water in a clear still day. *Dean Milles MS.*

GLOX. The sound of liquids when shaken in a barrel. *Wills.*

GLUBBE. To suck in; to gobble up. (*A.-S.*) Hence *glubbere*, a glutton.

GLUB-CALVES. Calves to be reared for stock. *Devon.* Qu. from *glubbe*?

GLUM. Gloomy; overcast; sullen. Also, a sour cross look. *Var. dial.*

GLUM-METAL. A sort of stone found about Bradwell, in the moor lands, co. Staff. as hard to dig as any rock, yet mollified by air, rains, and frosts, it will run as if it were a natural lime. *Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.*

GLUMPING. Surly; sulky. *Var. dial.*

GLUM-POT. A gallipot. *Somerset.*

GLUMPSE. Sulkiness. *North.* The adj. *glumpy* is very common.

GLUMS. Sudden flashes. *Glouc.*

GLUNCH. A frown. *Northumb.*

GLUR. Soft, coarse fat, not well set. Applied to bacon. *Linc.*

GLUSKY. Looking sulky. *East.*

GLUSTARE. One who squints. *Pr. Parv.*

GLUT. (1) Scum; refuse. *Var. dial.*

(2) The slimy substance that lies in a hawk's pannel. *Gent. Rec. ii. 62.*

(3) A thick wooden wedge used in splitting blocks. *Var. dial.*

GLUTCH. To swallow. *Glutcher*, the throat. Shakespeare has *glut*.

GLUTHEN. To gather for rain. *West.*

GLY. To squint. See *Glee*.

GLYBE. To scold, or reproach. *North.*

GLY-HALTER. A halter or bridle with winkers. *East.* From *Gly*, q. v.

GLYME. To look silly. *North.*

GLYSTE. To look. "Sche glyste up," *Le Bone Florence of Rome, 1659.* This seems to be correct as well as *glifte*, q. v.

Sir Gawayne *glystes* on the gome with a glade wille.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

GLYT. Glides. *Kyng Alisaunder, 8.*

GLYT. Looked. *Gawayne.*

GNACCHEN. To grind the teeth. See a poem in *Reliq. Antiq. i. 240.*

GNAG. To gnaw. *Linc. (A.-S.)*

GNANG. To gnash. *Sussex.*

GNAPPE. To scratch or rub.

And sum *gnapped* here fete and handes,

As dogges done that gnawe here bandes.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67.

GNAR. To quarrel; to growl. *North.* To snarl, or growl, *Skelton, ii. 36.*

GNARL. To snarl. Also, to gnaw. *Linc.* It occurs in Shakespeare.

GNARL-BAND. A miserly fellow. *Linc.*

GNARLED. Knotty. Also, twisted, wrinkled, or crumpled. *South.*

GNARRE. (1) To strangle. *Palsgrave.*

(2) A hard knot in a tree. (*A.-S.*)

GNASPE. To snatch at with the teeth. "I gnaspe at a thyng to catche it with my tethe, *je hanche*," *Palsgrave.*

GNASTE. (1) To gnash with the teeth. See Towneley Myst. pp. 143, 307; *Morte d'Arthur, i. 178; Apol. Loll. p. 93.*

Than al that greete and gowle, and with teethe *gnayste*.
For of helpe and mercy that thalme noght trayste.

Hampde, MS. Boece, p. 214.

Thus were knyghtes of Rome that crucified
Criste *gnaystend* als bestes withouten resourse

MS. Coll. Eton, 10, f. 3.

(2) The wick of a candle. *Pr. Parr.*

GNAT. Is used by Chaucer for anything small
and worthless. (*A.-S.*)

GNATT. The knot, or *Tringa Canutus*.

GNATTER. To grumble, to gnaw. *North.*

GNATTERY. Full of pebbles or gravel. Also,
ill-tempered. *North.*

GNAURENG. Forgetfulness. It occurs in
Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

GNAVE Gnawed Sir Amadas, 247.

GNAWING A griping. *Rehq. Antiq. ii. 84.*

GNAW-POST. A silly fellow. *Someract.*

GNEDE. Sparring. *Perceval, 607, 724.* Want-
ing, *ib. 752, 1689.* To need, to require, *Const.*
Mason, p. 36 See *Havelok, 97.*

Of gyfts was he [n]ever *gnede*,

In wele na in wa *MS. Lincoln A. 1 17, f. 134.*

GNEW. Gnawed. *Suffolk.* "And *gnew* the
bones," *Ellis, ii. 227.*

GNIDE. To rub. (*A.-S.*)

Herbes he sought and found,

And *gnided* hem bitwix his hond

Arthur and Merlin, p. 94.

And after *gnodde* and wasche wel thi sailour bagge
in thilke lyge with bothe thyn hondes, to thouse that
thi lyte hath take a faire colour of thi sailour bagge.

MS. Sloane 73, f. 214.

GNIFE. The rocky summit of a mountain
Also, to gnaw. *North.*

GNOFFE. A churl, an old miser. See Chaucer,
Cant. T. 3188; Todd's Illust. p. 260.

The country *gnoffes*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,

With clubbes and clouted shoon,

Shall fill up Dunsyn dale

With slaughtered bodies soone

Norfolke Purist, 1623.

GNOGHE. Gnawed. See *Gnew.*

He shette his tunge before the greys,

And *gnoghe* his yward al to pecys.

MS. Harl 1701, f. 24.

GNOSTYS. Qu. an error for *ghostys*.

Smoke and fyre there can owte welle,

And many *gnostys* glowyng on glede.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 42.

GNOWE Gnawed. *Chaucer.*

GO. To walk. *Isambas, 56; Eglamour, 760.*

Sometimes for the part. pa. *gone*. Various
phrases which include this word may be worth
notice. *To go abroad*, to spread abroad. *To go*
against one, to go to meet him. *To go*
backward, to fall in debt. *To go darkling*, to
grope in the dark. *To go compass round*, to
encircle. *To go from a thing*, to deny it. *To*
go forward, to prosper. *To go out of kind*,
to do anything contrary to one's proper na-
ture. *To go quist*, to escape a danger. *All*
the go, quite the fashion. *To go near*, to be
very near doing anything. *How does it go*
with you, how do you fare? *To go to the world*,
to be married.

GOAD. Same as *gad*, q. v.

GOADS. Customs. Also, playthings. *Lanc.*

GOAF. A rick of corn in the straw laid up in a
barn. *Goaf-flap*, a wooden beater to knock
the ends of the sheaves, and make the goaf
more compact. *Goaf-stead*, a division of a
barn in which a goaf is placed. *Norw.* Tusser
mentions the *gofo-ladder*, p. 9. *q. gove.*

GOAK. (1) To shrink; to contract; to disco-
lour by damp, &c. *Yorksh.*

(2) The core of any fruit; the yolk of an egg,
&c. *North.*

GOAL. At the game of camp, if a person can
maunge to get the ball between the two heaps
of clothes made by his own party, that side
reckons one, which is called a *goal*. If the
ball passes between the side-heaps, it is called
a *goal-by*, and reckons only half a goal.

GOALE. A barrow, or tumulus.

GOAM. To look after, or provide for. Also,
to grasp or clasp. *North.*

GOAN. To yawn. Also as *gaun*, q. v.

GOANDE. Going. *Weber.*

GOATHOUSE A brothel. *Var. dial.*

GOATS. Stepping-stones. *North.*

GOATS-LEAP. A kind of leap practised by some
equestrians. *North.*

GOB. (1) The mouth; saliva. *North.* Some-
times, a copious expectoration.

(2) A portion; a lump. *Var. dial.* Hence the
phrase, to work by the *gob*.

(3) To fill up, to impede. *Salop.*

GOBBEDE.

Thane answers syr Gayous fulle *gobbeds* wordes,
Was come to the emperour, and erle hymeselfene.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

GOBBET. A morsel; a bit. (*A.-N.*) Still in
use. A large block of stone is called a
gobbet by workmen.

GOBBIN. A greedy clownish person. Also, a
spoilt child. *Var. dial.*

GOBBLE. (1) A chattering. *Derb.*

(2) To do anything fast. *Var. dial.*

(3) A turkey-cock. *Var. dial.*

GOBBLE-GUT. A greedy fellow. *Line.*

GOBBLER. A turkey-cock. *Suffolk.*

GOBBON. Same as *Gob* (1).

GO-BET. A hunting phrase, equivalent to *go*
along. See *Bel* (8). Our second extract cu-
riously illustrates a passage in Chaucer, *Leg.*
Dido, 288.

Go bet, Wat, with Crystes curse!

The next tyme thou shal be take;

I have a here pype in my purse,

That shal be set, Watte, for thi sake

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 110

Old Father of the Pye,

I can not sing, my tips are dry!

But when my lips are very well wet,

Then I can sing with the, Heigh, *go bet!*

Hunting Song, Deon Miller MS.

GOBETTYD. A term used in dressing fish, for
taking the garbage out. *Berners.*

GO-BETWEEN. A pump. *Dekker.*

GOBLOCK. A lump of anything; an irregular
mass. *North.*

GOBONE. Qu. Gob-one?

Thay gobone of the gretteste with growndoneswerdes
Hawes one thas hulkes with theire harde waypys.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 106.

GOBSLOTCH. A greedy clown; a dirty voracious eater. *North.*

GOBSTICK. A spoon. *North.*

GOBSTRING. A bridle. *Far. dial.*

GOB-THRUST. A stupid fellow. *North.*

GO-BY. To give one the go-by, i. e. to deceive him, or to leave him in the lurch, to overpass. The second turn a hare made in coursing was called her *go-by*. Our old dramatists often ridicule a phrase introduced by Kyd in his Spanish Tragedy, ap. Dodsley, iii. 163, "Go by, Hieronimo," which even seems to have become proverbial.

GO-BY-THE-GROUND. A diminutive person. *East.* The ground ivy is called *Gill-go-by-the-ground* in the provinces.

GOCHE. A pot, or pitcher. *Wills.*

GOCKEN. To be ravenous. *Lin.*

GOD. God before, or God to-forne, God going before and assisting. God to friend, God being protector.

GOD-ALMIGHTY'S-COW. The lady-bird.

GOD-CAKE. A particular description of cake which it is customary on New Year's Day for sponsors to send to their godchildren at Coventry; a practice which appears to be peculiar to that city.

GODCEPT. A godfather. This occurs in Holmshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 78.

GODDARD. (1) A fool. *North.*

(2) A kind of cup or goblet. "A wooden goddet or tankard," Florio, p. 80.

GODDARTLY. Cautiously. *Cumb.*

GODDEN. Good even. *North.* We have also *goday*, good day. See Meriton, p. 100.

The kyng said, gramercy and have *goday*!

The scheperde answered and said, nay.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 61

GODDERHELE. Better health! *Goderhaylle*, Towneley Mysteries, p. 89.

GODDOT. An oath which occurs frequently in Havelok. The editor is clearly right in considering it a corruption of *God wot*, so many oaths being amalgamated in a similar manner. In the notes to Pr. Parv. p. 201, it is confused with *God-zate*, or *God-walde*, which are evidently of a different origin. I have purposely omitted a host of oaths of this description, as they are for the most part easy of solution, and in any case are not of sufficient worth to balance their impiety.

GODE. Wealth; goods. (*A.-S.*) Still retained in Cheshire. Wilbraham, p. 43.

GODELE. Goodly. Emaré, 503

Feyre and longe was he thore,

A godeleyn man was none bore.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 174.

GODELYHEDE. Goodness. (*A.-S.*)

GODENESS. At godenesse, at advantage. See Rom Rose, 1453, 3462

GODESEIE. The herb clary. The Latin name is *gallitritum* in MS. Sloane 3, f. 5.

GODFATHERS. An old cant term for jurymen. See Ben Jonson, v. 139.

GODHEDE. Goodness. Kyng Alis. 7060.

GOD-ILD-YOT. A corruption of *God yield you*, i. e. reward or bless you.

GODLEC. Goodness. Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 8.

GODLYCHE. Goodly; politely. "Godlyche he hyr gret," Degrevant, 675.

GODNEDAY. Good-day. *Ritson.*

GOD-PAYS. A profane expression formerly used by dishanded soldiers, implying that they had no money themselves, and must therefore borrow or beg. Hence *God to pay*, a hopeless debt, nothing. See Ben Jonson, vii. 60, 158.

GODPHERE. A godfather. *Jonson.*

GOD'S-BLESSING. To go out of *God's blessing* into the warm sun, a proverbial phrase for quitting a better for a worse situation. See Nares and Ray.

GODSEND. Any good fortune quite unexpected. On the coast a wreck is sometimes so called. *Far. dial.*

GOD'S-GOOD. Yeast. *Far. dial.* See Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa vii; Florio p. 130. It is spelt *goggood* in some provincial glossaries. Florio is clearly wrong in his explanation, as the references to Lilly and Florio indisputably show.

GODSHARLD. God forbid. *Yorksh.*

GODSIB. A godfather. *Chaucer.*

GODSPEED. An exclamation addressed to a person commencing a journey, implying the speaker's anxiety for his speedy and safe transit. Still in use.

GOD'S-PENNY. Earnest-money. *North.* "A God's-pennie, an earnest-pennie," Florio, p. 39.

GOD'S-SAKE. A child kept for God's sake, i. e. a foster-child. See Nomenclator, p. 20; Florio, p. 22.

GOD'S-SANTY. An oath, supposed by Steevens to be corrupted from *God's sanctity*.

GOD'S-TRUTH. An absolute truth.

GOEL. Yellow. *East.* "The goeler and younger," Tusser, p. 126.

GOETIE. Witchcraft. *Blount.*

GOFER. A species of tea-cake of an oblong form, made of flour, milk, eggs, and currants, baked on an iron made expressly for the purpose, called a *gofering iron*, and divided into square compartments. *Lin.*

GOFERING-WORK. A sort of cramping performed on frills, caps, &c.

GOFF. (1) An oaf or fool. *North.*

(2) A game played by striking hard stuffed balls with clubs. He who drives his ball into the hole with fewest strokes is the winner. It was a common game in England in the reign of James I. See D'Ewes, i. 48

(3) A godfather. *Cath. Angl.*

GOFFLE. To gobble up, to eat fast. *Essex.*

GOFFRAM. A clown. *Cumb.*

GOFISH. Foolish. *Chaucer.*

GOFLE. A small basket. *Lin.*

GOG. A bog. *Oxon.* Aubrey, in his MS. Nat. Hist. Wilts, p. 56, mentions "a boggy place called the *Gogges*."

GOGGE. The throat. Nominale MS.
 GOGGLE. To swallow. "Gulped, or goggled downe," Cotgrave, in v. *Goularde*.
 GOGGY. An egg. *Craven*.
 GOGING-STOOL. A cucking-stool, q. v.
 GOGION. A gudgeon. See Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, in v. *Aspron*.
 GOG-MIRE. A quagmire. *Fulke*.
 GOIGH. Very merry. *Devon*.
 GOIL. Spongy ground. Milles MS.
 GOING. (1) A right of pasturage on a common for a beast. *Suffolk*.
 (2) *Going to the vault*, an expression sometimes used by hunters when a hare takes ground like a rabbit.
 GOING-OUT. Visiting. *Var. dial.*
 GOINGS-ON. Proceedings. *Var. dial.*
 GOISTER. To laugh loudly. *Linc.* Also, to brag; to enter into a frolic.
 GOJONE. The gudgeon of a wheel; also, the fish so called. *Pr. Parv.*
 GOKE. A fool. Reliq. Antiq. i. 291. Ben Jonson has *gokt*, stupefied. *Goky*, a gawky, a clown, Piers Ploughman, p. 220. "A goky, a gokin vel gakin, *stultus*," Milles MS.
 GOKERT. Awkward; clumsy. *Var. dial.*
 GOLD. The plant turnsol. It is also applied to corn-marygold and wild myrtle.
 That she spronge up out of the molde
 Into a floure was named *golde*.
Gower, ed. 1554, f. 120.
 GOLD-CRAP. The herb crow-foot. See Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593, in v. *Bassinets*. Called also *gold-cup*.
 GOLDEFOME. Copper. Nominale MS.
 GOLDEN-BUG. The ladybird. *Suffolk*.
 GOLDEN-CHAFER. A green beetle, very common in the month of June. *Var. dial.*
 GOLDEN-CHAIN. Yellow laburnum. *West*.
 GOLD-END-MAN. One who buys broken pieces of gold and silver; an itinerant jeweller. See Ben Jonson, iv. 79.
 GOLDEN-DROP. A kind of plum. Also, a variety of wheat. *Var. dial.*
 GOLDEN-EYE. The bird *anas clangula*. It is called *goldnye* in Arch. xiii. 343.
 GOLDEN-HERB. The plant orach. *North*.
 GOLDEN-KNOP. The lady-bird. *East*.
 GOLDEN-WITHY. Bog mirtle. *South*.
 GOLDFINCH. A piece of gold; a purse. Middleton, i. 283. A sovereign is now so called.
 GOLD-FINDER. An old jocular name for a person who cleaned a jakes.
 GOLDFLOWER. Golden cudweed; the aurelia, according to Florio, p. 166.
 GOLDFRE. A welt of gold: explained *aurifigium* in Nominale MS.
 GOLD-HEWEN. Of a golden colour. (*A.-S.*)
 GOLD-HOUSE. A treasury.
 On the morowe, tho hyt was day,
 The kyng to hys *golde-hous* toke hys way.
MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 133.
 GOLDING. A marygold. *Chesh.*
 GOLD-KNAP. The herb crow-foot. *Huloet*.
 GOLD-NEPS. A kind of small red and yellow early ripe pear. *Chesh.*

GOLDSMITHRIE. Goldsmith's work. (*A.-S.*)
 GOLDSPINK. The goldfinch. *North*.
 GOLD-WEIGHT. To the gold-weight, i. e. to the minutest particulars, gold-weights being very exact. See Jonson, v. 360.
 GOLDY. Of a gold colour.
 As ofte as sondys be in the salte se,
 And *goldy* gravel in the stremys rich.
MS. Cantab. Ff. I. 6, f. 12.
 GOLE. (1) Big; full; florid; prominent; rank, as grass, &c. *East*.
 (2) The jaw-bone. Nominale MS.
 (3) A ditch or small stream. *North*. Also, a whirl-pool; a flood-gate, or sluice. See Dugdale's Imbanking, 1662, p. 276. "A gool, *lacuna*, vid. Skinnerum; *item*, a current of water in a swampy place, and generally where it is obstructed with boggs; likewise, a hollow between two hills; a throat; a narrow vale," Dean Milles MS. p. 132.
 Than syr Gawayne the gude a galaye he takys,
 And glides up at a *gole* with gud mene of armes.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.
 (4) A fool? "Greate dole for a *gole*," Chester Plays, i. 229. *Gowle*, MS. Bodl. 175.
 GO-LESS. I cannot go less, i. e., I cannot accept of less, I cannot play for a smaller sum. "Goe lesse, at primero," Cotgrave, in v. *Manque*.
 GOLET. The throat, or gullet. (*A.-N.*) A part of armour or dress which covered the throat was so called.
 Throwghe *golet* and gorgere he hurtez hym ewyne.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.
 Be the *golett* of the hode
 Johne pulled the munke downe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 129.
 GOLIARDS. The best account of the *goliardi* is given in Mr. Wright's preface to Walter Mapes, p. x. "They appear," says Mr. Wright, "to have been in the clerical order somewhat the same class as the jongleurs and minstrels among the laity, riotous and unthrifty scholars who attended on the tables of the richer ecclesiastics, and gained their living and clothing by practising the profession of buffoons and jesters. The name appears to have originated towards the end of the twelfth century; and, in the documents of that time, and of the next century, is always connected with the clerical order." In the Decretal. Bonifacii VIII. Univ. Oxon. they are thus mentioned, *se joculariores seu goliardos faciunt aut buffones*. See other quotations of a similar import in Ducange.
 GO-LIE. To recline; to be laid by the wind; to subside. *Somerset*. Perf. *went-lie*; part. *gone-lie*.
 GOLIONE. A kind of gown.
 And alle was do ryzt as sche bad,
 He hath hire in his clothis clad,
 And caste on hire his *golione*,
 Whiche of the skyn of a lione
 Was made, as he upon the wey
 It slow; and over this to pleye
 Sche took his gret mace also,
 And knitte it at hire girdille tho.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 170.

GOLL. (1) A hand, or fist. *East.* "How cold they are, poor golls," Beaum. and Flet. i. 97. See Hawkins, vi. 119.

(2) To strike or blow with violence; to rush, as wind does. *North.*

(3) The gullet. *Nominale MS.* More properly the ball of the throat.

Sethen he went to the skulle,
And hewyd asonder the throte golle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. B. 78, f. 115.

GOLLAND. This plant is alluded to by Turner as the *ranunculus* or crowfoot, and Brockett mentions a yellow flower so called without giving its other name. It is probably that species which is described by Gerard, p. 810, as the double crowfoot or yellow bachelor's-buttons "Goulunds, Bor. corn-marigolds," Kennett, *MS. Laud.* 1033.

GOLLAR. To shout; to snarl. *North.*

GOLLOP. A large morsel. *Somerset.*

GOLLS. Fat chops; ridges of fat on a corpulent person. *East.*

GLOSSIANS. Galoshes. *Arch.* xi. 95.

GOLP. A sudden blow. *Devon.*

GOLSH. To swallow quickly. *North.*

GOLSOUGHT. The jaundice.

Envus man may lykyn be
To the golsought, that es a payne,
Mene may se it in mans cene

R. de Brunne, MS. Boues, p. 46.

COME. (1) A man. (*A.-S.*) This continued in use till the time of the civil war. It occurs in early versions of the Psalms in place of the modern *Gentile*. See *Rel. q. Antiq.* i. 77, ii. 211; Lybeaus Disconus, 1091.

(2) Black grease. Upton's *MS. Additions to Junius in the Bodl. Lib.*

(3) Heed care. Kennett has, "to come, to mind or be intent upon." See *Goam*; *R. Glouc.* p. 57. A S. gyman.

Son, he seide take good come,
Jyven thou hast thyn owne dome.

Chaucer Mundis MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 30.

(4) A godmother. *Cotgrave.*

GOMEN. Game; play. *W. Mapes,* p. 347.

GOMERILL. A silly fellow. *North.*

GOMMACKS. Tracks, foulery. *East.*

GOMMAN. Gommeau, *paterfamilias*; gommer, *materfamilias*. *Milles' MS. Glossary.* Skinner has *goman*.

GOMME. The gum. *Chaucer.*

GON. (1) Since; ago. *Rel. q. Antiq.* i. 64.

(2) Gave. Also, to give. *Far. dial.*

GONE. (1) Dead, expired. *Far. dial.*

(2) A term in archery, when the arrow was shot beyond the mark. The same term is still used in the game of bowls, when the bowl runs beyond the jack. *Nares.* "I am gone, or overcast at bowls," Howell.

GONEIL. Same as *Gomerill*, q. v.

GONFANON. A banner or standard. (*A.-N.*) See *Sir Tristrem*, pp. 145, 210; *Kyng Alsaunders*, 1263, Langtoft pp. 30, 330.

Whan thay were redy for to ryde
They reysed spere and gonfannon.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 112.

GONGE. (1) To go. See Ellis, ii. 329.

Jhesu thougt hit was ful longe,

Withouteu fewdweh pe to gonge.

Chaucer Mundis MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 82.

(2) A jakes. "The devels gonge-house of helle," *MS.* quoted in *MS. Laud.* 1033. *Gonge-farmer*, a cleaner of jakes, Palsgrave. *Gonge-fermouer*, Cocke Lorelles Bote, p. 3. Stowe has *gung* for *dung*. See *Nares* in v. *Goung*.

Jak, if every hous were honest to ete felsh anne.

Than were it honest to ete in a gonge.

MS. Digby 41, f. 8.

And was adrad nyghe owt of hya wytte,

And caste hyt yn a gonge-pytte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. B. 78, f. 133.

GONHELLY. A Cornish horse. *More's MS. Additions to Ray, Mus Brit.*

GONMER. An old person. *Devon.*

GONNE. A machine for expelling balls; a gun, but not necessarily used with gunpowder. Chaucer, however, has the term in exactly the modern sense.

GONNERHEAD. A stupid person. *North.* Probably from *gonner*, a gander.

GONY. A great goose. *Glouc.*

GOO. Good. See *Arch.* xxx. 408.

GOOA. To go. *Far. dial.*

GOOCHY. Indian rubber. *Far. dial.*

GOOD. (1) Rich. A mercantile use of the word common in old plays.

(2) Very. *Good sawcely*, Thoms' *Ancr.* p. 74.

GOOD-BROTHER. A brother-in-law.

GOOD-CHEAP. Extremely cheap. It answers to *bon-marché* in *Cotgrave*. In Douce's collection is a fragment of an early book printed by Caxton, who promises to sell it "good chepe." See *Fletcher's Poems*, p. 72.

GOOD-DAWNING. Good-morrow. *West.*

GOOD-DAY. A holiday. *Staff.*

GOODDIT. Shrove-tide. *North.* Shrove Tuesday is called *Goodies-Tuesday*.

GOOD-DOING. Charitable; kind. *East.*

GOODED. Prospered. *Devon.*

GOOD-ENOUGH. Passable. *Shak.*

GOOD-ELLOWS. A cant term for thieves. "Good fellows be thieves," Heywood's *Edward IV.* p. 42.

GOOD-PEW. A fair number. *North.*

GOODGER. Goodman, or husband. Also a term for the devil. *Devon.*

GOOD-HOURL. A favourable time, a phrase applied to a woman in labour.

GOOD-HUSSEY. A thread-case. *West.*

GOODIN. A good thing. *Yorksh.*

GOODING. To go a gooding, among poor people, is to go about before Christmas to collect money or corn to enable them to keep the festival. *Kent.*

GOODISH. Rather large or long. *Far. dial.* "A goodish step," a long way.

GOOD-KING-HARRY. The herb goose-foot.

GOODLICH. Conveniently. See *Nicols' Royal Walls*, p. 118, *Test. Velust* p. 139.

GOOD-LIKE. Handsome. Good-like-naught, handsome but worthless. *North.*

GOOD LORD. A term formerly applied to a patron or benefactor.

GOODLY. Fresh or gay in apparel.

GOODLYHEDE. Goodness (*A.-S.*)

GOOD-MAN. The landlord or master of a house. See *Sevyn Sages*, 3869; *Matthew*, ix. 11. In the provinces, a woman terms her husband her *good-man*.

GOODMANTURD. A worthless unpleasant fellow. See *Florio*, p. 160.

GOOD-MIND. Good humour. *East.*

GOOD-MISTRESS. A patroness.

GOOD-NIGHTS. A species of minor poems of the ballad kind. *Nares.*

GOOD-NOW. A phrase equivalent to, *Do you know, you must know West.*

GOOD-OUTS. Doing well. *Var. dial.*

GOODS. Cattle, dairy produce. *North.*

GOODSCHIPE. Goodness. (*A.-S.*)

And for the *godeschipe* of this drede,
They graunten him a lusty mede.

Chaucer, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 117.

GOOD-SPEED. Yeast. *Florio*, p. 130.

GOOD-TIDY. Moderate; reasonable. *East.*

GOOD-TIME. A festival. *Jonson.*

GOOD-TO. Good for. See *Pegge*, in v.

GOOD-WOMAN. A wife. *Var. dial.*

GOOD-WOOLLED. A good-woolled one, i. e., a capital good fellow. *Line.*

GOODY. (1) Good-wife. This term is addressed only to poor women. *North.* Chaucer has *good-lyfe*, ed. *Urry*, p. 160.

(2) To prosper; to appear good. *West.*

GOOD-YEAR. Corrupted by our old writers from *goujere*, the French disease.

GOOF. A kind of sweet cake. *East.*

GOOGEN. A gudgeon. See *Clerk's edition of Withals' Dictionary*, 1608, p. 36.

GOOKEE. To hang down. *Devon.*

GOOM. To file a saw. *Var. dial.*

GOORDY. Plump or round.

We shal so bowel that scrippe or bagge of hie with strokes, by pynchyng or nyppynge mesle, being nowe swollen with moche brause, i. whiche is now borely or goordy, or stroutted out with moche moneye.

Acotastus, 1540.

GOOSE. (1) A silly fellow. *Var. dial.*

(2) A tailor's smoothing iron.

(3) A game described by *Strutt*, p. 336. On the Stationers' registers, 16th June, 1597, was licensed, "The newe and most pleasant game of the *goose*."

(4) A hrench made by the sea.

GOOSEBERRY. To play old gooseberry, i. e., to create a great confusion.

GOOSE-BILL. The herb goose-grass.

GOOSE-CAP. A silly person. *Devon.* "A sot, asse, goosecap," *Cotg.* in v. *Grue*.

GOOSECHITE. The herb agrimony.

GOOSE-PEAST. Michaelmas. *Line.*

GOOSE-FLESH. The roughness of the skin produced by cold. *Var. dial.*

GOOSE-GOG. The gooseberry. *Var. dial.*

GOOSE-GRASS. Catch-weed. *North.*

GOOSE-HEARD. One who takes care of geese.

See *Harrison*, p. 223. "*Ancarius*, a gosherd." *Nominale MS.*

GOOSE-HOUSE. A parish cage, or small temporary prison. *Suffolk.*

GOOSE-INTENTOS. A word used in Lancashire, where the husbandmen claim it as a due to have a goose-intentos on the sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost; which custom took origin from the last word of this old church prayer of that day.—*Tua nos quatinus Domine, gratia semper praeueniat et sequatur: ac bonis operibus iugiter praestet esse intentos.* Common people mistake it for a goose with ten toes. *Blount's Glossographia*, ed. 1681, p. 290.

GOOSEMAN-CHICK. A gosling. *North.*

GOOSE-SMERE. A kind of axungia mentioned in *MS. Sloane 5, f. 2.*

GOOSE TANSY. Silver-weed. *North.*

GOOSE-TONGLE. Sneezewort. *Craven.*

GOOSE-TURD-GREEN. A colour in apparel alluded to in *Harrison*, p. 172; *Cotgrave*, in v. *Merde*. *Jonson*, iv. 415, mentions "goose-green starch," and a waistcoat made of *gosling green* is named in the *Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xii. p. 59. / *for gosling green*

GOOSHARETH. The herb goose-grass.

GOOSHILL. A gutter. *Wilt.*

GOOSIER. A goose-beard, q. v. *Somerset.*

GOOSTLICHE. Spiritually. (*A.-S.*)

GOOT. Goeth. *Arch. xix. 408*

GOOT-BUCKIS. He bucks. *Wickhffe.*

GOPE. To talk vulgarly and loud; to snatch, or grasp. *Cumb. / gape*

GOPPEN-FULL. A large handful. *North.* See *Cotgrave*, in v. *Joinle. / yassen 944*.

GOPPISH. Proud; pert; testy. *North.*

GOR. (1) Dirty; mury; rotten. *North.* /

(2) A young unfledged bird. *Westm.*

(3) A clownish fellow. *Somerset.*

GORBELLY. A person with a large belly. *Devon.* See *Hollyband*, 1593, in v. *Bredallier*; *I Henry IV. ii. 2.*

GORBIT. Same as *Gor* (2). *Yorksh.*

GORBLE. To eat, or gobble. *North. / Ham*

GORCE. A wear. *Blount*, in v.

GORCHANDE. Grumbling. *R. de Brunne.*

GORCOCK. The red grouse. *North.*

GORCROW. A carrion-crow. *Pennant.* This bird is mentioned by *Ben Jonson*.

GORD. A narrow stream of water. See *Kennett's Gloss.* p. 80. "A whirlpool, or deep hole in a river," *Blount's Gloss.* ed. 1681, p. 290.

GORDE (1) Girded on. *Meyrick*, i. 177.

(2) To strike, or spur. *Gawayne.*

GORE. (1) Mud, dirt. *Lybeaus Diaconus*, 1471. Still in use in *Norfolk*.

(2) *A-gore*, bloody. See *Moor's Suffolk Words*, p. 154, and *Agore*, p. 32.

(3) The lowest part in a tract of country. *North.* It is explained by *Kennett*, a small narrow slip of ground, *Gloss* p. 80.

(4) A piece of cloth inserted. This is the explanation in the *Craven Gloss.* i. 192, and it may be more fully described as a diagonal seam inserted at the bottom of a shift, shirt, robe,

or gown, to give breadth to the lower part of it. Florio has, "*Gherons*, the gores or gussets of a shirt or smock." See Chaucer, Cant. T. 3237. It is often used by very early writers in the phrase *under gore*, i. e. under the clothing. This explains a disputed passage in Sir Thopas. "Gouthlech under gore," MS. Digby 86. "Glad under gore," Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26. See also Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 152. *Gore-coat*, a gown or petticoat *gored*, or so cut as to be broad at the bottom, and narrower at the upper part, Exmoor Scolding, p. 39.

(5) To make up a mow of hay. *Line.*

GORE-BLOOD. Clotted blood. *Shak.* We have *goreroundede* in Reliq. Antiq. i. 55.

GORELL. A great clownish lad.

Glotony that *gorrell* is the vjte. synne,

That men use it in dellect fedyng of mete.

MS. Laud 416, f. 90

GORGAYSE. A woman's tucker. Skelton, n. 391.

GORGE. The throat; the mouth. (*A.-N.*) A hawk when full-fed was said to bear fall gorge. To give over the gorge, i. e. to be sick.

GORGEANT. A boar in the second year. An old hunting term.

GORGER. Armour for the throat. (*A.-V.*) See Lybeaus Disconus, 1618.

Nowe I wol say thee of the *gorger*, whiche shoulde kepe the throte-bolle.

Itm. of the Monk. Sum College MS.

GORGET. "A kerchief wherwith women cover their pappes," Baret, 1580.

GORGEY. To shake, or tremble. *West.*

GORISOUN. A youth; a page. (*A.-N.*)

GORLE. To devour eagerly. *South. of gortle*

GORM. To smear; to daub. *North.*

GORMA. A cormorant. *North.*

GORN. A small pail with one handle. *Derbysh.*

GORNEY. A journey. Robin Hood, i. 85.

GORONS. Bars and cramps of iron to secure the upper stones of a pinnacle. *Bloxam.*

GORRELL. A fat person. Cotgrave has this word, in v. *Bredailler*. In Craven, *gorry*, very fat, nauseously fat.

GORSE. Furze. *Var. dial.* "The firse or gorse," Elyot, 1559, in v. *Paliurus*.

GORSEHOPPER. The whinchat. *Chesh.*

GORST. The juniper-tree, but more commonly the same as *gorse*, q. v.

GOSE. Go. *Chaucer.*

And graythe gowe to gone grete wode.

And gone over ther nedes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

GOSHAWK. The goshawk. *Book of Rates.*

GOSLINGS. The blossoms of the willow, which children sometimes play with by putting them into the fire and seeing how they burn, repeating verses at the same time.

GOSLING-WEED. Goose-grass. *Hulst.*

GOSPELLER. (1) An Evangelist.

And the foure gospellers

Standand on the pelers MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 136

(2) The priest that chanted the gospel. See Davies' Ancient Rites, 1672, p. 14, Ord. and Reg. p. 169.

GOSS. (1) Furze. See *Gorse*.

(2) To guzzle, or drink. *Devon.*

GOSSANDER. The *Mergus Merganser*, a bird of the fens. *Drayton.*

GOSSIB. A sponsor at baptism, since corrupted into *gossip*. See Verstegan's observations on this word quoted in Ben Jonson, iii. 217; Pimpton Corr. p. 62, Hohnshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 112; State Papers, iii. 13. There was formerly considered a kind of relationship between a person and his sponsors, expressed by *gossyprede*. See Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 36; State Papers, ii. 479.

GOSSONE. A god-son. *Pr. Parv.*

GOST. (1) Goest; walkest. (*A.-S.*)

The kyng to the scheperde con say,

Frome ne gost thou not away.

MS. Cantab. Pl. v. 48, f. 32.

(2) Spirit; mind; soul. (*A.-S.*)

GOSTEAD. A bay or division of a barn. *Norff.*

GOSTER. Same as *Gauater*, q. v.

GOTCH. A large pitcher. *Var. dial.* Gotch-belly, a large round belly.

GOTE. A ditch, or sluice. *North.*

There arose a great controversie about the erecting of two new *gotes* at Skirkk and Langare for drayng the waters out of South Holand and the Fens. *Dugdale's Imbanking*, 1662, p. 243.

GOTER. A shower. Also, a gutter.

He cal com down als rain in fiers soft,

And *goters* droppand over orthe ofl.

MS. Egerton 614, f. 48.

Bankes flowen of floods abowte in the vale,

And out of the gaye golde *goters* ther yode.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 114.

GOTFER. An old man. *Hills.*

GOTHAM. A wise man of Gotham, i. e. a fool. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the well-known collection of tales of the wise men of Gotham, repr. 1840. Gotham is also a cant term for Newcastle.

GOTHARD. A foolish fellow. *North.*

GOTHELEN. To grumble, or rumble, as the stomach does. (*A.-S.*)

GOTHERLY. Kind; sociable. *North.*

GOTHSEMAY. Gossamer. Lady Al. 1659.

GO-TO. *Don't go to, not able to. Var. dial.*

The phrase *go to*, in old colloquial language, and often introduced in old plays, has not, I believe, been properly explained. It is equivalent to, *well, well now, well then, or go on*; and it occurs in the French Alphabet, 8vo. Lond. 1615, as the translation of *or sus*. Florio has, "*Hor bene, well, go too, it is well now.*"

GO-TO-BED-AT-NOON. Goat's beard.

GOTOURS. Lumps, impurities.

Take the rules of morche and wasche thame and stamp thame wele, and lay thame to the fester at morche and at evene, and ever clence it wele of *gotours*, and wasche it with hate wyne.

MS. Line. Med. f. 313.

GOTTED. Gotten. *Skelton.*

GOTY. A pitcher, or gotch, q. v.

GOLD-SPINK. A goldfinch. *Craven.*

GOLL. (1) The gum of the eye. *North.* See Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 125. "A blemish

or waterish matter in sore eyes called of some *goules*," Florio, p. 104.
 (2) A hut, or cottage. *Cumb.*
 GOULFE. A goaf of corn. *Palgrave*.
 GOUND. A yellow secretion in the corners of the eyes. *North*. Left unexplained in Arch. xxx. 408. "*Gownde* of the eye." Pr. Parv. "*Gound, sordes oculorum condensatae per totum agrum. Line vulgatissime appellantur*," Skinner. In MS. Med. Line f. 283 is a receipt "for blered egne and *gundy*;" and *gunny eyes* are explained *sore running eyes* in the Yorkshire Dialogue, 1697, p. 100. The *gound* is well explained by Milles to be *oculorum gramia quae ab oculis distillat*, and if the old text in the passage in Timon of A., i. 1, "Our Poesie is as a *Goune*," ed. 1623, p. 80, is in any way correct, we have in this word *gound*, or *gownde*, as it is spelt in Pr. Parv. p. 206, the genuine old reading, which Tieck tries to make sense of in a different manner. The *distillat* of Milles answers to the *uses* or *oozes* of Shakespeare.
 Right to pleylny thorowe the *goundy* sight
 Of cryt kes, he may not susteyne
 For to beholde the clerenesse of this queor.
Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 30, f. 36.
 GOUNE-CLOTH. Cloth enough to make a gown. *Chaucer*.
 GOURD. (1) A species of false dice, mentioned in the Merry W. of W. i. 3.
 (2) A vessel to carry liquor in. See Chaucer, Cant. T. 17031.
 (3) "*Aquilegium, a gourd of water, whiche cometh of rayne*," Elyot, 1559.
 GOURMANDIZE Gluttony. *Spenser*.
 GOURY. Dull; stupid-looking. *North*.
 GOUSH. A stream. Also, to make a noise, as water when gushing out.
 GOLT. The gateway bridge over a watercourse; a drain. *Harw.*
 GOITHLICH. Goodly. (*A.-S.*)
 Wis he was of lore,
 And goithlich under gore. *Wright's Anecd. Lit.* p. 2
 GOUTOUS. Rich; delicate, especially applied to made dishes. Ord and Reg. p. 473. "Luk ay that he ette no *gowttous* mette," MS. Med. Line. f. 310. So called probably on account of rich meats causing that disease. "*Gotows mann or womanne, guttosus*," Pr. Parv. p. 206. *Guttosus*, in Med. Lat. corresponds to *arthriticus*.
 GOUTS. (1) Drops. *Macbeth*, ii. 1. There is no doubt of the correctness of this explanation. *Goutyth* for *droppeth* occurs in an early English MS. mentioned in Arch. xxx. 408.
 (2) The spots on a hawk, an ancient term in falconry. See Dict. Rust. in v.
 GOVE. (1) To stare vacantly. *North*.
 (2) To make a mow. *Tusser*, p. 176. This is another form of *goaf*, q. v.
 (3) Given. *Lydgate*.
 GOVELE. To get money by usury. It is a substantive in Digby Myst. p. 191.
 He *govelede* gode with a le hys myght.
R. to Brunne, MS. Bower, p. 5.
 GOVERNAILLE Government; steerage. (*A.-N.*)

GOVE-TUSHED. Having projected teeth. *Derb.*
 GOW (1) Wild myrtle. Florio, p. 4.
 (2) Let us go. *Suffolk*. An abbreviation of *go we*, plur. imper. of *go*. In the Northern counties, *gowra*, or *gooa*.
 GOWARGE. A round chisel used for making hollows. *North*.
 GO-WAY. Give way; cease.
Go way, dougtur, sich thyng!
I wille no more of thi playng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 44.
 GOWBERT. A goblet, or drinking-vessel.
 GOWCES. The pieces of armour which protect the arm-pit when the arm is raised.
I in-begrippys a spere, and to a gome rynnys.
That bare of gowles fulle gaye w th gowces of sylvere.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.
 GOWD. (1) A toy or gaud. *North*.
 (2) To cut dirty wool from off the tails of sheep. *North*. The wool so cut off is called *gowdens*.
 GOWDER. Putuo. *North*.
 GOWDY LAKIN. A plaything. *Northumb.*
 GOWER. (1) A great dish or platter for potage. *Winton*. Kennett's MS. Gloss.
 (2) A kind of cake, formerly made for children at Christmas. *North's Toy-Book*, 1665.
 GOWGE. The gauge or measure.
The gauge seyde, the devyles dyte
Fore anything that thou canne wyske!
Nugge Poeticae, p. 16.
 GOWIL-SOWGHT. This is translated by *gluticoma* in *Nominale MS.*
 GOWK. A cuckoo. Also as *goke*, q. v. Hence *Gork-spit*, cuckoo spit. *North*.
 GOWLARE. An usurer. *Pr. Parv.*
 GOWLE. To cry sulkily. *North*. Brouckett says, "to threaten in a kind of howl." Gloss. ed. 1829, p. 138. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 291; Tundale, pp. 15, 39.
For unnethe es a chyldre borne fully,
That a ne begynnes to goule and crye.
Hampole, MS. Bower, p. 25.
 GOWLED. Gummed up. See *Gaul* (1).
 GOWLES. Gales. Reliq. Antiq. i. 324.
The crest that on his helme es,
*Es a lady of *goules* in his teches.*
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 141.
A lyone tyed tll an ake
*Of *gowles* and grene.* *MS. Ibid. f. 134.*
 GOWSTY. Dreary; frightful; ghastly; dismal or uncomfortable. *North*.
 GOWT. A sink; a vault. *West*.
 GOWTE. A swelling. Arch. xxx. 408.
 GOWTONE. To gutter as a candle. "*Gow-tone as candelys*," Pr. Parv.
 GOXIDE. Yawned, gaped. *Baber*.
 GOYSE. Goes. *Towneley Myst.* p. 13.
 GOYTE. The same as *gote*, q. v.
 GOZELL. A guzzle, or ditch. "*Traghetto*, any ferre, a passage, a foard, or gozell over from shore to shore," Florio.
 GOZZAN. An old wig grown yellow from age and wearing. *Tornie*.
 GOZZARD. A fool. *Line*.
 GRAAL. A large dish, a large hollow basin, fit for serving up meat. The St. Graal was the vessel in which our Saviour ate the last sup-

per with his apostles, and is fabled to have been preserved by Joseph of Arimathea. Various miracles are said to have been performed by means of this dish, and it is a frequent subject of allusion in some of the old romances, as an object in search of which numerous knights-errants spent their lives. See further in Roquefort.

GRAB. To seize, or snatch; to steal. Also, a snap or bite. *Far. dial.*

GRABBLE. To grapple. *Deron.* "To grabble or grope a wench," *Miege*

GRABBY. Grumpy; filthy. *Kent.*

GRAB-STOCK. A young crab-tree, or the cutting of one. *Dorset.*

GRACE. *Harde grace*, misfortune.

GRACE-CUP. A large cup in a monastery or college, passed round the table after grace was said. See *Davies' Ancient Rites*, 1672, p. 126.

GRACE-OF-GOD. The plant hartshorn. See *Topsell's Four-footed Beasts*, p. 126.

GRACES. Thanks; gifts. *Wickliffe.*

GRACE-WIFE. A midwife. *Durham.*

GRACIA-DEI. A medicine so called, described in *MS. Med. Lanc f 308.*

GRACIOUS. Agreeable; graceful. It occurs in *Chaucer* and *Shakespeare.*

GRACY DAYS. Daffodils. *Deron.*

GRADDE. Cried for; cried to. (*A.-S.*)

And thenk, as thou hast herd me telle,
How grace he gradde, and grace he hadde.

Gower, MS. Bodl. 294.

He porve de him of a schip,
And over the watere laddo,
Everch tyme daly and nygt
Alle that to him gradde.

MS. Laud. 105, f. 117.

GRADE. Prepared; got ready. (*A.-S.*)

GRADELY. Decently; orderly; moderately. Also an adjective. *North.*

GRADUATE. A physician. *Suffolk.*

GRAF. The depth of a spade's bit in digging. *Salop.* Hence, to dig. Perhaps from *grafe*, a husbandman. *Spade-graf*, the quantity of stuff turned up by the spade at once.

GRAFER. An engraver. *Lydgate.* Wright has *graffyng* in his *Monastic Letters*, p. 137.

GRAFF. A graft. Also, to graft. See *Robin Hood*, i. 32; *Tusser*, p. 115.

To make the *graffe* that hee fro Judas fette,
Fructifye in a pure virginne.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 18.

GRAFFER. A notary. *Blount.*

GRAFFERE. One who grafts. *Lydgate.*

GRAFFLE. To grapple. *Somerset.*

GRAFMAKERE. A sexton. *Withals.*

GRAFT. A ditch. *Craven.*

GRAFTED-IN. Begrimed. *Deron.*

GRAFTING-TOOL. A long spade used in draining land. *Salop.*

GRAG. The neck. *Nominale MS.*

GRAID. See *Grade*. "Leide," *Trin. Coll. MS.*

Of this thinges I haf her said,
Was Adam eere to god e child.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Vespas. A. 11 f. 5.

GRAILE. (1) Gravel; small pebbles. *Spenaer.*

(2) The name of the book which contained the

responses sung by the choir. "I gowle an mi *grayel*," *Reliq. Ant. q. i. 291.* "*Gradale*, a *grale*," *Nominale MS.*

GRAILING. A slight fall of hail, just to cover the ground. *North.*

GRAILS. The smaller feathers of a hawk. *Blome.*

GRAIN. (1) A branch of a tree. *Cumb.*

(2) To strangle, gripe, or throttle. *East.*

(3) Broken victuals. *Somerset.*

(4) The prong of a fork. *West.*

(5) A scarlet colour used by dyers. *Blount.*

GRAINED. Grimed; dirty. *Hills.*

GRAINED-FORK. A pronged fork. *East.*

GRAINEE. Proud; ill-tempered. *Deron.* "Stiff, somewhat stately," *Milles MS.*

GRAINING. The fork of a tree. *North.*

GRAIN-STAFF. A quarter-staff, with a pair of short tines at the end which they call grains. *Dean Milles' MS. Glossary.*

GRAITHE. To prepare, to make ready; to dress. (*A.-S.*) Still in use in the North, and explained in the provincial glossaries, "preparation; readiness, to bring a horse up with great care; the trapping of a horse, to clothe, or furnish; to repair, condition, riches." See *Arthur and Merlin*, p. 175; *Perceval*, 123. *Grathing*, clothing, equipment. *Gruth*, speed, *Towneley Myst.* p. 32.

Thre score knyghts of the best
Graythed wele in grene.

MS. Lincoln A. 1 17, f. 134.

But if thoue *graythe* thy gere, the wille grete happene,
Or thoue goo of this greve for all thy grete wordes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

GRAITHLY. Readily; speedily. (*A.-S.*) It here means *steadfastly, confidently.*

If we *graythly* and sothfastly behalde ourselve,
ther es na thyng that we here haue that we may bi
righte calle oura.

MS. Lincoln A. 1 17, f. 8.

Bot alway thi ke on thy laste ende for thou art
a deely mane, and ik a daye, if thou behalde
graythly, thou may see thy feld before thyne eyne.

MS. B. 1, f. 21.

Felys me *grath* y every ylike one,

And se that I have fleete and bone.

Croft's Exemplar Antiqua, p. 100.

GRAKE. To crack. *Lydgate.*

GRAMATOLYS. Smatterers. *Skelton.*

GRAME. Anger; grief. (*A.-S.*)

Moradas seyde, hyt ys grete schame

On a hors to wreke thy *grame*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. B. 38, f. 72.

Wist my lorde of this house,

With *grame* he wold the grete,

MS. Lincoln A. 1 17, f. 133.

GRAMERCY. Great thanks. (*A.-N.*)

Grantt mercy, sei I than he,

But silver shalt thou non gif me

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 53.

GRAMERY. *Arx grammatica*, and hence used generally for abstruse learning.

GRAMFER. A grandfather. *West.*

GRAMFER-LONGLEGS. A daddy-longlegs.

GRAMMER. A grandmother. *West.*

GRAMMERED. Begrimed. *Hills.*

GRAMMER S-PIN. A large pin. *Deron.*

GRAMPLE. A crab. *Skinner. (Fr.)*
GRANADO A grenade. *Howell.*
GRANCH. (1) To scrunch. *Warw.*
 (2) A grange. *Milles' MS. Gloss.*
GRAND Very; much. *Kent.*
GRANDAM. A grandmother. *Var. dial.* See *Withals*, ed. 1608, p. 140.
GRANDARDE. Part of ancient armour. See *Hall*, Henry IV. f. 12. It seems to have been worn only by knights when on horseback. Sometimes spelt *grand-guard*.
GRANDIE. Grandmother. *North.*
GRAND-TRICKTRACK. An old game at cards mentioned in *Poor Robin's Country Vices*, 4to. Lond. 1674.
GRANE. To groan. *North.*
 Here my trowthe or I be tane,
 Many of your gestis alle grane.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 133.
GRANEIN The fork of a tree. *Line.*
GRANER. A granary. *Baret, A. 266.*
GRANGE. A farm-house; a barn, or granary; a small hamlet. In Lincolnshire, a lone farm-house is still so called.
GRANK. To groan; to murmur. See *Towneley Myst.* p. 155. Still in use. *Granky*, complaining. *Brockett*, p. 139.
GRANNEP. A grandmother. *Yorksh.* More usually called *granny*.
GRANNY-DOD. A snail-shell. *Camb.*
GRANNY-REARED. Spoiled, i. e., brought up by a grandmother. *North.*
GRANNY-THREADS The runners of the creeping crow-foot. *Craven.*
GRANONS. The long hairs growing about the mouth of a cat. *Topsell*, p. 104.
GRANSER. A grandsire. *Towneley Myst.* p. 172. Still used in Salop. *Palsgrave* has *grauntsyre*; and *grayuser* occurs in the *Plumpton Corr.* p. 151.
 Come hethyr, he seid, and take up this sak,
 And lay it by, fold on thy grayuser bak.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 46.
GRANT. The pudendum muliebre. Hence, to prostitute the body. Still in use.
GRAP. (1) A vulture. See *Gripe*.
 (2) An ear of Virginia corn. *MS. Lansd. 1033.*
GRAPE. (1) To grope, or feel. *North.*
 (2) A fork with three prongs used for filling rough dung. *North.* *and gripe 4m*
GRAPER. The covering for the gripe or handle of a lance. *Arch.* xvii. 291.
GRAPINEL. A grappling-iron. *(A.-N.)*
GRAPLE. A hook, the clasp of a buckle. *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593.
GRAS Grace. *Sevyn Sages*, 658.
GRASH. To gnash the teeth. See *Collier's Old Ballads*, p. 71; *Topsell's Beasts*, p. 126. Also, to crush. "*Graschede donne crestez*," *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 75.
GRASIERS. Sheep or other animals when fed solely on grass. *North.*
GRASPLIN. Twilight. *Devon.*
GRASS-HEARTH. A feudal service of a day's ploughing. *Kennett.*

GRASS-TABLE. See *Earth-table*.
GRASS-WIDOW. An unmarried woman who has had a child. *Var. dial.* See *MS. Century Book*, No. 77.
GRAT. 1) Wept. *Northumb.*
 (2) Made. For *gart*, *Degrevant*, 339.
GRATCHE. A supposed error for *graithe* in *Rom. Rose*, 7368.
GRATE (1) A fish-bone. *(Germ.)*
 (2) A grating, or lattice. See *Test. Vetust.* p. 627; *Davies' Ancient Rites*, p. 70; *Death of Robert E. of Huntingdon*, p. 27.
 (3) Grateful. *Becon.*
 (4) To seize; to snatch. *Devon.*
 (5) Metal worked into steel, as in the making of weapons, &c.
GRATH. Assured; confident. *North.*
GRATING. The act of separating the large from small ore. *Craven.*
GRATTEN. Stubble. *South.* Ray says it means sometimes after-grass.
 The north part of Wilts adjoynng to Stonehush Coteswold, and is part of Coteswold, the arable gratten-grounds beate an abundance of wyld tansle.
Audrey's Wilts, Royal Soc. MS. p. 121.
GRATTICHING. Dung of deer. *Cotgrave*, in v. *Fumees, Plateaux.*
GRAUNDEPOSE. A grampus. *Skelton.*
GRAUNT. Great. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 353.
GRAUNTE. Agreed. "*Graunte*, seid oure kyng," *MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 48.*
GRAUNT-PADER. A grandfather.
 The King pardons that for thy noble grawn-fader, the whiche suffrid trouble for the kynges moost noble predecesseurs. *MS. Coll. Arm. 1. 9.*
GRAUT. Wort. *Yorksh.*
GRAVE. (1) To dig; to bury. *North.* See *Maundeveile*, p. 12; *Sevyn Sages*, 18; *Gy of Warwike*, p. 410.
 (2) A nobleman of the low countries. Hence, *Grave Maurice*. *Grave*, a bailiff. *Yorksh.* *f.*
 (3) A potato-hole. *Line.*
 (4) Engraven. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 3155.
 So that my lady therupon,
 Hath such a preble of love grase.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 42.
GRAVELIN. A small migratory fish, about six inches in length, commonly reputed to be the spawn of the salmon. See *Harrison*, p. 224.
GRAVELLED. Vexed, mortified; perplexed. Also, buried. *North.*
GRAVER. A sculptor; an engraver. See *Constitutions of Masonry*, p. 31.
GRAVES. The refuse which remains at the bottom of the melting pot used in making tallow candles. It is collected and pressed into oblong cakes, which are boiled with water as food for dogs.
GRAVE-SPIKE. An instrument used by sextons in digging graves. *West.*
GRAVID. Big with child. *(Lat.)*
GRAVKYNG. Graying; dawning. *Heber.*
GRAVOWRYS. Engravers. *Pr. Paro.*
GRAVYNCE. Burial. See *Grave*.
 Title bys grayynge it semyde als the ayere gase serve.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 194.

GRAB. The ague. Also, the sensation just before the fit. *North.*

GRABINGERNE. A piece of iron on a wagon, formerly used as a drag.

GRAWSOME. Ugly; frightful. *North.*

GRAY (1) Twilight. *Kennett.*

(2) A badger. See Hollyband, in v. *Blairau*; Topsell's Four-Footed Beasts, p. 34. Also, the skin or fur of a badger, as in *Lybeaus Discous*, 839; *Brit. Bibl.* ii. 404.

GRAYEDE. Prepared; got ready.

Thare of the eric was payede
Sone his oate hase he grayede.
He was na thyng affrayede.

MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 131.

GRAYLING. Applied to tapettes for sumpter horses, and means that they were cut or rounded. *Eliz. of York*, p. 14.

GRAYSTE. To gnash, or grind.

Whenne Alexander herde this, he bigane to
grayste with the tethe, and to torne his hede hedly
and thedir.

MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 42.

GRAYTHELYCHE. Speedily. "And graythelyche arayede," *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 61.

GRAYVEZ. Steel boots. "With grayvez and gobelets," *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 63.

GRAZE. To fatten. Also, to become covered with growing grass. *Norw.*

GRE. An ear of corn. "Spica, gre of corne," *MS. Coll. Jes. Oxon.* 28.

GREABLE. Agreed. See *Dial. Creat. Moral.* p. 89; and *Agreable*.

GREASE. (1) Rancid butter. *North.*

(2) A dim suffusion over the sky, not positive cloudiness. *East.*

(3) To grease in the fist, i. e. to bribe. *Cotgrave*, in v. *Enfonsen*.

(4) The fat of a hare, boar, wolf, fox, marten, otter, badger, or coney. The season of the hart and buck was called *grease time*, because that was the season when they were fat and fit for killing. See *Sir H. Dryden's Twici*, p. 25.

That nane werreys my wyldc botte Waynour
hurselene,

And that in the scone whenne greas es assignyde.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 60.

(5) To graze. *Palgrave.*

GREASY. Foul; grassy; spoken of fallows or ploughed ground. *Norw.* Also, slimy, as some roads are after rain.

GREAT. (1) Intimate; familiar; high in favour; fond; loving. *Far. dial.* Also an archaism.

(2) To work *by great* is to work by quantity instead of by the day. See *Nomenclator*, p. 502; *Batchelor*, p. 134; *Tusser*, p. 183. *By great*, by the gross, wholesale.

GREATEN. To enlarge. *Kent.*

GREAT-HARE. A hare in its third year.

GREAT-HEARTED. Bold; magnanimous; inflexible. *Pr. Parv.*

GREATHLY. Handsomely; towardly. *In greath*, well. *North.*

GREAT-JOSEPH. A surtout. *Grose.*

GREAT-LIKE. Probably; very likely. *North.* Shakespeare has the phrase.

GREAT-MEN. An old term for members of parliament and noblemen.

GREAT N. A mouth. *Yorksh.*

GREAVES. (1) Boots; huskins. *North.* Iron boots were formerly so called. See *Mirr. Mag.* p. 46; *Planché's Costume*, p. 138.

(2) Grievs; grievances. *Ord. and Reg.* p. 159. More usually spelt *greves*.

(3) Trees; haughs, groves. *Spenser.*

GREAZAGATE. A wheedling fawning designing fellow. *Yorksh.*

GRECHUT. Grew angry. *Robson*, p. 19.

GRECK. A dwarf; the smallest of a brood or litter. *Yorksh.*

GRECYNGES. Steps. *Maundevile*, p. 220.

GREDE. (1) To cry; to proclaim. (*A.-S.*)

Fulle lowde gonne they blowe and grede.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 97.

(2) A greedy person. *Chaucer.*

(3) The lap. *Sevyn Sages*, 1802. *Weber* also explains it, the "breast of the mantle."

(4) A small tub used in washing. *Line.*

GREDEL. A gridiron. See *Griddle*.

A strong fur he let make and gred,
And a gredel therupon sette.

MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.

GREE. (1) To agree. *North.* "It grees not well," *Collier's Old Ballads*, p. 50.

(2) Grace; favour; pleasure; will. See *Lydgate's Minor Poems*, p. 22; *Maundevile*, p. 295; *Wright's Anec.* p. 83. To receive in gre, i. e., to take kindly.

(3) Degree; the prize. (*A.-N.*)

Who so evyr wyneeth the grece
Schalle wedde hur wyth ryalte.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 28, f. 75.

The doghtty knyght in the grece
Hase wonnene the grece

MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 134.

GREECE. A step. *Harrison*, p. 33.

GREEDS. The straw to make manure in a farm-yard. *Kent.*

GREEDY. To long for. *North.*

GREEDY-GUTS. Gluttons. *Greedy-hounds*, hungry persons. *North.*

GREEK. "Averian, a good fellow, a mad companion, merie Greeke, sound drunkard," *Cotgrave*. See *Nares*, in v.

GREEN. Fresh, applied to meat. See *Harrison*, p. 221. According to *Pegge*, "raw, not done enough." In *Lincolnshire*, coals just put on the fire are called green. A young inexperienced youth is very commonly so denominated, and *Shakespeare* uses the term in the same sense.

For drede and love they hadde for to sene,
So harde assay made on h. re age grene

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 7.

GREEN-BONE. The needle-fish. *North.*

GREEN-CHEESE. Cream-cheese. Fools and children are told that the moon is made of this material. "To make one swallow a gudgeon, or believe a lie, and that the moone is made of greene-cheese," *Florio*, p. 73.

GREEN-DRAKE. The May-fly. *North.*

GREENE-WINCHARD. A sloven. See the *Fraternite of Vacabondes*, 1575.

GRIFF. A graft. "Grafte or gryffe of a tree," Palsgrave. Also, to graft. *Gryffar*, a grafter, Pr. Parv. p. 259.

The drye he calde erthe that kyng,
And bad hit *gryffing* fruyt forth bryng.

MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. R. 11. 8, f. 3.

GRIFF-GRAFF. By any means; by hook or by crook. *Skinner*.

GRIFFOUNS. Greeks. *Weber*.

GRIFFS. Greaves; leg-armour. Arch. xvii.

GRIFFOUNDES. Greyhounds. *Weber*.

GRIFF. Slate pencil. *Var. dial.*

GRIG. (1) Heath. *Salop.* Sometimes *griglan*.

What advantages then might bee made of some great moases in Lancashire and elsewhere, that lye near to coal and limestone, and therefore might well be saped without making fuel dear, and improved at a very small charge, and for the present yield little or no profit, save some *grigg* or heath for sheep.

Ashley's Wills, MS. Royal Soc. p. 304.

(2) A cricket. *Var. dial.*

(3) A small eel. *Suffolk.*

(4) A farthing. An old cant term.

(5) To pinch. *Somerset.*

(6) A wag. "As merry as a grig," It is a corruption of *Greek*, q. v. "A merry grig, un *plaisant compagnon*," *Miege*.

(7) A short-legged hen. *Var. dial.*

GRIGGLES. Small apples. In some cyder counties, boys who collect these after the principal ones are gathered, call it *griggling*.

GRIGINGE. Dawn; opening; twilight.

Thare unbrydles thes bolde. and baytes theire horses,
To the *grygynge* of the daye, that byrdes gane synge.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

GRIIT. Peace. *Ritson*.

GRIKE. A rut; a crevice. *North.*

GRILICH. Hideous. "Fulle *grylych* he lukez," MS. Morte Arthure, f. 65.

GRILL. To snarl, or snap. *East.*

GRILLE. (1) Stern; cruel; horrible; frightful; hideous. See Lybeaus Disconus, 1875, Skelton, i. 95; Amis and Amiloun, 657.

That schall jow lyke non of tho,
Bot make jowr bertys *gry l*.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 65.

Y shal have som gode at hym,
Be he never so *gryl* ne *grym*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37

But he was marrid of his wille,
Ful sone he found yt full *grylle*.

MS. Laud, 416, f. 119.

Sa awefulle thare to thou salie God see, that thou salie be so ferde owt of thi wytt, and to the mountaynes and hills thou salie luke and crye with a *grylle* voyce.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 242.

(2) Sharp; cutting; severe. "Woundis *grylle*," Arch. xxx. 350, l. 32. See W. Mapes, pp. 334, 344.

With a spere scharpe and *grylle*
My hert was woundit with my wille.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

Wyth a spere scharpp, that was full *grylle*,
Myn herte was perayd; hyt was my wille.

MS. Cantab. Ff. B. 38, f. 6.

(3) Guile, deceit.

Ther come never man in thys hylle,
Thorow qweyntes nor thorow *grylle*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. B. 38, f. 222.

(4) To shake, or tremble, especially with fear. See Chester Plays, i. 70.

Gle ne game lykes hym nought,
So gretly he gane *grylle*.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 29.

(5) To torment, or tease; to provoke.

If you love a wenche wel, eyther louds and stille,
Bestir wel, but yet hir route, grant hir al hir wille:
Be thou noht so hardy h r onls to *grylle*.

MS. Arund. Coll. Arm. 37, f. 130.

(6) Harm. Erle of Tolous, 279

(7) A kind of small fish. *Blount*.

GRIM. (1) To grin. *Palsgrave*.

(2) Fury. Ywayne and Gawin, 1661. Left unexplained by *Ritson*.

GRIMALKIN. A cat. *Var. dial.*

GRIMBLE. To begrime. *East.*

GRIMGRIBBER. A lawyer. Also, the technical jargon used by a lawyer.

GRIMING. A sprinkling. *North.*

GRIMMER. A large pond. *East.*

GRIMP. See St. Brandan, p. 20, where *grymp* may be an error for *gryp*.

GRIM-SIR. A phrase applied to a proud person in any superior office. Skelton terms Wolsey a *grim sir*. See *Grom* (2).

GRIM-THE-COLLIER. Golden mouse-ear. See Gerard, ed. Johnson, p. 305.

GRIN. Same as *Gren*, q. v. To grin and abide, i. e. to endure patiently.

GRINCH. A small morsel. *West.*

GRINCOMES. The *lues venerea*. An old cant term. Webster, m. 154.

GRINDE. To pierce through. *Lydgate*.

GRINDEL. Wrath; fierce. *Gawayne*.

GRINDER. To take a grinder is to apply the left thumb to the tip of the nose, and revolve the right hand round it, working an imaginary coffee-mill. It is usually done in contempt. See Pickwick Papers, p. 318.

GRINDLE. A small drain. *Suffolk*.

GRINDLE-COKE. A worn-down grindstone, sometimes used as a stool in the cottages of the poor. *North.*

GRINDLE-STONE. A grindstone. *North.* See Cotgrave, in v. *Cimolie*; Book of Rates, p. 50. *Gryndyleston*, Reliq. Antiq. i. 81. "Mola, a grynstone," MS. Egerton 829, f. 65.

GRINDLET. A drain, or ditch. *South.*

GRINDLE-TAIL. A trundletail dog.

GRINING. The growling, or first approach of an ague fit. *Chesh.*

GRINT. Grit. *East.* Chaucer has *grinte*, ground, gnashed with the teeth.

GRIP. (1) A drain, or ditch. *Var. dial.* Also, any kind of sink.

(2) To bind sheaves. *West.*

(3) Strength; power of gripping. Also, to gripe fast. See Robin Hood, i. 106; Morte d'Arthur, i. 166.

GRIPE. (1) A vulture; sometimes, a griffin. See Arch. v. 387; Eglamour, 841, 851, 870, 1019, 1030, 1035; Malone's Shakespeare, xx. 137.

The *gripe* also beside the bere,
No best wolde to othere dere.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.

That greedy Gerarde as a gripe,
Now his wrongs bigonne to ripe.

Curier Mundi, MS. Ibid. f. 73.

A gripe come in alle hur care,
Hur yonge sone away he bare.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 68.

(2) A three-pronged dung-fork. *North. -f. gropa*

(3) To seize; to embrace (*A.-S.*)

And holde him stille with alle his besy payne,
And gripe hem faste with his hondis twayne.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 19.

(1) A kind of small boat. *Kennell.*

(5) A handful of anything. "A gripe of corne in reaping, or so much hay or corne as one with a pitchforke or hooke can take up at a time." *Baret, 1580. See Grip (2).*

GRIPER. An instrument of torture, mentioned by Florio, p. 89.

GRIPES-EGG. An alchemical vessel in form of a vulture's egg. *Jonson, iv. 61.*

GRIPING-LINE. A line to direct the spade in cutting grips. *West.*

GRIPLE. To grasp. "Weil griple in his hand," *Topsell's Beasts, p. 213.*

GRIPPEL. Same as *Grip*, q. v.

GRIPPEN. A clenched hand. *North.*

GRIPPLE. Greedy; rapacious. *See Rowlands' Knave of Clubs, 1611. Brockett has grippy.*

GRIP-YARD. A seat of green turf, supported by twisted boughs. *North.*

GRIS. (1) Pigs. *See Grice* Not obsolete, as stated in *Pr. Parv. p. 211. See West. and Cumb. Dial. p. 356.*

Wyth grya, and gees, and capouns,

Wyth veneson and wyth oyle.

MS. Ashmole 33, f. 35.

(2) A costly fur, formerly much esteemed. *See Ellis, ii. 15; Gy of Warwike, p. 421; Strutt, ii. 102; Tyrwhitt, iv. 146.*

With ryche robys of grete prys,

Furryd wele wyth verre and grya

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 155

Gye dud hym bathe full well,

And clothyd hym newe every dell

With ryche robys of verre and grya.

Gy of Warwike, Cambridge MS.

GRISARD. Grey. *See Topsell, p. 34.*

GRISDET. To make a wry face. *Somerset.*

GRISELY. Frightful; ugly. *Yorksh.* It is a common archaism.

GRISLED. Grisly, frightful. *Grislich* occurs in *Weber. (A.-S.)*

GRISLY. Speckled. *Yorksh.*

GRISPING. Same as *Gringing*, q. v.

GRISSE. A grass, or herb.

Tak at the bygynnyng and anoynte the hole with honey, and thane take the powdre of a grisse, that mene callis woderose, and do therto.

MS. Linc. Med. f. 206.

GRISSEL. Grisly. *Du Bartas, p. 127*

GRIST. To gnash the teeth. *Wills.*

GRIT. (1) The sea-crab. *Linc.*

(2) To squeak or grunt. *Somerset.*

GRITH. Grace; protection. (*A.-S.*)

The othere angels that fel him wi th,

Whiche for he loddes grith

Curier Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 4.

I gaf hem grith, and oore kyng,
Therow out alle mery Ingland.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 40, f. 119.

And gif thou have do any trespass,
Falle on knees and aske grace,
And he wille gif the grith.

MS. Ibid. f. 55.

Thou purchasest us pes and gryth.

So seyth to us the prophete Davy

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 80

And that y may wynde hur with,

Into my contri yn pes and gryth.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 142.

GRIZBITE. To gnash the teeth. *Glouc. & Yorksh.*

GRIZLE. A darkish grey. *Decon.*

GRIZZLE. To laugh, or grin. *West.* Also to complain much or grumble

GRIZZLE-DEMUNDY. A stupid fellow always grinning. *Decon.* "That laughs at her own folly which she mistakes for wit," *Dean Myles' MS. Glossary, penes me.*

GRO. A kind of rich fur. *See Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 26.*

GROAN. Among hunters, the noise made by a buck at rutting-time. *See Gent. Rec. ii. 76.*

GROANDE. Growing. *Lydgate*

She led hym into a fayre herbere,

Ther frute grounde was greet plente.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 43, f. 118.

GROANING. A lying-in. The terms *groaning-cake*, *groaning-chair*, and *groaning-chesse*, explain themselves as provided for an event of that kind. In *MS. Ashmole 36, 37, f. 232*, is a piece called a "Preparation for Groaning."

GROAT. It is not worth a groat, i. e. of very small value. *Groat* may here be put for *groat*, a very small Dutch coin.

GROATS. Shelled oats. *Var. dial.*

GROB. To seek for. *Linc.*

GROBBLE. (1) To loiter. *Linc.*

(2) To grovel; to poke about. Also, to make holes. *North.*

GROBIAN. A sloven. *Miege.*

GROBMAN. A sea-bream about two thirds grown. *Lorne.*

GROCER. Originally meant a wholesale merchant who speculated in various things at markets and fairs.

GROCHE. To murmur; to grumble. Hence, *grucher*, a grumbler. "Murmurator, a grocher," *Nominales MS.*

GROCK. A very small child. *Linc.*

GRODE. To devastate. (*A.-S.*)

GROFE. Digged. *Baber.*

GROFEN. Grown. *Towneley Myst. p. 63.*

GROFFE. On the *graffe*, flat on the ground. *Groslynges*, *Towneley Myst. p. 40.* To lie grubblings, i. e. with the face downwards, *Forby, ii. 143.*

Then Gawayne gyrd to the game, and one the *gruff* falls.

Alles his grofe was graythede, his grace was no bettyre.

Morte grikure, MS. Lincoln, f. 23.

GROFT. Growth; produce. *East*

GROFTS. A kind of stone for building mentioned in *Arch. x 71*

GROG. Angry, excited. *Linc.*

GROGRAIN. A coarse kind of silk taffety, usually stiffened with gum. See Book of Rates, p. 52; Harrison's England, p. 221; *grogeran*, Cotgrave, in v. *Baragant*.

GROGYNGE. Grumbling; murmuring.

To tempre his byddyng to obey,
Withoutten *grogyng* or rebellion.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 20, f. 50.

GROINE (1) A nose, or snout. *North.* Chaucer applies it to the snout of a pig. Also, to grant as a pig, according to Kennett.

(2) To cut grass. *Yorksh.*

(3) A hanging lip. Hence, to grumble; to be discontented. (*A.-N.*) "A froward look," Skinner.

GROING-TIME. The spring. *North.*

GROLLENG. Wallowing of the stomach. Batman upon Bartholome, 1582.

GROM. (1) A forked stick used by thatchers for carrying bundles of straw. *West.*

(2) Dirty. Also, to soil or make dirty. *Sussex.* Perhaps we should read *grim* *sir* in the following passage. See *Grim-Sir*.

He was made a minister, and soe withalle became a sco-master and teacher of children. He was a man of som fifty years, meane of stature, and a black *grom* *sir*

MS. Ashmole 908.

GROMALY. The herb gromwell.

GROME. A man. See Chron. Vilodun. p. 111. Hence our modern *groom*.

GROMER. A boy, or young *grome*, q. v.

GROMYL. The plant gromwell. See MS. Sloane 5, f. 9; Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 27.

GRON. Ground, as corn is. *West.*

GRONDEN. Ground; beaten; pounded.

GRONDESWYLE. The plant groundsel.

GRONDY. A grandmother. *Cumb.*

GRONE. To groan; to grunt. (*A.-N.*) *Gronne*, grunting, Octovian, 12. See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80. *Gront*, groaned

GRONY. Grumbling. *Pr. Parv.*

GROOM-GRUBBER. An officer in the royal household whose duty it was to see that the barrels brought into the cellar were tight and full, and to draw out the lees from casks that were nearly empty.

GROOM-PORTER. An officer of the royal household whose business it was to see the king's lodging furnished with tables, chairs, stools, and firing; as also to provide cards, dice, &c. and to decide disputes arising at games. Formerly he was allowed to keep an open gambling table at Christmas. Nares, in v. Loaded dice were also sometimes called *groom-porters*.

GROON. See *Grone*, and *Grome*.

GROOP. A pen for cattle. Also, the place in a stable where the cows or horses dung *North.*

GROOT. Dry mud. *Devon.*

GROOT-RISE. A ridge of earth, in ploughed land. Dean Milles MS.

GROOVE. A mine, or shaft. *North.* "Robert Rutter was hurt in a *groove*," Chron. Mirab. p. 81. Perhaps, however, the word here means a hole from which the mineral has been taken. See Kennett.

GROOVERS. Miners. *North.*

GROOVES. The turnings within the hole of a screw-plate, and the like hollows in a screw-pin, are called the *grooves* *North.*

GROPING. (1) A mode of ascertaining whether geese or fowls have eggs. *Var dial.*

(2) A mode of catching trout by ticklag them with the hands under rocks or banks. *Meas.* for *Meas.* i. 2.

GROPING-IRON. A gouge.

The *groping-iron* than spake he,
Compass, who hath grevyd the?

MS. Ashmole 61.

GROPYS. Chaff of corn *Pr. Parv.*

GROS. Feared; dreaded. Glossed *dred*.

The Jew tho asswythe aros.

Hyt was no wundys tho; hym *gros*

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 32.

GROSE-REE. A hut for geese. *North.*

GROSERS. Gooseberries. *North.*

GROSH. Gross; fat; thriving. *Yorksh.*

GROSS. (1) Thick soft food, such as porridge, &c. *Devon.*

(2) Dull; stupid. *Palgrave.*

(3) A hawk was said to fly gross, when after large birds. See Howell.

GROSSET. A groat. *Nominale MS.*

GROSSOLITIS. Chrysolites. *Skellon.*

GROSS-UP. To engross up; to buy up all the market. See *Pr. Parv.* p. 214; Kyng Johan, p. 3, compared with Mark, xii. 40.

GROST. The star-thistle. It is wrongly explained in Arch. xxi. 408.

GROSVAIR. A kind of fur. Strutt, ii. 102.

GROTINDE. Weeping. (*A.-S.*)

GROTONE. To stuff, or surfeit. *Pr. Parv.*

GROUDGE. "I groudge as one dothe that hath a groudgyng of the axes, *je frilonne*," *Palgrave.*

GROULING. The first approach of an ague fit. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

GROUN. A greyhound. *Salop.*

GROUND. (1) An old musical term for an air on which variations and divisions were to be made. *Nares.*

(2) The pit of a theatre was formerly so called. It was without benches, and on a level with the stage. See Jonson's Barth. Fair.

(3) To go to ground, i. e. *aleum exonerare*. Gone to the ground, i. e. buried.

(4) A field, or farm. Also, a plantation of willows, &c. *West.*

(5) The bottom or foundation of anything. See MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

GROUND-ASH. An ash-sapling of a few years' growth. *Var dial.*

GROUND-BAIT. The loche. *North.*

GROUND-CAR. A sledge. *West.*

GROUND-DICE. Blunt-cornered dice.

GROUNDE. To grant. Arch. xxi. 72.

GROUND-ELDER. Dwarf-elder. *South.*

GROUND-EVIL. The shepherd's needle, a plant mentioned by Gerard.

GROUND-FIRING. Roots of trees and bushes given to labourers for fuel.

GROUND-GUDGEON. A small fish, according to Forby, the *cobitis barbatula*, Linn.

GROUND-HALE. The herb gromwell.

GROUND-ISAAC. The yellow wren. *West.*
GROUNDIER. More profoundly. *Groundely*,
State Papers, i. 62.

GROUNDLING. A person who stood on the
ground or pit of a theatre. Generally, in con-
tempt. *Jonson*.

GROUND-NEEDLE. A plant, called the *Musked*
Storke's Hill in Gerard, p. 796.

GROUND-RAIN. A plentiful but gradual fall
of rain, which works its way deep into the
ground. *East.*

GROUNDS. Lees; sediment. *Var. dial.*

GROUND-SILL. The threshold of a door. See
Harrison's England, p. 187.

GROUND-SOP. A sop or sippet by which the
lees or dregs may be soaked up. See *Prompt*
Parv. p. 216.

GROUND-SWEAT. A person some time buried
is said to have taken a ground-sweat. *East.*

GROUND-TABLE. Same as *Earth-table*, q. v.

GROUPE. To sculpture or engrave with a fine
gouge. *Lydgate.*

GROUPEADE. Explained by Skinner, "a kind
[of] curvet in horamanship."

GROUSOME. Loathsome, fearful. *Cumb.*

GROUT (1) Ground malt. Ray explains it,
wort of the last running, and Pegge adds that
this is drunk only by poor people, who are on
that account called *grouters*. Kennett says,
" In Leicestershire, the liquor with malt in-
fused for ale or beer, before it is fully boiled,
is called *grout*, and before it is tanned up in
the vessel is called wort. They have in the
west a thick sort of fat ale which they call
grout-ale." The *grout-ale* is sweet and medi-
cated with eggs. In Dean Milles MS. Glo-
sary, p. 136, in my possession, is given the
best account of *grout-ale*,—" a kind of ale
different from white ale, known only to the
people about Newton Bussel, who keep the
method of preparing it as a secret, it is of a
brownish colour. However, I am informed
by a physician, a native of that place, that the
preparation is made of malt almost burnt in
an iron pot, mixed with some of the barm
which rises on the first working in the keeve,
a small quantity of which invigorates the
whole mass, and makes it very heady."

(2) A masonic process of filling up the interstices
between bricks or stones, by pouring fluid mor-
tar, which is the grout, over each course or
two to saturation. Hence jocularly applied to
one who may happen to take anything fluid
late in a meal. *Var. dial.*

(3) To bore with the snout, or dig up like a hog.
Yorksh.

GROUTED. Begrimed. *Var. dial.*

GROUT-HEADED. Stupidly noisy. *Sussex.*
Also, large or great-headed, stupid.

GROUTS. Dregs; lees. *Var. dial.* Thick
muddy liquor is *grouty*.

GROUZE. To eat; to devour. *Linc.*

GROVE. (1) To dig. *North.* We have *grove*,
dug, in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. *Grooven*,
dug, Craven Dial.

(2) A ditch, or drain. *Linc.*

(3) A deep pit sunk into the ground to search
for minerals. *North.*

GROVED. Grew. See Towneley Myst. p. 12;
Ywaine and Gawin, 354.

GROVE-WOOD. Small timber for the use of
mines to support the roof or sides. *North.*

GROW. (1) To be troubled. *North.* Also, to
murmur, to repine, to be sulky. *Growth*,
Emaré, 669.

(2) To cultivate anything. *Var. dial.* To grow
downward, i. e. to get smaller, a common
phrase in the provinces.

(3) To be aguish. *Hants.*

GROWBLAR. A digger. *Prompt. Parv.*

GROWER. A cultivator. *Var. dial.* See *Ord.*
and *Reg.* p. 234.

GROWING. (1) A growing day, i. e. a day that
will make plants grow well. *Var. dial.*

(2) The hot fit of an ague. *North.*

GROWME. An engine to stretch woollen cloth
with after it is woven

GROWN. Said of milk when burnt at the bot-
tom of the pot. *Linc.*

GROWNDENE. Ground; sharpened.

Alle gletcrande in golde appone grete stodes,

Towarde the grene wode, that with growndene waypue.
Morte Arthure. MS. Lincoln, f. 57.

GROWNDER. Founder. *Tundale*, p. 146.

GROWNDISWELIE. Groundael. *Granderwille*,
Reliq. Ant. q. 1 37.

GROWNDYNE. Bellowing. *Isambas*, 453.

GROWSOME. Genial, generally applied to the
weather. *Linc.*

GROWTH-HALFPENNY. A rate so called and
paid in some places for the tithe of every fat
animal. See Jacob, in v.

GROWTNOUL. A blockhead. We have al-
ready had *grout-headed*. "Growte-nowie,
come to the king," *Promos and Cassandra*, p.
81. Strange that Nares should have thought
this common word peculiar to Dekker.

GROWZE. To be chill before the beginning of
an ague-fit. *North.*

GROY. Old; grey-headed. *Linc.*

GROYNE. To lament; to groan. *Groyning*,
discontent, grunting. *Chaucer*

GROYNEDEN. Grinned. *Hickliffe.*

GROZEN. A grove. *Somerset.*

GROZENS. The weed duck's meat. *West.*

GROZET-EYES. Goggle-eyes. *South.*

GRI. Greek. *Warton*, i. 74.

GRI B. (1) Food; victuals. *Var. dial.*

(2) To grumble. To ride grub, i. e. to be sulky.
The grubs bite him hard, i. e. he is sulky.
East.

(3) A little dirty animal, applied also to a child.
Suffolk.

(4) Idle, stupid talk. *Norfolk.*

GRUB-AXE. A rooting-axe. *Hants.* Called
grubber in Florio, p. 39.

GRUBBLE. To grub about. *Coles.*

GRUBBY. Poor; shrunken; stunted. Also,
testy, peevish. *West.*

GRUBE. (1) A ditch, or drain. *Norfolk.*

(2) Among cockfighters, to cut the feathers under the wings of a cock.

GRUB-FELLING Felling trees by cutting away all their roots. *East*. Also called *grub-stubbing* in Suffolk.

GRUBLING-IRON. A gouge. *Palgrave*.

GRUCCHIANDE. Grumbling, murmuring. Thane grevyde syr Gawayne at his grott wordes, Graythes towarde the gone with grucchande herte. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.*

GRUCHER. A kind of hawk, mentioned in MS. Addit. 11579, f. 98.

GRUDGING. A feeling, or inclination. A grudging of an ague, i.e. a symptom, Beaumont and Flet. vi. 34; Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 28.

GRUDGINGS. Pollard; fine bran. *North*.

GRUE. To pain, or grieve. *Line*.

GRUEL. Same as *Grudgings*, q. v.

GRUFF. A mine. *Somerset*. Hence *gruffer*, a miner. See Jennings, p. 41.

GRUFFLE. To growl. *Suffolk*.

GRUFTED. Dirtied; begrimed. *Line*.

GRUGGE. To grumble. *Cov. Myst.* p. 228.

GRUM. Angry; surly. "And so grum," Cotton's Works, ed. 1734, p. 155.

GRUMBLE-GUTS. A grumbling discontented person. *Var. dial.*

GRUMMEL. Gromwell. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 52.

GRIMMUT. An ignorant person. *South*.

GRUMPH. To growl, or grumble. *North*.

GRUMPIEY. A species of jostling among schoolboys, in endeavouring to hide anything which one takes from another. *North*.

GRUMPY. Sulky; surly. *Var. dial.*

GRUMSEL. The dandelion. *Devon*.

GRUN. (1) Ground. *Var. dial.*

(2) The upper lip of a beast. *North*.

GRUNDLIKE. Heartily; deeply.

GRUNDWALLE. A foundation.

Bot for thi that na were may stand,
Witouten grundwalle to be lstand.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. 11. f. 3.

GRUNDYNE. Ground; sharpened. "With grundyne wapynes," MS. *Morte Arthure*, f. 68.

GRUNNLESTONE. A grindstone. *North*.

GRUNNY. The snout of a hog. *East*.

GRUNSH. To screech. *Salop*.

GRUNT. To try, or endeavour. *West*.

GRUNTER. A pig, or hog. *Var. dial.*

GRUNTING-CHEAT. A pig. An old cant term, given by Dekker.

GRUNTLE (1) A muzzle. *North*.

(2) To be sulky. "To powt, lowte, gruntle, or grow sullen," Cotgrave.

GRUNTLING. A pig.

But come, my grunting, when thou art full fed,
Forth to the butchers stall thou must be led.

A Book for Boys and Girls, 1886, p. 39.

GRUP. A trench; a groop, q. v. *East*.

GRUSLE. Gristle. *Weber*.

GRUT. Grit, or gravel. *Medulla MS.* Still in use in Devon.

GRUTCH. To grudge. Also, to grumble. See Baker's Poems, 1697, p. 78.

GRWELL. Gruel, any kind of pappy food. See *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 81.

GRY. To have a slight attack of the ague. *North*.

GRYDERN. A gridiron. *Pegge*, p. 98.

GRYED. Trembled; was agitated. *Gawayne*.

GRYFE. To grieve. *Hampole MS.*

GRYFFE. The herb dragon wort.

GRYLE. Horribly. See *Grille*.

GRYNGEN. Grind. *Kyng Alis.* 4443.

GRYNNIES. Snares; gins. *Apol. Loll.*

GRYNSTONE. A grindstone. *Pr. Parr.*

GRYSTING. Gnashing, grinding. *Dober*.

GRYPPE. Snatches; seizes.

He gryppet hyin a glete spere, and graythely hyin
hates

Thurgh the guttes into the gorre he gyrdes bying
ewyno. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.*

GRYSE. (1) Grass. *Somerset*.

Some als gryse and trees that mene sene spryng,
Has beyng and lifyng, bot na felyng.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 102.

(2) To be frightened or terrified.

Whon the comaynes biȝan to ryse,
Was non so gret lord, as I gesse,
That thei in herte byȝon to gryse,
And leise her jolyte in preece

MS. Vernon, Ball. Lib.

GRYTHGIDE. Troubled; vexed.

Thane syr Gawayne was grevede, and grythgide ful
sore,

With Galathe his gude swerde grymlye he strykes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 10.

GRYZE. To squeeze, or rub. Also, to wear or annoy. *Heref.* To grind between the teeth. *Glouc.* Dean Milles' MS.

GUAGE. To engage. *Palgrave*.

GUANO. The dung of sea-fowl, found in large quantities on some islands on the coast of Africa, and introduced into this country a few years ago as a valuable species of manure. (*Span.*)

GUARD. (1) A posture of defence.

(2) Same as *Gard*, q. v.

GUARISH. To heal, or cure. *Spenser*.

GUARY-MIRACLE. A miracle-play formerly acted in Cornwall, even as late as the seven-
teen century. A specimen of one from the
Harl MSS has been printed by Mr. Davies
Gilbert. In the following passage, the term
seems to be applied to the recitation or singing
of a romance.

Thys ys on of Brytayne layes,

That was used by olde dayes,

Men callys playn the garye. *Emmett, 1833.*

GUB. (1) A sum of money. *Line*.

(2) A pander, or go-between. *Devon*.

(3) A rough round stone that will not lay regular in a wall. *Oxon*.

GUBBARN. A foul, filthy place; a gutter, or drain. *Wills*.

GUBBER. Black mad. *Sussex*.

GUBBER-TUSHED. Said of a person whose teeth project irregularly.

GUBBINGS. The parings of haberdine. Also, any kind of fragments.

GUBBINS. A wild sort of people in Devonshire about Dartmoor. *Milles' MS.*

GUBBLE-STONE. Same as *Gub* (3).

GUBBY. A crowd. *Deron.*

GUBERNATION. Rule; government. *R. Glouc.* p. 583; *Hall, Henry V. f. 5*

GUD Good. *Rehq. Antiq. i. 82*

GUD-DEVON. Good even. *Amadas, 110.*

GUDDLE. To guzzle. *Somerset.*

GUDE. To assist; to do good. *East.*

GUDGEN. A cutting of a tree or plant set in the ground. *West.*

GUDGEON. (1) To swallow a gudgeon, i. e. to be caught or deceived, to be made a fool of. To gape for gudgeons, i. e. to look out for impossibilities. A gudgeon was also a term for a lie, as appears from Florio, p. 476; and, sometimes, a joke or taunt.

(2) The large pivot of the axis of a wheel. Also, a piece of wood used for roofing. *North.*

GUDGEONS. The rings that bear up the rudder of a ship. *Cotgrave.*

GUDGIL-HOLE. A place containing dung, water, and any kind of filth. *West.*

GUDLY. Courteous. *Gawayne*

GUE. A rogue, or sharper. It occurs in the 1631 ed. of the White Devil. See Webster's Works, i. 81.

GUDE. A mistake in Havelok and other works for *Guede*, q. v.

GUEOUT. The gout. Also, a soft damp place in a field. *Chesh.*

GUERDON. Reward; recompence. Also, to reward. *Guerdonize* occurs in Dolan's Primerose, 4to. 1606.

GUERDONLES. Without reward. (*A.-N.*)

GUERR. War. *State Papers, iii. 141.*

GUESS (1) To suppose, or believe. *Var. dial.*

(2) A corruption of *guests*, common in our old dramatists and early writers.

(3) A term applied to cows when they are dry or barren. *Kent* Guess-sheep, barren ewes.

GUEST. A ghost, or spectre. *North.* Any person is called a guest in Craven.

GUESTLINGS. The name of certain meetings held at the Cinque Ports.

GUEST-MEAL. A dinner-party. *Line.*

GUESTNING. A hospitable welcome; a kind reception. *North.*

GUFF. An oaf, or fool. *Cumb.*

GUGAW. A flute. *Prompt Parv.* This term is probably connected with *gaw-gaw*, q. v. Blount has, "Gugaw, a Jew's harp, or trifle for children to play with."

GUGLE. To judge. This form occurs in Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 133.

GUGGLE. (1) To gargle. *Warw.*

(2) To gull, or cheat. *North.*

(3) A snail-shell, or a snail having a shell. This singular word is in very common use in Oxfordshire and adjoining counties, but has never yet found a place in provincial glossaries. *Cochlea* has been suggested to me as its probable derivation.

GUGGLER. A funnel. *East.*

GUIDERS. The tendons. *North.*

GUIDES. The guides of a waggon are the arcs of circles fastened on the fore-axle as a

bearing for the bed of the waggon when it locks. *Dorset Gl.*

GUIDE-STOOP. A guide-post. *North.*

GUIDON. A kind of standard. See Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 29.

GUIDRESSE. A female guide. *Nares.*

GUIE. To guide. *Fairfax.*

GUILE. A guile of liquor, i. e. as much as is brewed at once. *North.*

GUILERY. Deceit. *Derb. f. gullery, gily.*

GUILLE-SHARES. Cheating shares. *Kent.*

GUIL-FAT. A wort-tub; the tub in which the liquor ferments. *North.*

GULL. To be dazzled. *Chesh.*

GUILTY-CUPS. Butter-cups. *Devon.*

GUIMAD. A fish mentioned by Skinner as caught in the river Dee.

GUINEA-HEN. An ancient cant term for a prostitute. See Othello, i. 3

GUINIVER. Queen to King Arthur, famous for her gallantries with Launcelot du Lake, and others. Hence the name was frequently applied to any flighty woman.

GUIPON. The jupon, or pourpoint. (*A.-N.*)

GUIRDING. A loud crepitus ventris.

GUISERS. Mummers. *North.*

GUISSETTES. In armour, short thigh pieces. See Hall, Henry IV. f. 12.

GUITONEN. A vagrant, a term of reproach. See Middleton, iv. 324.

GU'ZENED. (1) Leaky. *North.*

(2) Strangely and carelessly dressed. *Line.*

GUIZINNY. Foolishly dressed. *Line.*

GULARDOUS. A form of *Goliards*, q. v.

A mynstralle, a gulardous,

Come onys to a bysshop's hous.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 31.

And therefore I walde that thou war watre; for I say the sykerly that it es a foule lychery for to de-lyte the in rymmes and styke gulardy.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 204.

GULCH. (1) To swallow greedily. *West.* Perhaps connected with *gulch*, wrongly explained by Nares. A *gulch* is a great fat fellow, as clearly appears from Cotgrave, in v. *Bredailler, Grand.* "Stuffingly, gulchingly," Florio, p. 65. See below in *Gulchy*.

(2) To fall heavily. *Var. dial.* Also a subst. A plumpendicular gulch is a sudden, awkward and heavy fall. *West.*

GULCHY. Coarsely fat. *Devon.* The term occurs in Florio, p. 132. Also, greedy of drink.

GULDE. Gold. *Ritron*

GULDER. To speak loud and with a dissonant voice. *Cumb.*

GULE. (1) To laugh, or boast. *Heref.* Also, to grin or sneer.

(2) Lammas Day, the 1st of August.

(3) Gluttony. *Nominale MS.*

This vice, whiche so ouste of reule

Hath set us afe, is clepid gule,

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 176.

GULES. Red. An heraldic term.

GULF. The stomach, or belly. Middleton has the term, but Mr. Dyce, iv. 351, reads *gift*.

GULK. To gulp, or swallow. *Deron.*

GULL. (1) A dupe, or fool. Very common in the old dramatists.

(2) A gosling. Also, the bloom of the willow in spring. *South.*

(3) To sweep away by the force of running water. Also, a breach or hole so made. A creek of water, Harrison, p. 59. *Gulled*, ib. p. 114.

(4) A kind of game. Moor, p. 239.

(5) An unfledged bird. *North.* Wilbraham says, p. 44, that all nestling birds in quite an unfledged state are so called in Cheshire. "As that ungentle gull, the cuckoo's bird," 1 Henry IV. v. 1. There can, I presume, be no doubt about the meaning of the word in that passage, and the reader will be somewhat amused at Mr. Knight's note. See also the "naked gull" in *Timon*, ii. 1.

(6) To guzzle, or drink rapidly. See Stanburst's *Ireland*, p. 16.

(7) A crown. An old cant term.

GULLE. Gay; fine. A.-S. *gyl*?

The Jewes alle of that gate
Wex all fulle *guile* and *grene*.

MS. Hart. 4196, f. 200.

GULLERY. Deceit. "*Illusion, a mockerie, or gullerie*," Cotgrave. *f. gullery*.

GULLET. (1) A small stream. See Harrison's *Descr. Britaine*, p. 50. From *gull*, to force as water does. See *Gull* (3), and Harrison, ib. p. 31. The term occurs sometimes in old documents apparently in the sense of portions or parts.

(2) The arch of a bridge. *Devon.*

(3) A jack. *North.*

GULLEY. A large knife. *North.*

GULL-GROPER. Usurers who lend money to the gamesters. This term occurs in Dekker's *Satiro-Mastix*.

GULLION. (1) The cholic. *East.*

(2) A mean wretch. *North.*

GULLY. (1) A ravine; a small gutter; a ditch; a small stream. *Var. dial.*

(2) A calf's pluck. *North.*

(3) A hand-barrow. *Devon.*

GULLYGUT. A glutton. "A glutton, a gully-gut, a gormand," Florio, p. 147. See also Baret, 1580, G 629.

GULLY-HOLE. The mouth of a drain, sink, or sewer. *Norw.* Florio, p. 64, has *guife-hole*.

GULLY-MOUTH. A small pitcher. *Devon.*

GULLY-PIT. A whirlpool. *Devon.*

GULOSITY. Greediness. (*Lat.*) See *Dial. Creat Moral*, p. 79.

GULP. The young of any animal in its softest and tenderest state; a very diminutive person. *East.*

GULPH. A mow, or goaf, q v. *Norw.*

GULSH. Mud; lees; sediment; any uncleanly deposit. *East.*

GULSKY. Corpulent and gross. *East.*

GULT. Injured. *Will. Wern.*

GUM. Insolence. *Var. dial.*

GUMBALDE. Some dish in cookery.

Tartes of Turkey, taste whane theme lykys,
Gumbalides graythely fulle gracious to taste.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 55.

GUMBLE. To fit very badly, and be too large as clothes. *Kent.*

GIMBLED. Awakening in the morning the eyes are said to be *gimbled*, when not easily opened. Moor, p. 158. "Thy eyes are *gum'd* with tears," Hawkins, ii. 92. "Her old *gummed* eyes," *Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 121.

GUMMED. Velvet and taffata were sometimes stiffened with gum to make them look shiny & sit better; but the consequence was that the stuff, being thus hardened, quickly rubbed and fretted itself out. See Narce. "Gum'd velvet," 1 Henry IV. ii. 2. "He frets like *gummed* taffety," Ray's *Proverbs*, ed. 1813, p. 60.

GUMMY. Thick; swollen. *North.*

GUMP. A foolish fellow. *South.*

GUMPTION. Talent. *Var. dial.*

GUMPY. Very lumpy. *Devon.*

GUMSHUS. Quarrelsome. *East.*

GUN. A large flagon of ale. *North.* Son of gun, i. e. a merry, jovial, drunken fellow.

GUNDE. To reduce to pieces. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

GUNNER. A shooter. *Suffolk.* It is in use in America.

GUNNING-BOAT. A light and narrow boat in which the fennmen pursue the flocks of wild fowl along their narrow drains. Also called *gunning-shout*.

GUNSTONE. This term was retained for a bullet, after the introduction of iron shot. *Gonne-stone*, Palsgrave.

GUODDED. Spotted; stained. *Weber.*

GUODE. Good. *Amis and Amil*, 16.

GUP. Go up! An exclamation addressed to a horse. *Var. dial.*

GUR. (1) The matter of metals before it is conglutated into a metallic form. Kennett's *MS. Gloss.* MS. Lanad. 1033.

(2) Green, as a wound is. *Line.*

GURDE (1) Girt; girded. *Hearne.*

(2) To strike. Also the part. pa.

Ryzt as gryffones on grene they *gurdun* togedur.

MS. Cott. Chig. A. ii. f. 114.

A corner of Otaweles scheld

He *gurde* out amide the felds. *Quel.*, p. 7.

GURDS. (1) Fits; starts. *Var. dial.*

(2) Eructations. *Somerset.*

GURGE. A gulf, or whirlpool. (*Lat.*)

GURGEON. A nondescript. *J. Wight.*

GURGEONS. Pollard meal. See Harrison, p. 168; *Ord. and Reg.* p. 69.

GURGIPING. Stuffed up and stiff. An ancient term in hawking. See *Gent. Rec.* ii. 62.

GURGY. An old low hedge. *Cornw.*

GURL. To growl. *Somerset.*

GURMOND. A glutton. *Nares.*

GURNET. A gurnard. We have *gurnade* in *Ord. and Reg.* p. 449.

GURRY-BUT. A dung sledge. *Devon.*

GURT. Shelled oats. Florio, pp. 5, 67, 72.

GURTE. Struck. *Reliq. Antiq.* n. 8.

GURTHELE. A girdle. *Chaucer.*

GUSH. (1) A gust of wind. *East.*

(2) To scare or frighten. *West.*

GUSHILL. A gutter. Kennett, p. 42.
GUSHMENT. Terror; fright. *Devon.*
GUSS. A girth. Also, to girth. *West.*
GUSSCHELLE. A dish in ancient cookery. See MS. Sloane 1201, f. 48.
GUSSETS. Pieces of chain-mail, cut in a triangular lozenge shape, which were fixed to the haubment or garment under the armour by means of arming-points. *Meyrick.*
GUSSOCK. A strong and sudden gush or gust of wind. *East.*
GUSS-WEBB. A woven girdle. *Glouc.*
GUST. To taste. *Shak.*
GUSTARD. The great bustard. See Holinshed, Chron. Scotland, p. 15.
GUSTRILL. A nasty gutter. *Wills.*
GUT. (1) A wide ditch, or water-course that empties itself into the sea; a bay. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.
 (2) A very fat man. *Var. dial.*
GUTBELL. The dinner or eating-bell.
GUTH. A girth. *Salop.*
GUTLING. A glutton. *Craven.*
GUT-SCRAPER. A fiddler. *Var. dial.*
GUTTED. Begrimed. *Devon.*
GUTTER. (1) The hollow place in a cross-bow in which the arrow was laid.
 (2) A small stream of water deep and narrow. *Yorksh.*
 (3) To devour greedily. *Devon.*
GUTTERS. Little streaks in the beam of a hart's head. (*Fr.*)
GUTTER-SLUSH. Kennel dirt. *East.*
GUTTER-TILES. Convex tiles made expressly for drains or gutters.
GUTTIDE. Shrove-tide. See Wilbraham, p. 44; Middleton, ii. 165.
GUTTLE. To be ravenous. *North.*
GUTTLE-HEAD. A forgetful, careless, and thoughtless person. *Camb.*
GUTTONE. To gut an animal. *Pr. Parv.*
GUWEORN. Spurge. MS. Harl. 978.
GUWLZ. Mangolds. This form is from Batchelor's Orth. Anal. p. 134.
GUY. An effigy carried about by boys on Nov. 5th to represent Guy Fawkes. Hence applied to any strange-looking individual.
GUYDEHOME. A guidon, q. v. This form occurs in Hall, Henry VII. f. 47.
GUYED. Guided; directed. (*A.-N.*)
*So of my schip guyed is the rothir,
 That y ne may erre for wawe ne for wynde.*
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.
GUYOUR. A guider, or leader. *Hearne.*
GUYTE. A guide. *Nominales MS.*
GUYZARDS. Men in disguise. See Dekker's Knights Conjuring, p. 54, repr.
GUZZLE. A drain or ditch. *South.* Sometimes, a small stream. Called also a *guzzen*. "Guzzen-dirt, the stinking dirt of mud-pools in summer," Miles MS.
This is all one thing as if hee should goe about to jussle her into some filthy stinking guzzle or ditch.
Walsley's Bride Bush, 1623, p. 114.
GWAIN. Going. *North.*

GWENDERS. A disagreeable tingling arising from cold. *Cornw.*
GWETHALL. Household stuff. *Heref.*
GWINRIS. Guides. *Weber.*
GWODE. A goad. Reliq. Antiq. i. 82.
GWON. Gone. Still in use.
GWYLE. A gully, or ravine; generally applied to wooded ravines. *West.*
GY. To direct, or rule. See *Gie*.
*The prosperite of thys land thus they gy,
 Forthewyth togedere al to the daunce.*
MS. Cantab. Fl. 1, 6, f. 135.
GYANE. Gay? "Colours gyane," Collier's Hist. Dram. Poet. ii. 289.
GYBE. A counterfeit license for begging. See the Fraternite of Vacabondes, Lond. 1575.
GYBONN. Gilbert. *Pr. Parv.*
GYDE. A guide. See *Gid*.
*And I shal be the munkes gyde,
 With the myght of mylde Mary.*
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 120
GYDERESSE. A female guide. *Chaucer.*
GYDERS. Straps to draw together the open parts of armour. Arch. xvi. 292.
GYDLES. Giddy. *Lydgate.*
GYB. (1) The name of different weeds growing among corn. *East.*
 (2) A salt-water ditch. *Somerset.*
GYFFENE. Given. Perceval, 206, 2150.
GYGE. To creak. *Craven.*
GYLE. (1) Guile, deceit. Also, to deceive.
*Bot ther was yet gon a gyle MS. Ashmole 61, f. 61.
 He seyde, welcome alle same,
 He lete hymselfe then be gylyd.*
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 78.
*Many on trowyn on here wyls,
 And many tymes the pys hem gylys.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 3.
 (2) Wort. *Gyle-tubbe*, Unton Invent. p. 3, the vessel in which ale is worked, now nearly obsolete. Generally spelt *gail*. See *gylefatta*, in a note in *Pr. Parv.* p. 274. *Gylynghous*, Finchale Charters.
GYLE-HATHIER. Is he that will stand by his master when he is at dinner, and bid him eat no raw meat, because he would eat it himself. *Frat. of Vacabondes, 1575.*
GYLKELADE. A dish in cookery described in MS. Sloane 1201, f. 53.
GYLTED. Gilt. *Palgrave.*
GYME. To grin; to grin. *North.*
GYMELOT. A gimlet. *Pr. Parv.*
GYMMES. Gems. *Kyng Ahsaunder, 3152.*
GYNPUL. Full of tricks, or contrivances. See *Piers Ploughman*, p. 186.
GYOWNE. Guy, pr. n. See *Roquefort*, Supplement in v. *Guion*.
*Deoke Loyer, seyde Gyowne,
 Why have ye do thys treason?*
MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 182.
GYP. At Cambridge, a college servant is called a *gyp*, said to be from Gr *γυψ*.
GYRON. A kind of triangle. An heraldic term. See *Test. Vetuat.* p. 231.
GYRSOM. A fine or composition paid beforehand. *Durham.*

GYRTHE. Protection; peace. (*A.-S.*)

If thou here any thondur
In the moneth of December,
We shal thorow the grace of oure Lorde,
Have peas and gyrtthe gonde acorde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 9.

GYST. (1) A joist. *Palgrave.*

(2) Gettest. Songs and Carols, x.

(3) Juice? *Nominale MS.*

Do hyt stampe and take gode wyne,
And take the gyte and put theryn,
And all that therof drynke,
They schall lerne for to wyne.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 111.

(4) Deed, action, or adventure.

HA. A contraction of *have*. Sometimes *has*,
or *hast*. *Var. dial.*

HAA. Azure. *Anturs of Arther*, p. 1.

HAAFURES. Fishermen's lines. *North.*

HAAL. Whole. *Craven.*

HAAM. Home. *North.* This dialect generally changes *o* into *aa*.

HA-APPE To stop or keep back. *Deron.*

HAB. To obtain a thing by *hab* or *nab*, i. e. by fair means or foul. *Hab* or *nab* means properly, rashly, without consideration. "Shot *hab* or *nab* at randor," *Holinshed*, *Chron. Ireland*, p. 82. See *Florio*, p. 48, *Cotgrave* in *v. Conjecturalement, Perdu*.

HABADE. Abode, stopped; waited.

The knyghte no lengare *habade*,
But on his waye faste he rade.

MS. Lincoln A. 1 17, f. 130.

And hymselfe and a certane of menze with hym
habade, and thare he garte make a citee, and called it
Alexander after his awenne name. *MS. Ibid. f. 4.*

HABBE. Have; hold. (*A.-S.*)

HABBETH Have. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 9.

HABENRIES. Architectural decorations of some kind, but the exact meaning of the term does not appear to be known. It occurs in *Chaucer*, some copies read *barbieans*.

HABERDASHER. A schoolmaster. *North.*

HABERDINE. Salted cod. In an old register of *Dushey*, co. Wilts, it is stated that "Mr. Gale gave a *Haberdine* fish, and half a peck of blue peas, to twenty widows and widowers, once a year." See *Reports on Charities*, xlv. 330, *Tusser*, p. 61.

HABERGEON. A breastplate, generally of mail or close steel, but sometimes of leather.

Thun *haberon* is thy body fre,

Thy baner is the rode tre. *MS. Addit 11307, f. 65.*

Sche me fend palfrey and steel,

Helme, *habyrion*, and odour wed.

MS. Ashmole 61, f. 4.

HABID. To abide; to wait for. See the second example in *v. Derne*.

HABILITEE. Ability. *Chaucer.*

HABILIMENTS. Borders, as of gold, pearl, &c. in ancient dress.

HABITACLE. A dwelling, or habitation. (*A.-N.*)

It is sometimes applied to a niche for a statue.

What wondir thanne thoug that God by myracle

Withlunde a mayde made his *habitarie*.

Lydgate, MS. See. Antiq. 134, f. 3.

We wyll telle *Blancheflowre*

Of thy *gystur* and thyn *hoi owre*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 151.

GYTELSCHEPPE. Recklessness.

Wylland, certes, I dyd it noȝte,

Bot for *gytelchepe* of thoughte.

R. de Brunne, MS. Rances, p. 2.

GYTHESE. Guise; fash on *R. de Brunne.*

GYTRASH. A spirit, or ghost *Craven.*

GYVE. (1) This term is occasionally used as a verb, to keep or fetter, but instances of it in that sense are not very frequently to be met with.

(2) To banter; to quiz. *North.*

GYVES. Fetters. *Octavian*, 222.

GYWEL. A jewel. *Rob. Glouc.* p. 508.

HABITE. To dwell. *Chaucer.*

HABITUDE. Disposition. Table to the Academy of Complements, 12mo. 1640.

HABLE. A sea-port, or haven. (*A.-N.*)

HABOT. An abbot. *Lydgate.*

Als saynt Ambrose sayse, and wretȝe it es by a
haly *habot* that hyghte Agathone, that thre yere he
bare a stane in his mouthe to lere hym to halde hym
style. *MS. Lincoln A. 1 17, f. 248.*

HABUD. Abided; suffered.

The hold cros wyn or he dye,

That Cris *habud* on good Fryday.

MS. Duuce 302, f. 29.

HABUNDE. To abound. *Gower.*

HABURDEPAYS. Articles of merchandise that are sold by weight. (*A.-N.*)

HABURIONE. Same as *Habergeon*, q. v.

Disleȝe so thyk his *haburione* hath mayled
Of my deslre that I may se ryth nowthe.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 13.

HABY. Same as *Abie*, q. v.

The knyghte ansuers in hy,

He calle the bargane *haby*,

That did me this velany

MS. Lincoln A. 1 17, f. 172.

HAC. But. *Hearne's Rob. Glouc.* p. 653.

HACHE. (1) Pain; fatigue (*A.-N.*)

(2) Hatchet; axe. *Hearne.*

(3) A rack for hay. See *Hack*.

HACHED. "Clothe of silver *hached* uppon
satyn grounde," *Wardrobe Acc. Edw. IV.* p.
160. The editor supposes this to mean
cloth slightly embroidered with silver on a
satin ground.

HACK. (1) A strong pick-axe, or hoe; a mattock, a spade. *Var. dial.* See example in *v. For-croght*.

(2) A hatch, or half-door; a rack. *Norf.* Skinner gives it as a Lincolnshire word.

(3) To stammer; to cough faintly and frequently; to labour severely and indefatigably; to chop with a knife; to break the clods of earth after ploughing. *Var. dial.* It occurs in the first sense in *Towaeley Mvst* pp 111, 116.

(4) The place whereon bricks newly made are arranged to dry. *West.*

(5) The lights, liver, and heart of a boar or swine. *Holme*, 1688.

(6) A hard-working man. *Suffolk.*

(7) *Hack at*, to imitate. *Yorksh.*

- (8) A place where a hawk's meat was placed. *Gent. Rec.* ii. 62.
 (9) To hop on one leg. *West*
 (10) To chatter with cold. *Devon*.
 (11) A hedge. *Line*. From the *A.-S.*
 (12) To win everything. *Cumb.*
HACKANDE. Annoying; troublesome. (*A.-S.*)
HACKBUSH. A heavy hand-gun.
HACKED. Chopped, or chapped. *North*.
HACKENALE. An ambling horse, or pad. (*A.-N.*) See *Rom. Rose*, 1137.
HACKER. (1) A kind of axe. *West*.
 (2) To stutter; to stammer. Hacker and stammer, to prevaricate. *North*.
HACK-HOOK. A crooked bill with a long handle for cutting peas, tares, &c. *South*.
HACKIE. Same as *Goff* (2).
HACKIN. A pudding made in the maw of a sheep or hog. It was formerly a standard dish at Christmas, and is mentioned by N. Fairfax, *Bulk and Selvedge*, 1674, p. 159.
HACKLE. (1) A straw cone of thatch placed over a bee-hive. *South*. The term seems to be applied to any conical covering of hay or straw.
 (2) To shackle beasts. *Suffolk*.
 (3) To dress; to trim up. *Yorksh.*
 (4) Hair; wool; feathers. *North*.
 (5) To agree together. *Somerset*.
 (6) The mane of a hog. *Wilt.*
 (7) An instrument with iron teeth for combing hemp or flax. *North*.
 (8) To dig or pull up. *Line*.
 (9) To make hay into rows. A hackle is a row of new-made hay. *Oxon*.
 (10) A stickleback. *Devon*.
HACKLED. Peevish; crossgrained. *North*.
HACKLES. The long pointed feathers on a cock's neck. *Far. dial.*
HACKMAL. A tomtit. *Devon*.
HACKNEY. (1) A saddle-horse. *West*.
 (2) A common whore. See *Cotgrave*, in v. *Can-tonniere*, *Putain*; *Howell*, sect. xxii; *Withals*, ed. 1608, p. 228. Shakespeare apparently uses the word in this sense in *Love's Labour's Lost*, iii. 1.
HACKNEY-MAN. A person who let out horses for hire. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 96.
HACKNEY-SADDLE. A riding saddle.
HACK-PUDDING. A mess made of sheep's heart, chopped with suet and sweet fruits. The people used to breakfast on this on Christmas-day at Whitbeck, co. Cumberland. See *Jefferson's History and Antiquities of Allerdale Ward*, 1842, and *Harkin*.
HACKS. Axes, or hatchets. *Meyrick*, iii. 45.
HACKSLAVER. A nasty slovenly fellow, both in words and action. *North*. Also, to stammer, or stutter.
HACKSTER. An hacknied person.
HACKSYLTRESE. Axle-trees.
HACKUM-PLACKUM. Barter. *North*.
HACKY. Artful; witty. *Northumb.*
HACONY. A hackney, or whore.

Fetyd alle abowte as an hacory to be hyred.

MS. Lond. 416, f. 44.

- HACQUETON**. Same as *Ackeloun*, q. v.
HAD. Hold. Also, have. *North*.
HADDEN. Pa. t. pl. of *Have*.
HADDER. Heath, or lung. *North*. See *Hollinshed*, *Hist. Scot.* p. 95.
HADDE. (1) In mines, the underlay or inclination of the vein. *North*.
 (2) A ridge of land. This term occurs in *Drayton's Polyolbion*. See *Nares*.
HADEN. Ugly; untoward. *West*.
HADFASH. Plague; trouble. *North*.
HADING. A sloping vein. *Derb.*
HAD-I-WIST. That is, had I known the consequences, a common exclamation of those who repented too late. See *Addenissen*; *Towneley Myst.* p. 100; *Florio*, p. 14. "Had I wist comes ever to late," *Northern Mothers Blessing*, 1597.
HADLEYS. Hardly. *North*. It is occasionally pronounced *hadlins*.
HAD-LOONT-REAN. The gutter or division between headlands and others. *North*.
HAET. Has. *Freer and the Boy*, st. 47. Explained *not* by *Meriton*.
HAFE. Heaved; raised. (*A.-S.*)
Jhesus tho hys hands up hafe,
And hys blessing hys modur gafe.
MS. Cantab. B. 1. 38, f. 35.
HAFER. To stand higgling. *Suff.*
HAFEREN. Unsettled, unsteady. *East*.
HAFFET. The forehead, or temples. *North*.
HAFPLE. To stammer; to prevaricate, to falter. *North*. It seems to mean in *Cotgrave*, in v. *Viedazer*, to abuse, or make a fool of.
HAFIR. Oats. It is the translation of *avena* in *Nominales MS.*
HAFLES. Wanting. *Towneley Myst.* p. 152.
HAFT. Loose in the haft, i. e. not quite honest. See *Wright's Pol. Songs*, p. 339. *By the haft*, a common oath.
HAFTED. A cow is said to be hafted, when, from long retention of milk, the teats have become rigid like the hafts of knives.
HAFTER. A wrangler; a subtle crafty person. This term occurs in *Hollyband's Dictionary*, 1593; *Doctour Double Ale*, n. d.
HAFTS. Little islands or raised banks in a pond or pool for ducks or other water-fowl to build their nests. *Staff.*
HAFVE. Possess; have. (*A.-S.*)
Wether sa it be knyth or knave
By luf sa he ever hafve.
Cy of Warwike, MIDDLEHILL MS.
HAG. (1) The belly. *Northumb.*
 (2) To hew, chop, or hack. *Far. dial.*
 (3) Idle disorder. *Somerset*.
 (4) A certain division of wood intended to be cut. In England, when a set of workmen undertake to fell a wood, they divide it into equal portions by cutting off a rod, called a *hag-staff*, three or four feet from the ground, to mark the divisions, each of which is called a *hag*, and is considered the portion of one individual. A whole fall is called a *flag*. The term occurs in *Cotgrave*, in v. *Degrader*. The

- word was also applied to a small wood or inclosure. The park at Auckland Castle was formerly called the Hag. Nares, p. 220, gives a wrong explanation.
- (5) A sink or mire in mosses; any broken ground in a bog. *North*. See Dugdale's History of Imbanking, 1662, p. 292.
- (6) A white mist; phosphoric light at night-time. *North*.
- (7) To haggle, or dispute. *West*.
- (8) To work by the hag, i. e. by the job, not by the day. *North*.
- (9) A witch, or fiend. (*A.-S.*)
- HAGAGING. Passionate. *Devon*.
- HAGBERRY. The *Prunus padus*, a shrub.
- HAGBUSH. See *Hackbush*. "Caste hag-bushes," Hall, 1548, Henry VIII. f. 28. It is sometimes spelt *hagbut*.
- HAG-CLOG. A chopping-block. *North*.
- HAGE. Ague; sickness. *Hearne*.
- HAGGADAY. A kind of wooden latch for a door. *Yorksh.*
- HAGGAGE. A sloven or slattern. *Devon*.
- HAGGAR. Wild; untamed. *Yorksh.*
- HAGGARD. (1) A rick-yard. *West*. This word occurs in Holinshed, Conq. Ireland, pp. 44, 148, and also in Hall.
- (2) A wild hawk; one that has preyed for herself before being taken. Metaphorically, a loose woman.
- HAGGAR-MAKER'S-SHOP. A public-house.
- HAGGED. Tired; fatigued. *North*.
- HAGGENBAG. Mutton or beef baked or boiled in pie-crust. *Cornw.*
- HAGGER. To chatter with cold. *Wilts.*
- HAGGIE. To argue. *Exmoor*.
- HAGGIS. The entrails of a sheep, minced with oatmeal, and boiled in the stomach or paunch of the animal. *North*. To cool one's haggis, to beat him soundly. See Florio, p. 65; Nomenclator, p. 87.
- HAGGISH. An opprobrious epithet for a female. *North*.
- HAGGISTER. A magpie. *Kent*. "The catting of a haggister or pie helpeth one bewitched," R. Scot, Discoverie of Witchcraft, p. 82. See MS Lansd. 1033.
- HAGGLE. (1) To hail. *North*.
- (2) To cut irregularly. *North*.
- (3) To tease, or worry. *Oxon*.
- HAGGLER. The upper-servant of a farm. *I. Wight*.
- HAGGLES. Haws. Miles' MS. Gloss.
- HAGGLE-TOOTHED. Snaggle-toothed. *Devon*.
- HAGGY. Applied to the broken or uneven surface of the soil, when in a moist state. *East*.
- HAGH. A hedge. (*A.-S.*)
Heraud looked under ay hagh,
Ay fair mayden he ther sagh.
Gy of Warwiche, Middlehill MS.
- HAGHE. Fear; tremor. (*A.-S.*)
- HAGHES. Haws. *North*.
- HAGHTENE. The eighth.
Grete dole forsothe it es to telle,
Oppone the haghene daye byfelle.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 100.
- HAGLER. A bungler. *Var. dial.*
- HAGMALL. A woman who dresses herself in a sluttish manner. *Somerset*.
- HAGRIDDEN. Entangled. *Devon*. This and some few other terms afford curious traces of old superstitions. The fairy-rings are termed *hag-tracks* in the West of England.
- HAG-STAFF. See *Hag* (4).
- HAG-THORN. The hawthorn. *Devon*.
- HAGUES. Haws. *Craven*.
- HAG-WORM. A snake. *North*.
- HA-HOUSE. A mansion. *North*.
- HAID-CORN. The plants of wheat in winter. *Northumb.*
- HAIE. A hedge. *Chaucer*.
- HAIFER. To labour, or toil. *East*.
- HAIGH. To have. *North*.
- HAIHO. The woodpecker. *Salop*.
- HAIKE. An exclamation, generally a signal of defiance. *North*.
- HAIL. (1) Health. Rob. Glouc. p. 118.
- (2) Healthy. "Hail and clear English," Nath. Fairfax, Bulk and Selvedge, 1674.
- (3) To roar or cry. *Somerset*.
- HAILE. Hauled, drawn. *Tusser*.
- HAIL-FELLOW. An expression of intimacy. To be *hail fellow well met* with every one, i. e. to mix in all sorts of inferior society.
- HAILSEN. To salute; to embrace. (*A.-S.*)
- HAIL-SHOTS. Small shot for cannon. See Florio, p. 53; Bourne's Inventions, 1578.
- HAIN. (1) To raise or heighten. *East*.
- (2) To save; to preserve. *North*. Hence, to exclude cattle from a field so that grass may grow for hay.
- (3) To own, or possess. *Lincol.*
- (4) Malice; hatred. *Cheek*.
- HAINISH. Unpleasant. *Essex*.
- HAIPS. A sloven. *Craven*.
- HAIR. Grain; texture; character. This is a common word in old plays. A quibble on it seems intended in Sir Thomas More, p. 43; Citye Match, 1639, p. 51. *Against the hair*, against the grain, contrary to nature.
- HAIRE. Same as *Hayre*, q. v.
- HAIREVE. The herb cleaver. *Glouc*.
- HAIRY-LOCKED. Having side-locks.
- HAISH. The ash. Reliq. Antiq. n. 82.
- HAISTER. The fire-place. *Salop*.
- HAISTERT. Hoisted about. *Cumb.*
- HAIT. Happy; joyful. (*A.-N.*)
- HAITCH. A alight shower. *Sussex*.
- HAITCHY. Misty; cloudy. *South*.
- HAITHE. To heave up. (*A.-N.*)
- HAIT-WO. Go to the left! A word of command to horses in a team. A harvest song has the following chorus, "With a hait, with a ree, with a wo, with a gee!" The expression is very ancient.
- HAKASING. Tramping about. *Lincol.*
- HAKATONE. Same as *Ackeloun*, q. v.
Ascadart smote Gyane
Thorowe hawberke and hakatone.
MS. Cantab. Ff. 11, 38, f. 160.
- HAKCHYP. A hatchet. *Pr. Parv.*

HAKK. (1) A hook. *Var. dial.* The draught irons of a plough are the hakes.

(2) To sneak, or loiter about. *North.* Also, to dally wantonly.

(3) A hand-gun. Egerton Papers, p. 17.

(4) A hawk. Sir Amadas, 55.

HAKED. A large pike. *Cambr.*

HAKEL. See *Brat*. It seems to mean *clothing, dress*, in Warner, p. 97.

HAKERE. A quarter of corn.

HAKERNES. Acorns. Will. Werw. p. 66.

HAKKE. To follow, or run after. (*A.-S.*)

HAKKER. To tremble with passion; to chatter with cold. *West.*

HAL. (1) A fool. *Yorksh.*

(2) All; hold. *Hearne.*

(3) Abbreviation for Henry. *Obsolete.*

HALA. Bashful; modest. *Yorksh.*

HALANTOW. A procession which used to survey the parish bounds, singing a song with that burden, and accompanied with ceremonies, somewhat similar to the *Furry-day*, q. v.

HALCHE. To loop, or fasten. *Gawayne.*

HALCHOO. Same as Hackle, q. v.

HALDE. Kept; held. Also, a prison, fortress, or castle. (*A.-S.*)

HALDEN. Held. *Chaucer.*

HALDER. A plough handle. *Line.*

HALE. (1) To pull, or draw. *West.* See the *Assemblée of Fowles*, 151; *Spanish Tragedy*, ap. Hawkins, ii. 122; Harrison, p. 202; Marlowe, i. 156, u. 14; *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 2, Brit. Bibl. iv. 93; Stanburst, p. 11. In early English the word is applied in various ways, but generally implying rapid movement.

(2) Health; safety. *Idygate.*

(3) Whole; well; strong. (*A.-S.*)

(4) An iron instrument for hanging a pot over the fire. *South.*

(5) To pour out. *Dorset.*

(6) Whole; all. Sir Perceval, 2029. "The hale howndrethe," MS. *Morte Arthure*.

(7) A tent, or pavilion. "Hale in a felde for men, *tree*," Palsgrave. Nares misunderstands the term. "*Tabernaculum*, a pavilion, teute or hale," Elyot, 1559.

(8) To vex, or trouble; to worry. *Hall.*

(9) To procure by solicitation. *North.*

(10) A rake with strong teeth for getting loose pebbles from brooks. *Devon.*

HALE-BREDE. A lout; a lubber.

HALEGH. A saint. (*A.-S.*) This occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 14.

HALELELY. Wholly. See Minot, p. 17.

And whenne the oste had herde thise wordes, thay commenedide hym *halelely* with a voyce.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 19.

HALEN. To hawl, or take. (*A.-S.*)

HALES. Plough-handles. *Line.*

HALESOME. Wholesome; healthy.

HALESTONE. A flint; a fire-stone. *North.*

HALWES. Saints. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 38.

HALEYARDS. Halliards. See Euphues Golden Legacie, ap. Collier, p. 109.

HALF. Half; part; side. (*A.-S.*)

HALF-BAKED. Raw; inexperienced; half-silly. *Var. dial.*

HALF-BORD. Sixpence. A cant term.

HALF-CAPS. Half-bows; slight salutations with the cap. *Shak.*

HALFENDELE. Half; the half part. (*A.-S.*) In Somerset, a halfendel garment is one composed of two different materials.

He schased the erle in a while

Mare [then] *halfendele* a myle.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 121.

HALFERS. An exclamation among children, which entitles the utterer to half of anything found by his companion, unless the latter previously says, "No halfers, *indee keepee, loosee seekee*," which destroys the claim.

HALF-FACED. Showing only half the face, the rest being concealed by a muffler. See the Puritan, quoted by Nares. Also said of a face drawn in profile. *Half-faced groats* were those which had the king's face in profile.

HALF-HAMMER. The game of hop, step, and jump. *East.*

HALF-KIRTLE. The common dress of courtesans. See 2 Henry IV. v. 4.

HALFLY. Half. Halle's Hist. Ex. p. 39.

HALF-MARROW. One of two boys who manages a tram. *North.*

HALF-MOON. A periwig. *Dekker.*

HALF-NAMED. Privately baptized. *West.*

HALF-NOWT. Half-price. *North.*

HALF-PACE. A raised floor or platform. See Ord. and Reg. pp. 341, 356.

HALFPENNY. To have one hand on a halfpenny, to be cautious, prudent, or attentive to one's interests. *North.*

HALF-ROCKED. Silly. *Var. dial.*

HALF-MAILED. Half-witted. *Herf.* The epithet *half-attained* is also common.

HALF-STREET. A place in Southwark, formerly noted for stews.

HALFULDELE. Same as *Halfendele*, q. v.

HALIDOM. Holiness; sanctity; the sanctuary; a sacrament. Formerly a common oath. Minshew calls it, "an old word, used by old countrywomen by manner of swearing."

HALIE. To hawl; to pull. (*A.-S.*)

HALIFAX-GIBBET. An instrument of execution formerly used at Halifax.

HALIGH. Holy. This word occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 4.

HALING. A pulling. Harrison, p. 184.

HALING-WHIP. A flexible whip or rod.

HALI-PALMER. A palmer-worm. *West.*

HALIWEY. The balsam tree. See a list of plants in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3. The term was also applied to any remedy against sickness.

HALK. Futuo. MS. Ashmole 208.

HALKE. A corner. (*A.-S.*)

And also thise falce erchedekene that aboute the cunstre walke,

And maynteynen falce proestis in every halke.

MS. Ashmole 60, f. 97.

HALL. (1) A tammol. *Suffolk.*

(2) A chief house. The manor-house in many parishes is called the Hall.

(3) *A hall! a hall!* The usual exclamation at ancient masques, &c. to make room for the dancers or performers.

HALLABALOO. A noise, or uproar.

HALLACKING. Idling; feasting; making merry. *Hallacks*. An idle fellow. *North*.

HALLAGE. The fee or toll due to the lord of a fair or market. (*Fr.*)

HALLAN. The passage or space between the outer and inner door of a cottage; the partition between the passage and the room. *Hallan-shaker*, an impudent presuming beggar. *North*.

HALLANTIDE. All Saints' day. *West*.

HALLE (1) Well, healthy. See *Ball* (2).

(2) A dwelling, or habitation. (*A.-S.*)

(3) *All*. Kyng Alisaunder, 2327.

(4) A plough-handle. *Devon*.

HALLE-EEN. All Hallow even. *North*.

HALLSYN. To kiss, or embrace. *Pr. Parv*.

HALLIBASH. A great blaze. *North*.

HALLIER. A student in a hall at Oxford. See Harrison's England, p. 152.

HALLING. (1) Trying to see if geese or ducks be with egg. *Devon*.

(2) Tapestry. See Warton, ii 377.

HALLION. A reprobate. *North*.

HALL-NIGHT. Shrove Tuesday evening. The previous Sunday is sometimes called Hall-Sunday. *Devon*.

HALLOWDAY. A holiday. *East*.

HALLOWMASS. The feast of All Saints. *Hallowe Thursday*, Holy Thursday.

To see his nobille and syalle arraye

In Rome on Hallowe Thursday.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 242.

HALLY. Wholly. *Gower*.

Thane they holde at his heste hally at ones.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 98.

HALM. Handle. *Gawayne*.

HALMOT-COURT. The court of a copyhold manor; a court baron. *North*. "Holden his halymotes," i. e. his courts, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 154.

HALOGHE. A saint, or holy one. (*A.-S.*)

Thou sal nocht leve my saule in helle, ne thou sal nocht gife thi haloghe to se corrupcioun.

MS. Coll. Eton 10, f. 23.

All the halowes that are in hevenc,

And angels ma than manne kunne bevene.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 142.

HALPACE. A raised floor, or stage, the dais of a hall. It is spelt *haufepace* in Hall, Henry VIII. f. 65; Ord. and Reg. p. 153.

HALPE. Helped. *Chaucer*

He hewe on ther bodyes bolde,

Hys hownde halpe hym at nede.

MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 73.

HALPED. Crippled. *J. Wight*.

HALPOWRTH. A halfpennyworth.

HALS. The neck; the throat. (*A.-S.*)

Fouze fendise he als,

Hongyng fast aboute his hals.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

HALSE. (1) Hazel. *Somerset*.

(2) To salute; to embrace. (*A.-S.*)

HALSENY. Guess; conjecture. *Devon*. Generally, an evil prediction.

HALSFANG. The pillory. *Blount*.

HALSH. To tie; to fasten; to knot. *North*.

HALS-MAN. An executioner. "The Hals-man's sword." *Cleaveland Revived*, 1660, p. 75 (*A.-S.*)

HALSON. (1) A kind of hard wood.

(2) To promise or bid fair, good, or bad; to predict. *Devon*.

HALSTER. He who draws a barge alongside a river by a rope. *West*.

HALSUMLY. Comfortably. *Gawayne*.

HALT. (1) A shrub; a copse. It is the translation of *urgultum* in *Nominale MS.*

(2) Held; kept. Also, holdeth.

For she that halt his lif so dera

His modir is, withouten were.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 58.

(3) A strong hamper, such as is used with a pack-saddle. *North*.

(4) Animal deposit. *Somerset*.

HALTE. To go lamely. (*A.-N.*) Also an adjective, lame.

HALTERPATH. A bridle-way. *Dorset*.

HALTERSACK. A term of reproach, intimating that a person is fit for the gallows. "A knavish lad, a slie wag, a *haltersacke*," Florio, p. 81.

HALVANS. Inferior ore. *North*.

HALVENDELE. Same as *Halfendele*, q. v.

Her ys the halayndell of our geste.

God save us, mest and lest

MS. Arundel, Coll. Arm. 22, f. 4.

HALWE. To hallow, or consecrate. (*A.-S.*)

HALWEN. Saints. Auchmleck MS.

HALWETHURS. Holy Thursday.

HALWYS. Sides. Arch xxx. 408.

HALY. Hated. *Prompt. Parv.*

HALZEN. The same as *Halsen*, q. v.

HALZEN. Saints. MS. Arundel 57, f. 94.

HAM (1) Them. Weber's Met. Rom.

(2) A rich level pasture. *West*. A plot of ground near a river.

HAMBERWES. Horse collars. *Nominale MS.* Kennett las *hameroughs*.

HAMBURGHEs. The arm-holes. *Line*.

HAMBYR. A hammer. *Pr. Parv*.

HAMCH. The hip-joint. *Northumb.*

HAME. (1) Home. Still in use.

(2) Skin. Kyng Alisaunder, 391.

HAMEL. To walk lame. To hamel dogs, to lame them by cutting their hams or houghs. *North*. See *Troilus and Creside*, ii. 964, "o fote is hameled of thy sorowe."

HAMELESSE. Hamlets. Langtoft, p. 321.

HAMELIN. Limping; walking lame. *North*.

HAMES. Pieces of wood on the collar of the horse to which the traces are fixed. *Var. dial.*

HAM-FLEETS. A sort of cloth buskins to defend the legs from dirt. *Glouc.*

HAMIL. A handle. *Somerset*.

HAMINE. To aim at anything, to hit it. *Lydyate*.

HAMKIN. A pudding made upon the bones

of a shoulder of mutton, all the flesh being first taken off. *Devon.*
HAMLEN. To tie, or attach. (*A.-S.*)
HAMLET. A high constable. *Groce.*
HAMLING. The operation of cutting the balls out of the feet of dogs.
HAMMARTWARD. Homeward. See the *Chron. Vilodun* p. 96. *Hamward* occurs in *Sir Degrevant*, 1233.
HAMMER. To stammer. Also, to work or labour. *Far. dial.* The hammer of death, i. e., a fist. *Hammer and pincers*, the noise made by a horse when he strikes the hind-foot against the fore-foot. *To live hammer and tongs*, to agree very badly.
HAMMER-AXE. An instrument having a hammer on one side of the handle, and an axe on the other. *North.*
HAMMER-DRESSED. Said of stone hewn with a pick, or pointed hammer.
HAMMER-SCAPPLE. A miser. *North.*
HAMMERWORT. The herb pellitory.
HAMMIL. A village; a hovel. *North.*
HAMPER. To beat. *North.*
HAMPER-CLOT. A ploughman. *North.*
HAMPERLEGGED. Led away or overborne by another. *Harw.*
HAMPERY. Out of repair. *Kent.*
HAMPSHIRE-HOG. A derisive name for a native of Hampshire.
HAMRON. The hold of a ship. *Blount.*
HAMS. Breeches. A cant term.
HAM-SAM. Irregularly. *Cumb.*
HAMSHACKLE. To fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs.
HAMSTICKS. Part of the harness fixed to a horse's collar. *North.*
HAM-TREES. The hames, q. v. *Devon.*
HAMUR. A hammer. *Pr. Parv.*
HAMWARD. Homewards. *Hearne.*
HAMWOOD. A hoop fixed round the collar of a cart-horse, to which the chains are attached. *South.*
HAN. (1) Hence. *Sevyn Sages*, 494.
 (2) To have. Still in use in the North for the pres. plur.
 (3) The voice wherewith wood cleavers keep time to their strokes.
HANABOROUGH. A coarse horse-collar, made of reed or straw. *Devon.*
HANAP. A cup. *Test Vetust.* p. 99.
HANAPER. A hamper, or basket. *Hanaper Office*, where the writs were deposited in a basket, and still so called.
HANBY. Wanton, unruly. *North.*
HANCELED. Cut off. *Skinner.*
HANCE-POTTS. In the inventory of Archbishop Parker's plate. *Archæologia*, xxx. 25, is "ij. hance-potts, withe angells wings chased on the bellies, withe covers annexed, weyinge xliij. oz. 4"
HANCLE. A great many. *North.*
HANCUTCHER. A handkerchief. *North.*
HAND. (1) *At any hand*, at any rate, at all events. *To make a hand on*, to waste, spoil,

or destroy. *To be on the mending hand*, to be in a state of convalescence. *To have the hand in*, to be accustomed to business. *To swap even hands*, to exchange without advantage. *He's any hand afore*, ready and prepared for any undertaking. *To hand with*, to cooperate with.

(2) To sign. *East.* My own hand copy, i. e. my autograph copy.

(3) The shoulder-joint of a hog, cut without the blade-bone. *Suff.*

(4) A bunch of radishes. *Canbr.*

(5) Performance. Also, a doer or workman in any business or work.

HAND-BALL. Stowe mentions a custom of playing at hand-ball on Easter-day for a tansy-cake, the winning of which depended chiefly upon swiftness of foot. *Survey of London*, ed. 1720, b. i. p. 251.

And belyfe he gette wrote a lettre, and sent it till Alexander, and therwith he sent hym a handball and other certane japes in scorn.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 7.

HANDBAND. Possession. (*A.-S.*)

HANDBEATING. Cutting off the turf with a beating axe. *Deron.*

HANDBOW. The long or common bow.

HAND-BREDE. A hand's breadth. (*A.-S.*)

HAND-CANNON. A musket. *Hall.*

HAND-CLOTH. A handkerchief. *Linc.*

HAND-CLOUT. A towel. *North.*

HANDE. Hanged?

Alexander gart sayse up twa peters of marble, and by twize thame he hande a table of golde.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 40.

HANDECHAMP. A ruffie. *Craven.*

HANDELL. A fuller's instrument. *Pegge.*

HANDER. The second to a pugilist. *Lanc.*

HANDERHAMPE. A ruffie. *Craven.*

HANDERSOME. Handy; meddling. *North.*

HANDEWARPS. A kind of cloth, formerly much made in Essex.

HANDEAST. Hold; custody; confinement. Also, connection or union with. See *Holinshed, Chron. Ireland*, pp. 6, 134. The custom of handfasting, or contracting for marriage, needs no more than a passing observation.

HANDFUL. The measure of a hand, or four inches; a span. *Blount.*

HANDGUN. A culverin. *Palgrave.*

HAND-HOVEN-BREAD. Oatmeal-bread, kneaded very stiff, with little leaven. *Lanc.*

HANDICAP. A kind of game, mentioned in *Pepys's Diary*.

HAND-IN-AND-HAND-OUT. A game played in the following manner. A company of young people are drawn up in a circle, when one of them, pitched upon by lot, walks round the band, and, if a boy, hits a girl, or if a girl, she strikes a boy whom she chooses, on which the party striking and the party struck run in pursuit of each other, till the latter is caught, whose lot it then becomes to perform the same part. A game so called was forbidden by statute of *Edw. IV.*

HAND-IN-POST. A guide-post. *Oxon.*

- HANGLASS.** A small windlass; the handle of a windlass. *West.*
- HAND-LIME.** A ciron, or hand-worm.
- HANDLOCKED.** Handcuffed. *Dekker.*
- HAND-OUT.** A kind of game mentioned by Sir John Harrington.
- HAND-OVER-HEAD.** Thoughtlessly extravagant; careless; at random; plenty. Hemp is said to be dressed *hand over head*, when the coarse part is not separated from the fine.
- HANDPAT.** Fluent. See *Antpat.*
- HAND-RUFF.** A shirt ruffle. *Hall.*
- HANDRUNNING.** Continuously. *North.*
- HANDSMOOTH.** Quite flat. Forby explains it, uninterruptedly, without obstacle, entirely. It occurs in *Palsgrave.*
- HAND-SPIKE.** A wooden lever, shod with iron. *Craven.*
- HAND-STAFF.** The handle of a flail.
- HANDSTRIKE.** A strong piece of wood used as a lever to a windlass. *Var. dial.*
- HAND'S-TURN.** Assistance. *Var. dial.*
- HANDSUM.** Dexterous; very handy.
- HAND-TABLE.** A table-book. *Pr. Parv.*
- HAND-WHILE.** A moment; a short time.
- HAND-WOMAN.** A midwife. *Devon.*
- HAND-WRISTS.** The wrists. *Somerset.*
- HANDY.** (1) A piggin. *North.*
(2) Ready; expert; clever. *Var. dial.*
- HANDYCUFFS.** Blows. See *Yorkshire Ale*, p. 10; Florio, p. 20. *Handy-blows*, Spanish Tragedy, ap. Hawkins, ii. 9.
- HANDY-DANDY.** A game thus played by two children. One puts something secretly, as a small pebble, into one hand, and with clenched fists he whirls his hands round each other, crying, "Handy-spandy, Jack-a-dandy, which good hand will you have?" The other guesses or touches one; if right, he wins its contents; if wrong, loses an equivalent. This game is not obsolete, and is mentioned in *Piers Ploughman*, p. 69; *King Lear*, iv. 6; Florio, p. 57. "The play called handie dandie, or the casting or pitching of the barre," *Nomenclator*, p. 297, which seems to refer to another amusement.
- HANDYFAST.** Holding fast. *Devon.*
- HANDYGRIPES.** "Alle stritte, at grappling or handygripes," Florio, ed. 1611, p. 20.
- HANE.** (1) To throw. *Devon.*
(2) Protection; safeguard. *Lin.*
- HANG.** (1) A crop of fruit. *East.*
(2) A declivity. *East.* To hang out, to lean over as a cliff does.
(3) To stick, or adhere. *West.* Also, to tie or fasten. *Somerset.*
(4) *It's hang it that has it*, there is little or no difference. *To hang out*, to give a party. *To hang an arse*, to hang back or hesitate. The last phrase occurs in *Hudibras*. *To hang the lip*, to pout, to look sullen. *To hang in the bell-ropes*, to be asked in church and then defer the marriage. *To hang in one's hair*, to scold or abuse.
- HANGBY.** A hanger-on; a dependent.
- HANGE.** The lights, heart, and liver, or pluck of an animal. *West.*
- HANGEDLY.** Reluctantly. *North.*
- HANGEN.** Same as *Hang* (2).
- HANGER.** (1) A pot-hook. *Var. dial.*
(2) The fringed loop or strap appended to the girdle, in which the dagger or small sword usually hung.
Mens swords in hangers hang fast by their side,
Their stirrups hang when as they use to ride.
Taylor's Workes, 1630, ii. 133.
(3) A hanging wood on the declivity of a hill. *South.*
- HANGEREL.** Same as *Gambrel*, q. v.
- HANGER-ON.** A dependent. *Var. dial.*
- HANG-GALLOWS.** A villain; a fellow who deserves the gallows. *Var. dial.*
- HANGING.** Tapestry. See *Warton*, ii. 429; *Taylor's Workes*, 1630, ii. 133.
- HANGING-LEVEL.** A regular level or plain; an inclined plane. *East.*
- HANGING-MONTH.** November. *Var. dial.*
- HANGING-SIDE.** The higher side of a vein that is not perpendicular.
- HANGING-WALL.** The wall or side over the regular vein. *Derbysh.*
- HANG-IT.** A common exclamation of disappointment or contempt. *Var. dial.*
- HANGLES.** The iron moveable crook, composed of teeth, and suspended over the fire for culinary purposes. *North.*
- HANGMAN.** A term of endearment. *Heywood's Edward IV* p. 82.
- HANGMAN'S-WAGES.** Thirteen pence half-penny. See *Grose*.
- HANGMENT.** (1) To play the hangment, i. e. to be much enraged. *North.*
(2) Hanging; suspension. *Pr. Parv.*
- HANGNAILS.** Small pieces of partially separated skin about the roots of the finger-nails. *Var. dial.*
- HANGNATION.** Very; extreme. *East.*
- HANG-SLEEVE.** A dangler. *Suffolk.*
- HANG-SUCH.** Same as *Hang-gallows*, q. v.
- HANGU LHOOK.** A fish-hook.
The fishere hath lost his hangulhook.
Excerpt. Hist. p. 161
- HANK.** (1) To hanker after. *North.*
(2) A skein of thread, or worsted; a rope or latch for fastening a gate. Hence, to fasten. To keep a good hank upon your horse, to have a good hold of the reins. The rope that goes over the saddle of the thill-horse is termed the thill-hanks. To make a ravelled hank, to put anything into confusion. To have a hank on another, to have him entangled. To catch a hank on one, to take advantage of or be revenged on him.
(3) A habit, or practice. *North.*
(4) A body, or assemblage. *Warw.*
(5) A handle. *Somerset.*
(6) An ox rendered furious by barbarous treatment. *Middl.*
- HANKETCHER.** A handkerchief. *East.*

HANKLE. To entangle, or twist. *North.*

HANKTELO. A silly fellow. *South.*

HANNA. Have not. *Var. dial.*

HANNIEL. A bad fellow. *North.* Skelton has *hanyardle*, l. 282.

HANNIER. A teasing person. *Yorksh.*

HANNIKIN-BOBY. An old English dance.

HANS. Quantity, multitude. *Holl.*

HANSE (1) The upper part of a door frame "Antiques, ymages of antique sette over doores in the corners of an haunce," Elyot, 1559. "The haunce, or lintell of a doore," Cotgrave, in v. *Claveau*, "the haunce of a dore, *un dessus de porte*," Florio, p. 507, apparently makes it synonymous with threshold, and early scientific writers use it occasionally for the spring of an arch.

(2) To enhance, exalt. *Chester Plays*, l. 168.

HANSEL. A gift, reward, or bribe. See Reynard the Foxe, p. 146. *Depos. Ric. II.* p. 30. *Piers Ploughman*, p. 96. It is a new year's gift, an earnest or earnest penny, any gift or purchase at a particular time or season; also, the first use of anything. The first money received in the morning for the sale of goods is the hansom, and it is accounted fortunate to be the purchaser. Hansel-Monday is the first Monday in the year, when it is usual to make presents to children and servants. "To hansom our sharp blades," to use them for the first time, *Sir John Oldcastle*, p. 29. In *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 113, it means the first action. "In the way of good hansom, *de bonne erre*," *Palsgrave*. In the Vale of Blackmore, a present to a young woman at her wedding is called a good hansom. The first purchaser in a shop newly opened *hansels* it, as the first purchaser of the day does a market. "The first bridall hansom after the wedding daye, the good *hansell* feast," *Nomenclator*, p. 80; "Gossips feasts, as they tearme them, good *hansell* feasts," *Withals*, ed. 1608, p. 291. "Handselled, that hath the handsell or first use of," *Cotgrave*, in v. *Extremum*. "Haffe hansom for the mar," *Robin Hood*, l. 87. From the following very curious passage, it appears the writer disbelieved the common superstition respecting the good fortune of the hansom, or hansom.

Of hansom y can no skylle also,
Hyt ys nougt to beleve tharto,
Me thynketh hyt ys fals every deyl,
Y beleve hyt nougt, ne never shal weyl,
For many havyn glad hansom at the m. rw,
And to hem or evyn cometh maychyl sorw.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 3

Therefore thou haste feble hansom,
And warne betyde the schall.

MS. Cantab. B. 11. 30, f. 116.

HANSELINE. A kind of short jacket, mentioned by Chaucer.

HANS-EN-KELDER. A Dutch phrase, meaning *Jack in the cellar*, but formerly applied jocularly to an unborn infant.

HANT. Have not. *Var. dial.*

HANTETH. Frequenteth, maketh much use of. *Hearne.*

HANTICK. Mad, cracked. *Essex.*

HANTINGS. The handles which fix on to the sned of a scythe. *North.*

HANTLE. A handful; much; many; a great quantity. *Var. dial.*

HANTY. Wanton; restive. *North.*

HANYLONS. The wiles of a fox. See *Piers Ploughman*, p. 181.

HAP (1) To wrap up, to clothe. Hence, covering. Still in use.

The scheparde keppeid his staf ful warre,

And happid it ever under his larme

MS. Cantab. B. 11. 30, f. 53.

(2) Chance; fortune. (*A-S.*)

He sendeth yowrys bothe hap and hete,

And for yow dyed my dere done dere.

MS. Cantab. B. 11. 30, f. 48.

(3) To encourage or set on. *North.*

HAP-HARLOT. A coarse coverlet. *Baret* says, "a course covering made of divers shreds."

Upton, *MS. additions to Junius*, gives a strange etymology,—"Haphurlet, or close coverlet, etym. q. d. a harlot by hap to keep one warm."

HAPNEDE. Happened; chanced. "Us es solle hapnede," *MS. Morte Arthure*. "It happeneth me well, whiche sayeing we use when of a good dede good and welthe hath foloweth, *il me prent bien*," *Palsgrave*.

HAPNY. A halfpenny. *West.*

HAPPA. What think you? *North.*

HAPPE. To happen. *Chaucer.*

HAPPEN. Perhaps; possibly. *North.*

HAPPEN-ON. To meet with. *Line.*

HAPPER. To crackle; to patter. *West.*

HAPPILY. Happy. *Cotgrave*.

HAPPING. A coarse coverlet. Also, any kind of covering. *North.* See the Test. *Vetusta*, p. 454, a will dated 1503.

HAPPY (1) Rich. *Ben Jonson*, ii. 404.

(2) *Happy go lucky*, any thing done at a venture. *Happy man be his dole*, may happiness be his lot. *North.*

HAPPYLYCHE. Perhaps. See an early gloss in *MS. Egerton 829*, f. 78.

HAPS. (1) A hasp. *Var. dial.*

(2) The lower part of a half-door. *Devon.*

HAPT. Happened, or wrapped up. *Leland.*

HAQUE. A hand-gun, about three-quarters of a yard long. *Haguebut*, an arquebus.

HAR. (1) Hair. *Kyng Alsaunder*, 5025.

(2) Their. *Raison*.

(3) The hole in a stone on which the spindle of a door or gate rests. *Durh.* The *har-tree* is the head of the gate in which the foot or bottom of the spindle is placed.

(4) Higher. *Northumb.*

(5) A drizzling rain, or fog. *North.*

HARAGEOUSE. Violent; stern; severe.

Howell and Hardelre, happy names.

Sir Herye and sir Herygalle, these *harageouse knyghtes*. *Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 71.

Strawe be he never in harageouse

Occles, *MS. S. c. Antiq.* 134 f. 31.

HARAS. A stud of horses; a stable. "*Equicium, a hares,*" *Nominale MS. Cl. Depos. Ric. II. p. 15.*

Than lopen about hem the Lombars,
As wicked culles out of haras.

Gy of Warwike, p. 205.

HARBEGIERS Persons whose duty it was to provide lodgings for the king, or their masters. *Harbeshers, Hall, Henry VIII. f. 36, is apparently the same word.*

HARBENYOWRE. A lodging.

Nowe ys he come with gret honowre
To Rome to hys *harbenyowre*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 152.

HARBER. The horn-beam. *East.*

HARBERGAGE. Inn, lodging.

Hyes to the *harbergage* thare the kyng bovy.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

HARBINGERS. See *Harbegiers*.

HARBOROUS. Hospitable. *Coverdale.*

HARBORROW. Lodging; protection. Also, to lodge in an inn. *Lydgate.*

HARBOUR. The term applied to the lodgment of the hart or hind. See *Twici, p. 27.* The man who held the lynner was called the *harbourer*, and his business was to go out early in the morning on his ring-walks, and find by his hound where a hart or other beast had gone into the wood from his pasture. He then followed the scent till he thought he was near the lair, and having taken some of the freshest fewmets he could find, went to the place of meeting. This was called *harbouring* the hart. See also the *Gent. Rec.*

HARBROUGHE. Harbour; lodging. We have also *harburgerye*, and other forms.

HARBURGEN. See *Habergeon*.

HARD. (1) Sour, said of ale. *Var. dial.*

(2) *Hard of hearing*, deaf. *Hard and sharp*, scarcely, cruelly, harshly. *Hard laid on*, very ill. *Hard-set*, scarcely able; very obstinate.

(3) Hardy; strong. *South.*

(4) Full grown. *Somerset.*

(5) Miserly; covetous; very mean. *North.*

(6) Half tipsy. *Yorksh.*

(7) Sharp; grievous, hardship; sorrowful; terrible; great, hard. *Hearne.* Also, danger.

(9) A hurdle. *Nominale MS.*

(10) A small marble. *Somerset.*

HARDAUNT. Courageous. *Lydgate.*

HARDBEAM. Same as *Harber*, q. v. It is mentioned in *Harrison, p. 212.*

HARD-BY. Very near. *Var. dial.*

HARD-CORN. Wheat and rye. *North.*

HARDE. To make hard. (*A.-S.*)

HARDEL. The back of the hand.

HARDELY. Boldly; certainly. (*A.-S.*)

And *hardly*, sungel, trust therto,
For doughtles it shal be do.

MS. Coll. Trin. Dubl. D. iv. 18.

HARDEN. (1) To air clothes. *Salop.*

(2) To grow dear. *North.* "At the hardest," or most, *Harrison, p. 145.*

(3) Strong or coarse cloth. *Line.*

(4) Hemp. *Yorkshire Dial. 1697.* "*Stupa, a hardes,*" *Nominale MS.* See *Hards*.

HARDHEAD. Hardhood. *West.*

HARDHEADS. Knapweed. *North.* Also the same game as *Cocks* (2).

HARD-HOLD. A stiff dispute. *Hall.*

HARDHOW. The plant marigold.

HARDIESSE. Boldness. (*A.-N.*)

And for to loken overmore,

It hath and schalle ben evermore

That of knyghthode the prowesse

Is grounded upon *hardiesse*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antig. 134, f. 116.

HARDIMENT. Courage; acts of courage.

Carew's *Tasso*, 4to. 1594.

HARDING. Hardening. (*A.-S.*)

HARD-IRON. Corn crowfoot. *North.*

HARDISHREW. A field-mouse. *Staff.* Also called the *hardistrow*.

HARDLE. (1) To entangle. *Dorset.*

(2) A hurdle. *Harrison, p. 184.*

HARDLEYS. Scarcely; hardly. *North.* Sometimes, *hardlings*.

HARDMEAT. Corn. *Kennett.*

HARDMEN. Men who, by eating a certain herb, became impervious to shot, except the shot was made of silver.

HARDNESS. Cruelty; severity. (*A.-N.*)

HARDON. Heard. *Hearne.*

HARDS. (1) Coarse flax, the refuse of flax or hemp. "*Grettes de lin*, the hards or towes of flax," *Cotgrave.* Also, small pieces of coarse linen matted together, with which mattresses are stuffed. See *Harden*.

(2) Very hard cinders. *East.*

HARD-THISTLE. *Serratula arvensis.* *East.*

HARD-WOOD-TREES. Trees that change their leaves annually. *North.*

HARDWORKEN. Industrious. *West.*

HARDYE. To encourage, embolden. (*A.-N.*)

HARDYSSEDE. Encouraged. *Hardysse*, hardness, boldness. *Hearne*

HARE. (1) Hoary. *Perceval, 230, 257, 300, 1780, 2190, 2200.*

(2) To hurry, harass, or scare. Hence we may perhaps have *harum scarum*.

(3) A mist, or thick fog. *North.*

(4) Her; she. *Exmoor.*

(5) Their. *Octovian, 1092.*

HARE-BRAINED. Giddy; thoughtless.

HARECOPPE. A bastard. Very wrongly explained by *Nares*, in v.

HARENESSE. Hairiness. *Hearne.*

HARE-NUT. An earthenut. *Yorksh.*

HAREODE. A herald. See *Sharp's Coventry Mysteries, p. 121.*

HARE-PIPE. A snare for hares. See the example given under *Go-bet*.

HARES-EYE. The wild campion.

HARE'S-FOOT. To kiss the hare's foot, i. e., to be too late for anything.

HARE-SUPPER. The harvest-home. *Derh.*

HAREWE. A harrow. (*A.-S.*) *Harewyd*, harrowed, *Nominale MS.*

HAREWEN. Arrows. *Rob. Glouc. p. 394.*

HARGUEBUSIER. A soldier who carried a harquebus. *Cotgrave.*

HARIE. (1) To hurry. *Chaucer.*

(2) Devastation. Langtoft, p. 157.

HARIFF. Catch-weed. *North.*

HARINGE. A kind of serpent.

HARK. To guess at. *Yorksh.* Hark-ye-but, i. e. do but hear!

HARL. (1) A mist or fog. *North.*

(2) To entangle; to confuse. *Var. dial.*

HARLAS. Harmless. *Chron. Vll. p. 5.*

HARLE. (1) Hair, or wool. *North.*

(2) Three hounds. *Orom.* This corresponds to a leash of greyhounds.

(3) To cut a slit in the one of the hinder legs of an animal for the purpose of suspending it.

HARIED. Mottled, as cattle. *North.*

HARLEDE. Drove; hurled. See *Rob. Glouc.* p. 487; *St. Brandan*, p. 11.

And harleden heom out of the londe,

And with tormens manle huy slowe.

MS. Laud 108, f. 166.

HARLINGS. The hocks of a horse.

HARLOCK. Supposed to mean the charlock, in Drayton and Shakespeare.

HARLOT. A term originally applied to a low depraved class of society, the ribalds, and having no relation to sex. (*A.-N.*)

Salle never harlott have hadde, thorowe helpe of my lorde,

To kille a crownde kyng with krysome enoyntede.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

HARLOTRY. Ribaldry. (*A.-N.*)

HARLS. The earnest, or token. (*A.-S.*)

Better it were to hyme that he were unborne,
than lye withwittene grace, for grace es harls of
that stand joye that is to come.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 243.

HARLYCHE. Early. "Harlyche and latte," Wright's Seven Sages, p. 21.

HARM. A contagious disease. *West.*

HARMAN-BECK. A constable. *Harmans*, the stocks. Old cant terms.

HARMLES. Without arms. *Hearne.*

HARMS. To mimic. *Yorksh.*

HARN. Coarse linen. *North.*

HARNEIS. Armour; furniture. (*A.-N.*)

HARNEISE. To dress; to put on armour.

HARNEN. Made of horn. *Wills.*

HARNES. The brains. *North.*

And of hys hede he brake the bone,
The harnes lay upon the stone.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 31.

The clensynge place of the hert is under the
armes; the clensynge place of the lyver is bytwix
the thee and the body; and the clensynge place of
the harnes es under the ere.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 301.

HARNESS. (1) Any kind of implement or machine. *West.* Also as *Harness*, q. v. Harness-horse, a horse protected by armour. "Harness-man, armigere," Palsgrave.

(2) Temper; humour. *South.*

HARNISH. To harness. *Salop.*

HARN-PAN. The skull. *North.* "Cranium, a harupane," *Nominales MS.*

HARNSEY. A heron. Hence *harnsey-gutted*, lank and lean. *East.*

HARO. The ancient Norman *huc and cry*, the exclamation of a person to procure assistance

when his person or property was in danger. To cry out *huc* on any one, to denounce his evil doings. *Haroll alarome*, an exclamation of astonishment and alarm, mentioned by Palsgrave.

HAROFE. Catch-weed. See *Hariff*.

Tak wormod, or *harofe*, or wodebynde, and
stampet it, and wrynge out the jouse, and do it lowke
in thyne ere. *MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 283.*

HAROOD. A herald. *Torrent*, p. 72.

HAROWES. Arrows. *Somerset.*

So they schett with *harowes* small,
And sett ladders to the walle

MS. Cantab. FF. B. 39, f. 161.

HARP. To grumble. *Northumb.*

HARPER. An Irish shilling, which bore the figure of a harp, and was in reality only worth ninepence. Ben Jonson, vii. 404.

Although such mus que some a shilling cost,
Yet is it worth but nine pence at the most.

Bornfield's Lady Pecunia, 1598.

HARPERS-CORD. A harpsichord

HARPOUR. A harper. *Chaucer.*

HARP-SHILLING. Same as *Harper*, q. v.

The haberdashers by natural operation of this
comet are fortunate, for olde harpes new trimd shall
not last long, and harpe shillings shall not passe for
twelve pence. *Fearfull and Lamentable Effects of
Two dangerous Comets, 1591.*

HARPY. A species of hawk. *Gent. Rec.*

HARR. To snarl angrily. *North.*

HARRAS. The harvest. *West.*

HARRE. (1) Higher. *Chester Plays*, i. 134.

(2) The back upright timber of a gate, by which it is hung to its post. *Nomenclator*, 1580.

(3) *Out of harre*, out of order. See Jamieson. *Herre*, *MS. Bodl.* 294

Ther asken all judgement

Ayene the man, and make hym warre,

Ther while himselfe stant out of harre.

Gower, ed. 1554, f. 6.

HARREN. Made of hair. *East.*

HARRER. Quicker. An exclamation to a horse in Towneley Mysteries, p. 9.

HARREST-DAM. Harvest-home. *Yorksh.*

HARRIAGE. Confusion. *East.*

HARRIDAN. A haggard old woman; a miserable, worn-out harlot. *Grose.*

HARRIDGE. The straight edge of a ruler, or any other thing. *Yorksh.*

HARRIMAN. A lizard. *Salop.*

HARRINGTON. A farthing, so called because Lord Harrington obtained from James I. a patent for making brass farthings. Drunken Barnaby says,

Thence to Harrington be it spoken,

For name-sake I gave a token

To a beggar that did crave it

HARRISH. Harsh. See *Nares*, in v.

HARROT. A herald. Ben Jonson, i. 28.

Ryght sone were thay reddy on every syde,

For the harrotes betwyxte thame fast dyde ryde.

MS. Laud. 202, f. 20.

HARROW. (1) Same as *Haro*, q. v.

(2) To tear to pieces; to distract; the same as *Harry*, q. v. Hence the title of the piece, the Harrowing of Hell, in *Harl. MSS.*

- (3) To fatigue greatly. *Line*.
- HARROW-BALL.** The frame of a harrow, without the spikes. *Line*.
- HARROWER.** A kind of hawk. *Blome*.
- HARRS.** Hinges of a door. *North*. The two ends of a gate are so called. See *Harre*.
- HARRY.** (1) To spoil, or plunder; to vex; to torment, to impose upon; to drag by force or violence. (*A.-S.*)
- (2) A rude clown. *Craven*.
- HARRY-BANNINGS.** Sticklebacks. *North*.
- HARRY-GAUD.** A low person. *North*.
- HARRY-GROATS.** Groats coined in Henry VIII's time, of which there were several kinds, but the term was sometimes applied to a peculiar impression. "Spurroyals, Harry-groats, or such odde coine," *Citie Match*, p. 14. See also *Nares*.
- HARRY-LION.** A horse-godmother. See the *Christmas Prince*, ed. 1816, p. 33.
- HARRY-LONG-LEGS.** See *Harvest-man*.
- HARRY-RACKET.** A game played somewhat similarly to *Hide and Seek*.
- HARSKE.** Dry; astringent. *Pr. Parv.*
- HARSLET.** A pig's clatterings. "A haggise, a chitterling, a hog's harslet," *Nomen*, p. 87.
- HARSTANE.** The hearthstone. *North*.
- HARSTOW.** Hearest thou? (*A.-S.*)
- HART.** (1) Heard. *Towneley Myst.* p. 274.
- (2) A haft; a handle. *Somerset*.
- HART-CLAVER.** The melilot. *North*.
- HARTCHALKS.** Artichokes. *Devon*.
- HARTMANS.** The stocks. *Dekker*.
- HART-OF-GREECE.** Or *hart of grease*, a fat hart; a *capon of grease*, a fat capon, &c. See *Robin Hood*, ii. 59.
- HART-OF-TEN.** A hart that has ten or eleven croches to his horns. See *Ben Jonson's Works*, vi. 254.
- HARTREE.** A gate-post. *South*.
- HART-ROYAL.** A hart that escapes after having been pursued by royalty was ever afterwards termed a hart royal; and if the king or queen make proclamation for his safe return, he was then called a *hart royal proclaimed*.
- HART'S EYE.** Wild daisy. *Topwell*.
- HARTYKYN.** A term of endearment. *Palsgrave's Acolastus*, 1510.
- HARUM-SCARUM.** Very giddy; thoughtless. *Harum*, harm, *Havelok*, 1983.
- HARVE.** A haw. *North Essex*.
- HARVEST-BEEF.** A term applied to any kind of meat eaten in harvest. *Norfolk*.
- HARVEST-CART.** Men employed in carting corn are said to be *at harvest cart*.
- HARVEST-GOOSE.** See *Arrynt-gos*.
- HARVEST-LADY.** The second reaper in a row, the first and principal reaper, whose motions regulate those of his followers, being called the *harvest-lord*. The second reaper is also called the *harvest-queen*.
- HARVEST-MAN.** The crane-fly. *Var. dial.*
- HARVEST-ROW.** The shrew mouse. *Wilt.*
- HARWERE.** One who vexes, torments, or plunders. *Cov. Myst.* p. 160.
- HAS.** (1) An elliptical expression for *he has*, not unusual in old poetry.
- (2) Haste. *Sir Perceval*, 487.
- HASARDOUR.** A gamester. (*A.-N.*) Hence *hasardrie*, gaming. "*Aiator*, a *haserder*," *Nominale MS.*
- HAS-ARMES.** See *Au-armes*.
- HASCHE.** Ashes. Translated by *cinis* in *MS. Lansd.* 560, f. 45.
- HASE.** (1) A hog's haslet. *Norfolk*.
- (2) Hoarse. See *Gloss* to *Ritson's Met. Rom.*
- (3) As. *Anturs of Arther*, p. 9.
- (4) Small rain, or mist; a fog. *North*.
- (5) To breathe short. *Line*.
- (6) To beat; to thrash; to rub. *North*.
- HASELRYS.** A hazle-bush. (*A.-S.*)
- HASH.** (1) A sloven; one who talks hash, or nonsense. *North*.
- (2) Harsh; unpleasant; rough; severe; quick. *Var. dial.*
- HASK.** (1) Rough; parched; stiff; coarse; harsh; dry. *North*.
- (2) A fish-basket. *Spenser*.
- HASKERDE.** A rough fellow. *Dekker*. Called in the *North haspert*. "*Vilane hastarddis*," *Percy's Rel.* p. 25.
- HASLE-OIL.** A severe beating. *Var. dial.*
- HASLET.** Same as *Harslet*, q. v.
- HASP.** The iron catch of a door which falls into a loop. Hence, to fasten. See *Gesta Romanorum*, p. 464.
- HASPAT.** A youth between a man and a boy. Also called a *haspenald*.
- HASPIN.** An idle fellow. *North*.
- HASPINFULL.** A handful. *Notts*.
- HASSELL.** An instrument formerly used for breaking flax and hemp.
- HASSEN.** Asses. *Rob. Glouc.*
- HASSOCK.** A reed, or rush; a tuft of rushes, or coarse grass. *North*. See *Harrison's England*, pp. 213, 236. A basket made of hassocks was called a *hassock*.
- And that *hassocks* should be gotten in the fen, and laid at the foot of the said bank in several places where need required. *Dugdale's Imbanking*, p. 322.
- HASSOCK-HEAD.** A bushy entangled head of coarse hair. *East*.
- HASTE.** To roast. Hence, perhaps, *hasting* apples, or pears. *West*.
- HASTELETYS.** Part of the inwards of a wild boar. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 164. There were several dishes in cookery so called.
- Scho sechede of the kytchyn*
Hastelates in *galentyne*,
The schudis of the wyld swyne.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 135.
- HASTELICHE.** Hastily; quickly, suddenly.
- HASTER.** (1) A surfeit. *North*.
- (2) A tin meat-screen, to reflect the heat while the operation of roasting is going on. *Hal-lamsh. Gloss.* p. 48. "*Hastlere*, that *rostythe mete*," *Pr. Parv.* p. 229. These terms may be connected with each other.
- HASTERY.** Roasted meat. *Lydgate*.
- HASTIF.** Hasty. *Chaucer*.
- HASTIFLICHE.** Hastily. (*A.-N.*)

HASTILOKEST. Most quickly, or hastily.

HASTILY. Impatiently. *Hall.*

HASTING-HARNESS. Armour used at a hastilude, or spear play.

HASTINGS. A variety of peas. *Suffolk.*

HASTITE. Haste; rapidity. (*A.-N.*)

Then com a doom in *hastité*,

To hem that longe had spared be.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 19.

HASTIVENESSE. Rashness; pride. (*A.-N.*)

HASTLER. Same as *Achelor*, q. v.

HASTNER. Same as *Haster* (2).

HASTYBERE. A kind of corn, explained by *trimensis* in Pr. Parv. p. 228.

HASTY-PODDISH. A hasty pudding. It is made with milk and flour. *North.*

HASTYVYTE. Hastiness; rashness. (*A.-N.*)

Vengeaunce and wrahte in an *hastyvyté*,

Wyth an unstedefast speryte of Indyscrecioun.

MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 137.

HAT. (1) Hot. Kyng Alisaunder, 3270.

(2) Is called. (*A.-S.*)

Hat not thy fadur Hochon,

Also have thou blisse?

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

(3) Præf. of *hit*. *Var. dial.*

(4) Ordered; commanded. *Ritson.* It is a subst. in Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 158.

(5) Heated, as hay or corn. *North.*

HATBAT. The common bat. *West.*

HAT-BRUARTS. Hat-brims. *North.*

HATCH. (1) To inlay, as with silver, &c.; to engrave. A sword gilt, or ornamented, was said to be *hatched*. Hence, generally, to adorn or beautify.

(2) To stain, smear, or colour. "Unhatch'd rapier," Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

(3) A wicket, or half-door. *Var. dial.* To leap the hatch, to run away.

(4) To fasten. *Var. dial.*

HATCHEE. A dish of minced meat.

HATCHES. Dams, or mounds. *Cornw.*

HATCHET-FACED. Lean and furrowed by deep lines. *Devon.*

HATCHMENTS. The different ornaments on a sword, &c. Holme, 1688.

HATE. To be named. (*A.-S.*)

HATEFUL. Full of hatred. (*A.-S.*)

HATERE. (1) Hotter. (*A.-S.*)

That nede of a drope of watere

Thare he brenned, nevere thyng *hateres*.

MS. Harl. 2200, f. 70.

(2) Dress; clothing. (*A.-S.*)

Sche strypyd of hur *hateres*,

And wysche hur body in clene watere.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 33.

HATEREDYNE. Hatred. (*A.-S.*)

Ane es *hateredyne* to speke, or here oghte be spokene, that may sowne unto gude to thaim that thay hate.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 218.

HATEREL. The crown of the head.

Also fro the *haterel* of the croun

To the sole of the foot ther down.

MS. Ashmole 41, f. 17.

HATERING. Dressing; attire. (*A.-S.*)

HATERLYNGE. "Snatching," ed. 1597.

Mekely hym answere and noght to *haterlynges*,

And so thou schalt slake his mode, and be his der-lyng.

The Goode Wif thought hir Doughter.

HATE-SPOT. The ermine. *Topsell.*

HATHE. (1) To be in a *hathe*, to be matted closely together. *West.*

(2) A trap-door in a ship. Howell, 1660.

HATHELEST. Most noble. (*A.-S.*)

I am comyne fra the conquerour curtalse and gentille,

As one of the *hatheldest* of Arthur knyghtes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.

HATHELL. A nobleman, or knight. See Wright's Lyric Poetry, p. 33.

HATHENNES. Heathendom. (*A.-N.*)

HATHER. Heath, or ling. *North.*

HATIE. Haughtiness. *Hearne.*

HATIEN. To hate. (*A.-S.*)

HATKIN. A finger-stall. *Suffolk.*

HATOUS. Hateful. Hardyng, f. 52.

HATREN. Garments; clothes. (*A.-S.*)

Befyl hyt so upon a day

That pore men sate yn the way,

And spred here *hatren* on here barme,

Agens the sonne that was warme.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37.

HATREX. Hatred. Langtoft, p. 124.

HATS-OF-ESTATE. Caps of dignity, used at coronations, and in processions.

HATTENE. Called; named. (*A.-S.*)

The secunde dedely synne es *hattene* envy; that es, a sorowe and a syte of the welefare, and a joy of the evylle fare of oure evenecristene.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 218.

HATTER. (1) To entangle. *North.*

(2) To expose to danger; to weary out; to wear out; to harass, or trouble.

HATTEROL. The same as *Haterel*, q. v.

HATTERS. Spiders? *Palsgrave.*

HATTIL. A thumb-stall. *Derb.*

HATTLE. Wild; skittish. *Chesh.*

HATTOCK. A shock of corn. *North.*

HATTON. Same as *Acketoun*, q. v.

Befyse dud on a gode *hatton*,

Hyt was worthe many a towne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 101.

HATTOU. Art thou named? (*A.-S.*)

HATURE. Poison; venom. (*A.-S.*)

Then was ther a dragon grete and grymme,

Fulle of *hature* and of venym.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 246.

HAUBER-JANNOCK. An oat-cake. *North.*

HAUBERK. A coat of mail. (*A.-N.*)

Syr Mador alle redy was

With helme, and shelde, and *haubarks* shene.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 105.

HAUCEPYS. Hancepys?

Also men taketh hem yn puttys, and with nedles, and with *haucpys*, or with venemous powdres that men gyveth hem yn flesh, and many other maneres.

MS. Bodl. 546.

HAUCH. (1) To gore as a bull. *West.*

(2) To speak a broad accent. *Devon.*

HAUCHEE-PAUCHEE. Said of potatoes boiled to a mash. *Devon.* Sometimes it is, *all to pauch*.

HAUD. Hold; stop; go. *North.*

HAUF-ROCKTON. Quite silly. *Yorksh.*

HAUF-THICK. Half fat. *North.*
HAUGH. Flat ground by a river-side. Also, a hillock. *North.*
HAUGHT. Proud; haughty. *Nares.* Spelt *haulte* in Arch. xxviii. 106.
HAUGHTY. Windy. *Norfolk.*
HAUK. A cut, or wound. A term formerly used in fencing. Holme, 1688.
HAUKIT. Very ugly. *South.*
HAUL. The hazel. *Somerset.*
HAULEN. To halloo. "The hunteres thay haulen," Robson, p. 3.
HAULM. Straw; stubble; stalks of plants. Also, to cut haulm. *Var. dial.*
HAULTE. High. Stanihurst, p. 19.
HAULTO. A three-pronged dung-fork.
HAUM. To lounge about. *Leic.*
HAUM-GOBBARD. A silly clown. *Yorksh.*
HAUMPO. To halt. *Lanc.*
HAUMS. The skin. (*A.-S.*)
HAUMUDEYS. A purse. (*A.-N.*)
HAUNCE. To raise; to exalt. (*A.-N.*)
HAUNCH. (1) To fondle; to pet. *Linc.*
 (2) To throw; to jerk. *North.*
HAUNDYLT. Handled. Rel. Ant. i. 86.
HAUNKEDE. Fastened. See *Hank* (2).
 And forthi ere thay callede dedely synnes, for thay gastely slaa ilke manes and womanes saule that es *haunkede* in alle or in any of thayme.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 217.
HAUNT. Custom; practice. (*A.-N.*)
HAUNTE. To practise; to pursue; to follow; to frequent. (*A.-N.*)
 Judas wel he knew the stude
 That Jhesus was *hauntonde*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 97.
HAUNTELERE. The antler of a deer.
HAUPORTH. An awkward uncouth person; a worthless bargain. *North.*
HAURLL. To drag, or pull. *North.*
HAUSE. The neck, or throat. *North.* See the old form *hals*. *Hause-col*, a steel gorget for the neck.
HAUST. (1) High. *Hearne.*
 (2) A cough; a cold. *North.*
 (3) A hop-kiln. *Sussex.*
HAUSTMENT. A stiff under-garment to keep the body erect.
HAUT. High; lofty; proud. *Lydgate.*
HAUTEHEDE. Haughtiness. (*A.-N.*)
HAUTEIN. Haughty. Also, loud. *Hautein falcon*, a high-flying hawk.
HAUTEPACE. See *Halpace*.
HAUTESSE. Highness; greatness. (*A.-N.*)
HAUVE. (1) The helve of an axe. *West.*
 (2) To come near, applied to horses.
HAUZEN. Same as *Halse*, q. v. Grose has *hawze*, to hug or embrace. See *Hause*.
HAU3T. Ought. Apol. Loll. p. 59.
HAV. The spikelet of the oat. Oats when planted are said to be *haved*. *Devon.* See Reliq. Antiq. ii. 80.
HAVAGE. (1) Race; family. *Devon.*
 (2) Sort, or kind. *Ermoor.*
HAVANCE. Good manners. *Devon.* Perhaps from *have*, to behave.

HAVE. To have ado, to meddle in a matter. To have a mind to one, to be favourable to him. To have good day, to bid good day. To have on, to wear. Have with you, I will go with you.

I have brougt the undur grene wod lyne;
 Fare wel and have gode day.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 132.

HAVED. Head. More commonly *heved*.

Wot he defendes hym hardily,
 Many a *haved* he made bloody.

Gy of Warwike, Middlehill MS.

HAVEING. Cleaning corn. *Chesh.*

HAVEKE. A hawk. "Of *haveke* ne of hounde," Reliq. Antiq. i. 125.

HAVEL. (1) The slough of a snake. *East.* Also as *Avel*, q. v.

(2) A term of reproach. *Skelton.*

HAVELES. Poor; destitute.

I say not sche is *haveles*,
 That sche nis riche and wel at ese.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 143.

HAVENET. A small haven. See Harrison, p. 58. The same writer, p. 53, calls haven, "a new word growen by an aspiration added to the old."

HAYER. (1) To talk nonsense. *North.*

(2) The lower part of a barn-door; a hurdle. *Salop.*

(3) A gelded deer. Kennett's MS. Gloss.

(4) Oats. *Haver-cake*, an oat-cake. *Haver-sack*, an oatmeal-bag.

Take and make lee of *havyre-straa*, and wasche the hede therwith ofte, and sall do hare awaye.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 282.

Tak a hate *havyre-cake*, and lay it downe, and lay thyne ere therone als hate als thou thole it, and if ther be schepe louse or any other quik thyng in it, it salle sone crepe owte. *MS. Ibid. f. 283.*

HAYER-GRASS. Wild oats. *Cotgrave.*

HAYERIDIL. A sieve for oats, or haver.

HAYERIL. A half-fool. *North.*

HAVING. A gelded buck. *Durham.*

HIVERS. Manners. *Var. dial.* Shakespeare has *haviour*, behaviour. See also Harrington's *Nugæ Antiquæ*, i. 52.

HAVES. Effects; possessions. (*A.-S.*)

HAVEY-SCAVEY. Helter-skelter. *Cumb.* Wavering; doubtful. *Grose.*

HAVILER. A crab. *Sussex.*

HAVING. Same as *Haves*, q. v.

HAVOCK. The cry of the soldiers when no quarter was given. See the Ancient Code of Military Laws, 1784, p. 6.

HAVOIR. Wealth; property. (*A.-N.*)

HAW. (1) A yard, or inclosure. *Kent.* Chaucer has it for a churchyard.

(2) The ear of oats. See *Hav*.

(3) Hungry. *West. and Cumb. Dial.*

(4) To look. *Look haw*, look. *Kent.*

(5) A green plot in a valley. In old English, azure colour.

(6) An excrescence in the eye. "The *haw* in the eghe," *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 285.*

HAWBUCK. A silly clown. *North.* Can this have any connexion with the Chaucerian word *hawebake*, Cant. T. 4515?

HAWCHAMOUTH. A person who talks indecently. *Devon.*

HAWCHEE. To feed foully. *Kernow.*

HAWELI. Holy. St. Brandan, p. 32.

HAWEN. Hawthorn-berries. *Hawethen*, the hawthorn.

HAWFLIN. A simpleton. *Cumb.*

HAWID. Hallowed. Apol. Loll. p. 103.

HAWK. (1) A lopping-hook. *Oxon.*

(2) *He does not know a hawk from a heronshaw, he is very stupid. Corrupted into handsaw! Hawk of the first coat, a hawk in her fourth year. See the Gent. Rec.*

(3) *Hackamouthed*, one who is constantly hawking and spitting. *West.*

(4) A fore-finger bound up.

HAWKEY. (1) The harvest supper. *Hawkey-load*, the last load. *East.*

(2) A common game, played by boys with sticks and a ball, pronounced *hackey*.

HAWKIE. A white-cheeked cow. *North.*

HAWKIN. Diminutive of Harry.

HAWKS'-FEET. The plant columbine. See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 4.

HAWKS'-HOODS. The small hoods which were placed over the heads of hawks.

HAWLEGYFE. Acknowledgeth.

HAWL-TUESDAY. Shrove Tuesday. *Devon.*

HAWM. A handle, or helve. *Derb.*

HAWMELL. A small close, or paddock. *Kent.*

HAWMING. Awkwardness. *Linc.*

HAWN. A horse-collar. *North.*

HAWNTAYNE. Haughty. (*A.-N.*)

Thus these four letters hys insyght,
That he knowes nought hymself syght,
And mase hys hert fulle hawntayne,
And fulle frawd to hys soverayne.

Hampole, MS. Bezae, p. 19.

I was so hawntayne of herte whilla I at home
lengede. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 81.*

HAWPS. An awkward clown. *North.*

HAWRAWDE. A herald. (*A.-N.*)

An hawrawde hys before, the beste of the lordes,
Hom at the herbergage, owt of tha hygher lordes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 85.

HAWSE. The hose. *Yorksh.*

HAWTE. To raise; to exalt. (*A.-N.*)

HAWTHEEN. The hawthorn. *Pegge.*

HAWTHER. A wooden pin or nail for a coat, &c. It is also spelt *hawthern*.

HAWTIST. Oughtest. Apol. Loll. p. 37.

HAWVELLE. Silly idle nonsensical talk.

HAWYN. To have. Arch. xxv. 408.

HAWJE. To confound with noise.

HAXTER. Same as *Hackster*, q. v.

HAY. (1) A net, used for catching hares or rabbits. See Collier, ii. 264

I dar not sit to croppes on hawe,

And the wyves be in the way

Anon she swerth be cockes mawe,

Ther is a stoute hare in hir hay.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 110.

(2) A hedge. Still in use in Norfolk, but growing obsolete.

(3) A hut! An exclamation in old plays, from the Italian. It was also the cry of hunters.

(4) A round country dance. "Hayes, jiggies, and roundelays," Martin's Month's Mind, 1589. See Howell, 1660.

Shall we goe daunce the hay?

Never pipe could ever play

Better shepherds roundelay.

England's Helicon, p. 228.

(5) An inclosure. See *Haw*.

HAY BAY. Noise; uproar. *North.*

HAY-BIRD. The willow-wren. *West.*

HAYCROME. A kind of hay-rake. The term appears to be obsolete.

HAYDIGEE. An ancient rural dance. The phrase *to be in haydigees*, high spirits, is in use in Somersetshire, and is no doubt a relic of the old term.

HAY-GOB. The black bind-weed. *Warw.*

HAY-GRASS. The after-grass. *West.*

HAYHOFE. The herb *edera terrestris*.

HAY-HOUSE. A hay-loft. *Palgrave.*

HAY-JACK. The white-throat. *East.*

HAYLE. Same as *Hale*, q. v.

Hayle and pulle I schall fulle faste

To reyse housys, while I may laste.

MS. Ashmole 61.

HAYLER. The rope by which the yards are hoisted. A sea term.

The very same thyng also happened to us in the
boat by default and breaking of a hayler.

MS. Addit. 8008.

HAYLESED. Saluted. See Degrevant, 162.

When Tryamour come into the halle,

He haylesed the kyng and sythen alle.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 78.

HAYLLY. Holy. (*A.-S.*)

Sythen lyfed he alle haylly,

That now men callys saynte Fursy,

R. de Brunne, MS. Bezae, p. 3.

HAYLWOURTH. The plant *cidamum*.

HAYMAIDEN. Ground ivy. *West.*

HAYMAKER. See *Harvest-man*.

HAYN. To lay in ground for hay, by taking the cattle off, &c. *Oxon.* Also, to hedge or fence. *Far dial.*

HAYNE. An inclosure; a park.

Grete bettes in the haynes,

Faire bates in the playnes.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 130.

HAY-PINES. Hay seeds. Milles' MS. Gloss

HAYRE. A garment made of goat's hair.

Hayrester, a maker of hayres.

HAY-REE. Go on! A carter's address to his horses. A very ancient phrase.

HAYS. Flat plains. *Staff.*

HAY-SCALED. Hare-lipped. *Yorksh.*

HAY-SELE. Hay-time. *East.* (*A.-S.*)

HAY-SPADE. A sharp heart-shaped spade, used for cutting hay with. *West.*

HAY-STALL. A small portion of wood on the outskirts of a large wood. *Heref.*

HAYSUCK. A hedge-sparrow. *Glouc.*

HAYT. Haughty, proud. *Hearne.*

HAYTHENE. A heathen. *Gower.*

HAY-TIT. The willow-wren. *Linc.*

HAYTY-TAYTY. A board used in the game of see-saw. *West.*

HAYWARD. Originally a person who guarded

the corn and farm-yard in the night-time, and gave warning by a horn in case of alarm from robbers. The term was afterwards applied to a person who looked after the cattle, and prevented them from breaking down the fences; and the warden of a common is still so called in some parts of the country.

HAZARD. A pool for balls in some ancient games of chance; the plot of a tennis court.

HAZE. (1) To dry linen, &c. *East*.

(2) A thin mist or fog. *North*.

HAZE-GAZE. Wonder; surprise. *Yorksh*.

HAZELY-BRICK-EARTH. A kind of loam, found in some parts of Essex.

HAZENY. To foretell evil. *Dorset*.

HAZLE. (1) The first process in drying washed linen. *East*.

(2) Stiff, as clay, &c. *Essex*.

(3) To beat, or thrash. *Craven*.

HAZON. To scold. *Wilts*.

HAZER. More noble. *Gawayne*.

HA3T. Hath. MS. Cott. Psalm. Antiq.

HE. (1) Is often prefixed, in all its cases, to proper names emphatically, according to Saxon usage. Tyrwhitt, p. 113. Country people reverse this practice, and say, "Mr. Brown he said," &c. It is also frequently used for *it*, in all cases; and constantly means, *they, she, them, this, who*, and sometimes, *you*, but seldom in the last sense.

(2) High. Ritson's Anc. Songs, i. 106.

The gret beauté tellyth owt
Of such a maide of he parage.

Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. l. 6, f. 70.

HEAD. (1) *To be off the head*, to suffer in intellect. *To go at head*, to have the first bite at anything. *To head points*, to put the irons on them. *To give one's head for washing*, to submit to be imposed upon. *To drive a-head*, to force a passage through anything. *He took it up of his own head*, he taught himself. *To set their heads together*, to consult or conspire. *To turn the head*, to attend to. *To be upon the head of it*, very close to the jack, a phrase used at bowling. *Head nor tail*, nothing at all. *To head out*, to come to the earth or surface. *Heads and holls*, pell-mell, topsy-turvy. *Heads and plucks*, the refuse of timber-trees. *Heads and tails*, a common game of tossing up pence, and guessing the side before they touch the ground.

(2) To behead a man. *Palsgrave*.

(3) *To your head*, to your face. *Shak*. Still in use in the North of England.

(4) A head-dress. *Palsgrave*.

HEAD-ACHE. Corn poppy. *East*.

HEADBOROW. "Signifies him that is chief of the Frankpledge, and that had the principal government of them within his own pledge," Blount, in v.

HEAD-CORN. Mixed corn. *Yorksh*.

HEAD-GO. The best. *Var. dial*.

HEADGROW. Aftermath. *Salop*.

HEAD-KEEP. The first bite. *Norf*.

HEADLANDS. Same as *Adlands*, q. v.

HEADLETS. Buds of plants. *West*.

HEADLINE. To attach a rope to the head of a bullock. *Somerset*.

HEAD-MONEY. A kind of tax. "Heed money, *truaiye*," Palsgrave. Blount mentions head-pence.

HEAD-PIECE. The helmet. See Holinshed, Chron. of Ireland, p. 5.

HEAD-SHEET. A sheet which was placed at the top of the bed. Holme, 1688.

HEAD-SHEETS. A sloping platform towards the stern of a keel. *Newc*.

HEADSMAN. An executioner. *Shak*.

HEADSTRAIN. A nose-band for a horse.

HEADSWOMAN. A midwife. *East*.

HEAD-WAD. A hard pillow, sometimes carried by soldiers. *Blome*.

HEAD-WARK. The headache. *North*. A very common term in early receipts.

HEADY. Self-willed. See Gifford on Witches, 1603; Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 83. Explained *brisk* in Craven Gloss.

HEAL. To lean or lie on one side, as a ship does. Spelt *heeld* in Bourne's Inventions, 4to. Lond. 1578. Hence, to hold downwards, or pour out of a pot, &c. Also, to rake up a fire. *South*. See further in *Hele*.

HEALER. A slater, or tiler. *West*.

HEALING-GOLD. Gold given by the king when touching for the evil. "Privy-purse healing-gold, £500," is mentioned in a Treasury Warrant dated November 17th, 1683, in my possession.

HEALINGS. The bed-clothes. *Oxon*. It occurs in MS. Gough, 46.

HEALTHFUL. In sound health. *West*.

HEAM. The secundine, or skin that the young of a beast is wrapped in.

HEAN. The hilt of any weapon. *Howell*.

HEAP. (1) A wicker basket. *North*.

(2) A large number. *Var. dial*. Hence *Heap-full*, brim-full.

(3) A quarter of a peck. *North*. To live at full heap, i. e. abundantly.

HEAPINGSTOCK. A stepping-stone. *Devon*.

HEAR. *To hear ill*, to be ill spoken of. *To hear well*, to be well spoken of.

HEARDEN. A headland. *Beds*.

HEARE. A furnace, or kiln.

HEARING-CHETES. The ears. *Dekker*.

HEARINGLES. Deaf. List of old words in Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582.

HEARKEN. *Hearken to the hinder end*, hear the rest of the story. *Yorksh*.

HEARN. Coarse linen cloth. *Newc*.

HEARSE. The name of the hind in its second year. Gent. Rec. ii. 75.

HEART. (1) The stomach. *Var. dial*.

(2) *Out of heart*, discouraged. *To have the heart in the mouth*, to be very much frightened. *To be heart and hand*, to be fully bent. *To tire one's heart out*, to be excessively troublesome. *To break the heart of anything*, to have almost completed it. *In good heart*, in good order. *Next the heart*, in a

morning fasting. *Poor heart*, an exclamation of pity. *A heart may think or tongue may tell*, a very common expression in old works, conveying intensity. *To feel one's heart come to one*, to take courage. *To have one's heart in a nutshell*, to be very penurious or mean-spirited, to act cowardly.

For the payne there es more bytter and felle
Than hert may thynk or twug may telle.

Hampole, MS. Bures, p. 16

HEART-AT-GRASS. To take heart at grass, i. e. to take courage. *Far. dial.* It is often spelt *Heart of Grace*.

HEART-BREAKER. A love-lock. *Nares.*

HEARTFUL. In good spirits. *Heref.*

HEARTGROWN. Very fond of. *North.*

HEARTGUN. The cardiacle. *Devon.*

HEARTS. Friends; bosom companions. See the *Yorkshire Ale*, 1697, p. 14.

HEART-SCAD. Grief, vexation. *North.*

HEART-SCIRTS. The diaphragm. *Yorksh.*

HEARTSOME. Merry; lively. *North.*

HEART-SPOON. The navel. *Yorksh.*

HEART-TREE. The part of a gate to which the bars are fastened. *North.*

HEARTWHOLE. In good spirits, or order. *West.* Also spelt *heartscell*.

HEARTY. Having a good appetite; well.

HEASY. Hoarse. *North.*

HEAT. (1) Heated. See *Nares*, in v.

(2) To run a heat, or race. *Shak*

HEATH. A kind of Staffordshire coal. *Kennett, MS. Lansd 1033.*

HEATHER-BLEET. The bittorn. *North.*

HEATHPOWT. A black-cock. *Cumb.*

HEATHDY. Tender; delicate. *Yorksh.*

HEAVE (1) To pour corn from the scuttle before the wind. *North.*

(2) To throw; to lift. *Far. dial.*

(3) The horizontal dislocation which occurs when one lode is intersected by another having a different direction. A mining term.

(4) To supplant. *Dorset.*

(5) *Heave, how, and Rumbelow*, an ancient chorus, which is frequently alluded to under various forms. *With heave and how*, with might and main. A reference to Cotgrave, in v *For*, would have extricated *Nares*, p. 228, from a difficulty.

(6) To rob. *Dekker's Belman*, 1616.

(7) A place on a common on which a particular flock of sheep feeds. *North.*

(8) To weigh. *Far. dial.*

HEAVER. A crab. *Kent.*

HEAVE-UP. A disturbance. *Devon.*

HEAVING. Lifting up, swelling.

Where ground bears naturally store of chamoocks, the cheese that is made off from such ground the dayvy women cannot keep from *heaving*.

Aubrey's Wilt., MS. Royal Soc. p. 300.

HEAVING-DAYS. Easter Monday and Tuesday, so called from the custom of lifting at that time. *Warw.*

HEAVING-OF-THE-MAW. A game at cards. See *Archæologia*, viii. 149.

HEAVISOME. Very dull or heavy. *North.*

HEAVIE. A lung-fork. *Heref.*

HEAVY-CAKE. A flat, compact, currant cake, so called in Cornwall.

HEAVYISH. Somewhat heavy. *Far. dial.*

HEAZE. To cough, or spit. *North.*

HEBBE. To heave. *Rob. Glouc. p. 17.*

HEBBEN. To have. *Kyng Alisaunder*, 4940.

HEBBER-MAN. A fisherman on the Thames below London Bridge.

HEBBLE. (1) A narrow, short, plank-bridge. *Yorksh.* See *Hallamsh. Gl. p. 113.*

(2) To build up hastily. *North.*

HEBEN. Ebony. (*A.-N.*) The juice of it was formerly considered poisonous.

HEBERD. Harboured, lodged. *Langtoft.*

HEBOLACE. A dish in cookery, composed of onions, herbs, and strong broth.

HE-BRIMMLE. A bramble of more than one year's growth. *Somerset.*

HECCO. The green woodpecker. *Drayton.*

HECH. (1) Each. See *Rob. Glouc. p. 240.*

(2) A hatch, or small door. *North.*

HECHELE. A hatchel for flax. See the *Reliq. Antiq. li. 78, 81, 176.*

HECK. The division from the side of the fire in the form of a passage in old houses; an inclosure of open-work, of slender bars of wood, as a hay-rack; the bolt or bar of a door. "With hek and mangeor," *Arch. xvii. 203.* *Heck-board*, the board at the bottom of a cart. *Heck-door*, the inner door, not closely panelled, but only partly so, and the rest latticed. *Half-heck*, the half or lower part of a door. *North.*

HECK-BERRY. The bird-cherry. *Yorksh.*

HECKEMAL. The tom-lit. *Devon.*

HECK-FAR. A heifer. *Huonot*, 1552.

HECKLE. (1) To dress tow or flax; to look angry, or to put oneself into an impatient rage; to heat. *North.*

(2) An artificial fly for fishing; a corset or any other covering, as the heckle of a fighting-cock, the skin of an ox. *North.*

(3) Busy interference; intrusive meddling; impertinence. *Yorksh.*

(4) The name of an engine used for taking fish in the Owse. *Blount.*

HECKLED. Wrapped. *Skinner.*

HECKLE-SPIRE. Same as *Acrospire*, q. v.

HECKSTOWER. A rack-staff. *Yorksh.*

HECKTH. The highest. *Glouc.*

HECLEPIN. Called. *Ritson.*

HECTE. Highest. *Hearne.* We have *Aecth*, height, *Akerman's Wiltsh. Gloss.*

HED. (1) Heeded, cared for. *Derbysh.*

(2) Head. (*A.-S.*) *On his hed*, on pain of losing his head. *To lave the hed in wed*, to kill or slay. *Hed mas peny*, a penny offered at the mass said for a person's soul at his funeral. See *Blount*.

HEDARE. One who beheads. *Pr. Parv.*

HEDDE. Hidden. *Chaucer.*

HEDDER. Hither. See *Tundale*, p. 10.

HEDDIR. An adder. See *Apol. Loll.* p. 97.
Heddre, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 273.

HEDDLES. The small cords through which the warp is passed in a loom, after going through the reed. *North.*

HEDE (1) To behead. See *Torrent*, p. 90.

(2) Habit; dress. *Perceval*, 1103. (*A.-S.*)

HEDEN. A heathen. *Weber.*

HEDER. A male sheep. *Line.*

HEDE-RAPYS. Head-ropes. A sea term.

Thane was hede-rapys hewene that helde ups the mastes;

There was contele fulle kene, and crachynge of chippys. *Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 91.*

HEDGE. To mend hedges. "Thresh and dig and hedg," *MS. Ashmole 208.* *The sun shines both sides of the hedge*, said of summer. *To be on the wrong side of the hedge*, to be mistaken. *To hedge in a debt*, to secure it cunningly.

HEDGE-ACCENTOR. The hedge-sparrow. *East.* See *Forby*, ii. 155.

HEDGE-ALEHOUSE. A very small obscure ale-house. *Far. dial.*

HEDGE-BELLS. Great bindweed. *South.*

HEDGE-BORE. Rough, unskilful, applied to a workman. *West.*

HEDGE-BOTE. Timber; fire-wood. (*A.-S.*)

HEDGE-CREEPER. A wily crafty vagabond and thief "Un avanturier vagabond qui fait la regarderie de peur des coups, a hedge-creeper," *Hollyband's Dictionarie*, 1593.

HEDGE-HOGS. Small stunted trees in hedges unfit for timber. *Chesh.*

HEDGE-HOUND. A stinking species of fungus growing in hedges. *Far. dial.*

HEDGE-MARRIAGE. A secret clandestine marriage. *North.* The term *hedge* in composition generally implies deterioration. *Hedge-priest*, a very ignorant priest. *Hedge-whore*, a very common whore. "A domie, common hackney, hedgewhore," *Cotgrave*, in *v. Cantonniere*.

HEDGE-RISE. Underwood used for making up hedges. *North.*

HEDGE-SPEAKS. Hips. *Glouc.*

HEDGE-TACKER. A hedge-mender. *Devon.*

HEDLAK. A kind of cloth.

HEDLY-MEDLY. Confusion. *Hall.*

HEDLYNG. Headlong. *Weber.*

HEDDOES. Hideous. See *Robson*, p. 64.

HEDON. Went. *Chromcon Vilodun*, p. 118.

HEDOYNE. A kind of sauce?

Sythere herons in hedoyne hyled fulle salre,
Grett swannes fulle swythe in alivryne chargeurs.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.

HEDUR-COME. Arrival; hither coming

HEDYRWARDE. Hitherward. "Herkenes now hedyrwarde," *MS. Morte Arthure*, f. 53.

HEE (1) Eye. *Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 71.

(2) High. Still in use in the North.

To se the dene draw to the dale,
And leffe the hilles hee,
And shadow hem in the leves grene
Undur the grene woods tre.

MS. Cantab, Fl. v. 48, f. 125.

HEEDER. A male animal. *Line.*

HEEDISH. Headstrong; testy; flighty.

HEEDS. Necessity. *Northumb.*

HEEL. (1) The inside thick part of the hand, from the second joint of the thumb to the wrist. *Cornw.*

(2) The rind of cheese. *Var. dial.* Also, the crust of bread. *Dorset.*

(3) To upset a bucket. *Glouc.*

(4) *To kick one's heels*, to stand idly in a place waiting for something. *Far. dial.*

HEELER. Danger. *Ritson.*

HEELER. A quick runner, from a fighting-cock, formerly so called. *North.*

HEEL-RING. The ring which secures the blade of a plough. The wedges are called heel-wedges. *Var. dial.*

HEELS. (1) The game of nine-pins.

(2) *To turn up the heels*, to die. *To take to the heels*, to run away. *Out at heels*, in debt.

He toke a surfet with a cup,

That made hym tourne his heels up.

The Boke of Mayd Emlyn.

HEEL-TAP. The heel-piece of a shoe. Also, wine or liquor left at the bottom of a glass. *Var. dial.*

HEEL-TREE. The swing-bar at the heels of a horse drawing a harrow. *Line.*

HEEM. Near; handy; convenient. *Salop.*

HEENT. Have not. *Suffolk.*

HEERS. A bearse. *Archæologia*, x. 95.

HEEST. Highest. *Craven.*

HEET. Commanded. *Weber.*

HEEZE. To elevate, to raise. *North.*

HEFDE. The head. *Rob Glouc.*

HEFE. Lifted up. Also, to lift up.

A man hefe ones at the fonte

A mayde chyld, as men are wonte.

MS. Hart. 1701, f. 60.

HEFFLE. To hesitate; to prevaricate. *North.*

HEFFUL. A woodpecker. *Craven.*

HEFLY. Heavenly. *Cov. Myst* p. 255.

HEFT. (1) Weight; pressure. A common term in provincial architecture. Metaphorically, need or great necessity. As a verb, *to lift*. *To be done to the heft*, exhausted, worn out.

(2) A haft, or handle. *Loose in the heft*, of dissipated habits. See *Howell*, p. 14.

(3) A haunt. *North.*

(4) A heaving, or reaching. *Shak.*

(5) Command, restraint. *Weber.*

HEFTED. Accustomed; usual. *Durham.*

HEFTERT. After. *North.*

HEFTPOIP. A temporary handle used in grinding knives, &c. *Yorksh.*

HEFY. Heavy. *Hampole's Sum. Conscien.*

HEGE. A hedge. *Somerset.*

Tho thou throwe the hege ren,

Thou shal be hongut be the throte.

MS. Cantab, Fl. v. 48, f. 116.

HEGEHEN. Eyes. *Ritson.*

HEGGAN. A hard dry cough. *Deron.*

HEGGE. A hag. "A witche that chaungeyth the favour of children, the hegge or faime," *Elyot* in *v. Strer.* *Harrison*, p. 218, says, old coons

found in Kent were called *hegs pence* by the country people.

HEGGLING. Vexatious; trying; wearisome. *Sumex.* Hall uses the word.

HEGH. A hedge. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 83.

HEGHE. To exalt. *MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.*

For-thi God hase *heghede* hym, and gyffene hym name that es abowne al that name beres.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17. f. 946.

HEGHT. Eight. *MS. Morte Arthure.*

Sir Degrevant, that hende knyght,
With *heghte* helmys on hyghte.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17. f. 131.

HEGHTENE. The eighth. (*A.-S.*)

And one the *heghtene* viij. day, thay fande a basilic, that mene callex a cocatrys, a grete and ane horrible.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17. f. 39.

HEGHYN. To hedge; to inclose. It occurs in *MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 78.*

HEGLICHE. Highly. *Sevyn Sages*, 2028.

HEL. (1) They. *Weber*, i. 232. Also, high.

(2) An egg. *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 83.

HEIAR. Higher. See *Apol. Loll.* p. 31.

HEIDEGYES. Sports; dances.

Klase Endimion, kase his eyes;

Then to our midnigh *heidegyes*.

Lilly's Endimion, 1632, sig. E. iv.

HEIE. Tall. See *Havelok*, 987. (*A.-S.*)

HEIFKER. A heifer. *Norw.*

HEIGH. An exclamation to arrest any one's progress. *Var. dial.*

HEIGHAW. A woodpecker. "*Oriol*, a heighaw or witwall," *Cotgrave*.

HEIGHE. To hie, or go in haste. *All in heighe*, all in haste. Still in use. *On heighing*, in haste. See *Lay le Freine*, 214.

HEIGHEING. Command, or proclamation.

HEIGHEN. To heighten. *Norw.*

HEIGH-GO-MAD. In great spirits; highly enraged. *North.*

HEIGH-HOW. (1) To yawn. *North.*

(2) An occasional assistant in a house or kitchen. *Lincolnshire MS. Gloss.*

HEIGHMOST. The highest. *Yorksh.*

HEIGHT. To threaten. *Height nor ree*, neither go nor drive, said of a wilful person.

HEIHOW. The herb alehoof.

HEIK. To swing, or jerk. *Yorksh.* A board for see-saw is called a *heiky*.

HEIKE. The same as *Huke*, q. v.

HEILD. Decrease; wane. *Nash.*

HEILDOM. Health. *Sir Tristrem.*

HEIND. A hand. *Weber.*

HEIR. (1) To inherit from any one. *North.*

(2) A young timber tree. *Hants.*

HEIRE. Air. Also, higher. See *Ritson*.

HEIRERES. Harriers. *Twice*, p. 58.

HEISED. Eased. *R. de Brunne.*

HEISTE. Highest. See *Chester Plays*, ii. 143.

HEISUGGE. The hedge-sparrow. *Chaucer.*

HEIT. To throw, or toss up. *West.*

HEIVY-KEIVY. Tottering; hesitating; uncertain. Hence, tipsy. *North.*

HEIJING. Speed. *Will. Werw.* p. 88.

HEIJTTE. Was called. (*A.-S.*)

HEK. Also, *Hearne*.

HEKES. Racks. See *Heck*.

Hokes and *hukkenays*, and *hokess* of armes.

Morte Arthure, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 77

HEL. A hall. See *Weber*, ii. 237.

And now this day is corven oute of stone,
Withoute bondis, of that holy *hel*.

Lydgate, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 12.

HELASS. Alas! *Palgrave.*

HELDAR. Rather; before. *North.* More, in a greater degree. *Gawayne.*

HELDE. (1) To throw, or cast; to put; to give way, or surrender. It occurs in the last sense in the *Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*.

(2) Fidelity; loyalty. *Hearne.*

(3) The wild tansy. *Culpeper.*

(4) Covered. *Sir Degrevant*, 1185.

(5) Health. See *Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 40.

(6) Beheld. Also, hold. *Weber.*

(7) To incline, or bend. *Pr. Para.*

(8) To ride; to follow; to move; to advance; to go down; to lead. *Gawayne.*

(9) A very small apple. *Devon.*

HELDING. Quick, fast; pelting. *West.*

HELDISH. Bucolic; appertaining to cattle.

HELE. (1) Health; salvation. (*A.-S.*) It occurs in *MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.* Also, to heal, to help. It is common in early English.

(2) To hide; to cover. (*A.-S.*) Hence, in Devon, to roof or slate, to earth up potatoes, to cover anything up.

Under the shadow of thi wynges *hele* me fra the face of the wicked, that me has tormentid.

MS. Cott. Esen. 10, f. 24.

(3) To pour out. *Willa.*

HELELES. Helpless. *Chaucer.*

HELEN. Caves. (*A.-S.*)

HELFRINGWORT. The plant *consolida media*. See a list in *MS. Sloane* 5, f. 4.

HELING. Hidden. *MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii.*

HELINGS. The eyelids. *Palgrave.*

HELISE. Elysium. *Chaucer.*

HELKS. Large detached crags. Also, large white clouds. *North.*

HELL. (1) A term at the game of *Barley-break*, q. v. See *Patient Grissel*, p. 26.

These teach that dauncing is a Jemabell,
And barley-break the ready way to hell.

Randolph's Poems, 1643, p. 103.

(2) A tailor's hell was the place where he deposited his cabbage.

(3) To pour out, as *Hole*, q. v. It occurs in *MS. Lincoln. Med.* f. 287.

And be,yve he garte *hellis* downne the water on the erthe before alle his mene, and whenne his knyghtis saw that, thay ware hugely comforteure

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17. f. 97.

(4) A cant term for the darkest and worst part of the *hole*, an obscure dungeon in a prison. *Massinger*, ed. Gifford, iv. 7.

HELLA. The nightmare. *West.*

HELL-CAT. A furious vixen or scold. *Grose.*

HELLECK. A rivulet. *Niege.*

HELLERED. Swollen. *Yorksh.*

HELLFALLERO. A great tumult. *South.*

HELL-HOUND. A wicked fellow.

HELLIER. A thatcher, or tiler. *West.* *Wat*

Tyler is called *Walterus Helier* by Walsingham. See MS. Lansd. 1033.

HELLIN. Hardened soot. *Yorksh.*

HELL-KETTLES. The name given to three pools of water near Darlington. Bishop Tonstall is said to have ascertained their wonderful depth by putting a goose into one of them, which was afterwards found in an adjoining river. See Harrison, p. 130; Brome's Travels, p. 166.

HELL-O-ONE-SIZE. At a great rate; the whole hog. *South.*

HELL-RAKE. A large rake, with long iron teeth. *Var. dial.*

HELL-WAIN. A supernatural waggón, seen in the sky at night. *North.*

HELLY. Hellish. See Nares and Todd, in v.

HELM. (1) A handle. Also, a hovel; a kind of outhouse. *North.*

(2) A heavy mountain cloud. *Cumb.*

(3) To cut the ears of wheat from the straw before thrashing it. *Glouc.*

HELME. A helmet. Perceval, 1225. *Helmed*, armed with a helmet.

HELME-HOOP. A helmet. (*A.-S.*)

HELOE. Bashful; modest. *North.* "Hee is verie maidenly, shamefac'de, *heloe*," Cotgrave, in v. *Coiffé*.

HELON. To cover; to hide. *Sussex.*

HELP. To mend, or repair. *North.*

HELPLY. Helping; helpful; assisting.

HELP-UP. To assist, or support. *East.*

HELSUM. Wholesome. Apol. Loll. p. 6.

HELT. (1) Poured out. See Ritson, i. 16.

(2) Healthy. *Hearne.*

(3) Likely; probable; perhaps. *Lanc.*

(4) To soil, or dirty; to make a mess of. *Linc.*

HELTER. A horse-collar made of hemp. Also, a halter. *North.*

With quat pride come this Lorde thlder,
As a kyng shuld do?
Barleg on a *heltird* horse,
And yet barfote also.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 88.

HELTER-SKELTER. Confusedly; disorderly; promiscuously. See Florio, pp. 20, 96.

HELVE. (1) A stone pitcher. *Glouc.*

(2) A haft. Sevn Sages, 384. *To throw the helve after the hatchet*, to be in despair.

(3) To gossip. Also a subst. *Sussex.*

HELWALLS. The end outside walls of a gable house. *Oxon.*

HELYCH. Loudly. (*A.-S.*)

They herde in theire herbergage hundrethz fulle many,
Hornez of olyfantez fulle *helych* blawene.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

HEM. (1) Very. *Sussex.*

(2) Them; he, or him. *West.* The first sense is common in old English.

(3) Home. See Cov. Myst. p. 30.

(4) The partition between the hearth and the oven, open at the top, in a place for baking calamine. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

HEM-A-BIT. Certainly not. *Sussex.*

HEMATITE. The blood-stone.

HEMBLE. A hovel; a stable; a shed. *North.*

HEMELY. Closely; secretly. (*Dan.*)

HEMEN. Them. (*A.-S.*)

That ys to say, alle thynges that ye wylle that men do to zow, do ze the same to *hemmen*.

MS. Rawl. Poet. 145.

HEMINGES. A piece of the hide of an animal slain in the chase, cut out to make shoes for the huntsmen. (*A.-S.*)

HEMMES. Tops; sides. (*A.-S.*)

Fyndeze theme helmede hole and horsesyde on stedys,
Hovande one the hye waye by the holte *hemmes*.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

HEMPEN-WIDOW. The widow of a man who has been hanged. *Var. dial.*

HEMP-HECKLER. A flax-dresser. *North.*

HEMPY. Mischievous. *North.*

HEMSELVE. Themselves. (*A.-S.*)

HEMTON. Hempen; made of hemp.

A *hemton* halter then he tooke,
About his necke he put the same,
And with a grevous pittious looke
This speech unto them did he frame.

Deloney's Strange Histories, 1607.

HEMUSE. A roe in its third year. See Hawkins, iii. 238; Gent. Rec. ii. 75.

HEN. (1) To throw. *Somerset.*

(2) Money given by a wedded pair to their poor neighbours to drink their healths.

(3) Hence. Still in use in Lincolnshire.

Damysell, seyde Bc fyse then,
Speke on and go *hen*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 102.

HEN-AY. A hen's egg. (*A.-S.*)

HEN-BAWKS. A hen-roost. *North.*

HENBELLE. Henbane. It is mentioned in MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 287.

HEN-CAUL. A chicken-coop. *North.*

HENCE. Sylvester makes a verb of *to hence*, to go away. See his Panaretus, p. 875, quoted by Nares, p. 229.

HENCH-BOY. A page; an attendant on a nobleman, sovereign, or high personage. More usually called a *henchman*, as in Chaucer.

HEN-COWER. The position of a person sitting on his heels. *Durh.*

HEND. (1) At hand; near at hand. See Beves of Hamtoun, p. 61. "Nether fer ne hende," MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 50.

(2) To seize, take, or hold. *Spenser.*

HENDE. Gentle; polite. (*A.-S.*) *Hendelich*, politely, Arthour and Merlin, p. 54; Wright's Seven Sages, p. 97.

Hys kynne was wondur yoyfulle than
That he waxe so feyre a man;
Hende he was and mylde of mode,
All men speke of hym grete gode;
With a swyrde he cowde welle pleye,
And pryck a stede in a weye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 147.

HENDELAYK. Courtesy. *Gawayne.*

HENDER. More gentle; kinder. (*A.-S.*)

HENDY. Same as *Hende*, q. v.

And he is curteys and *hendy*,
Thi God him lete wel endy.

MS. Coll. Jas. Oxon. I. 23.

HENE. Abject; in subjection. (*A.-S.*)

HENEN. Hence. *Chaucer*.

HENEPE. Same as *Hen-pen*, q. v.

HENES. Behests; commands. *Lydgate*.

HENETE. A lizard. *Nominale MS.*

HEN-FAT. Same as *Fat-hen*, q. v.

HENG. To hang. *Chaucer*.

For I dar never, said the scheref,

Cum before oure kyng;

For if I do, I wot serten

For sothe he wil me heng.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 131.

HENGE. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal. See the *Ord. and Reg.* p. 96.

HENGET. Hung up. *Lydgate*.

HENGLE. A hinge. *Nominale MS.*

HEN-GORSE. *Ononis arvensis*. *North*.

HEN-HARROW. A kind of buzzard. *North*.

HEN-HURDLE. A hen-roost. *Chesh.*

HENHUSSY. A meddling officious person; a cotquean. *West*.

HENK. Ink. See the *Apol. Loll.* p. 91.

HENKAM. Henbane. *Lincoln MS.*

HENNES. Hence; from this time. (*A.-S.*)

HENNOT. Have not. *North*.

HEN-PEN. (1) The dung of fowls. *North*.

(2) The herb yellow-rattle. *Var. dial.*

HEN-POLLER. A hen-roost. *Norf.*

HEN-SCRATTINS. Same as *Filly-tails*, q. v.

HEN'S-NOSE-FULL. A very small quantity of anything. *East*.

HENT. (1) The plough up the bottom of the furrow. *Craven Gloss.* i. 222.

(2) To wither; to dry, or become dry. *Somerset.*

(3) Hold; opportunity. *Shak.*

(4) To sow corn. *Dean Milles' MS. Glossary.*

HENTE. To seize, hold, or take. (*A.-S.*)
Sometimes the part. past.

He starte up verament,

The steward be the throte he hente.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 74.

The pore man hente hyt up belyve,

And was therof ful ferly blythe.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 37.

A knyfe in hir hande she hent ful smerte,

And smote hir modur to the herte.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48 f. 44.

HENTER. A thief. *Lydgate*.

HENTING. (1) A rude clown. *North*.

(2) A furrow. *Hent-furrow*, the last one.

HEO. She; he; they; this. (*A.-S.*)

HEORE. Their. *Ritson*.

HEOTE. Ordered; commanded. (*A.-S.*)

HEPE. (1) A hip, or fruit of the dog-rose. See *Robin Hood*, i. 37. "*Cornus*, a hepe tre,"

MS. Bib. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 40. Hepen, Kyng

Alisaunder, 4983, ap. *Weber*, i. 207.

(2) A company; a troop. (*A.-S.*)

HEPE-BOON. A hip-bone.

Woundyd sore and evyll be-gone,

And brokyn was hys hepe-boon.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 122.

HEPPEN. Dexterous; handy; active; ready; neat; handsome. *North*. Sometimes for *unheppen*, not dexterous, &c.

HEPPING-STOCK. A horse-block. *Cornw.*

HER. Hair; their; here; hear; ere, or before;

higher. In the provinces, it is heard indiscriminately for *he*, *she*, or *him*.

HERALDIZED. Blazoned. *Warner*.

HERALDYE. Misfortune. (*A.-N.*)

As he whiche hath the heraldye

Of hem that usen for to lye.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 63.

HERAUDE. A herald. *Chaucer*.

Tille on a tyme that it befelle,

An heraude comys by the way.

MS. Harl. 2252, f. 91.

HERB-A-GRACE. Rue. It is jocularly used by *Dekker*, ap. *Hawkins*, iii. 195.

HERBARJOURS. The king's harbingers.

Thane come the herbarjours, harageous knyghtez.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.

HERBARS. Herbs. *Spenser*.

HERB-BENNET. Hemlock. *Gerard*.

HERBELADE. A confection of herbs. See *MS. Sloane 1201*, ff. 32, 52.

HERBER. Lodging. It is also used for an harbour, or a garden. See *Hall*, 1548, *Henry VIII.* f. 97.

Within hys awen modyr body,

Whare hys herber wythin was dyght.

Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 24.

HERBERGAGE. A lodging. (*A.-N.*)

They herde in theire herbergage hundrethz fulle many.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

He came to hys herbergge,

And fonde hys felowes hendlye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 170.

Tharfore maketh he none herbergerye

There he fyndeth byfore envye.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 67.

HERBERY. A cottage garden; a herb garden. *Devon*. See *Herber*.

HERBIVE. The forget-me-not. *Gerard*.

HERB-PETER. The cowslip. *Gerard*.

HERBROWLES. Without lodging. (*A.-S.*)

I thursted, and ye yave me to drinke; I was herbrowles, and ye herbrowde me; I was nakid, and ye clothid me.

MS. Rawl. C. 209, f. 12.

HERD. (1) Fallen; prostrate. *Linc.*

(2) A keeper of cattle. *North*.

The kyng to the herde seid than,

Off whens art thou, gode man?

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 47.

(3) In hunting, this term was applied to flocks or companies of harts, wrens, swans, cranes, &c. *MS. Porkington 10.*

HERDELES. Hurdles. *Pegge*.

HERDES. Coarse flax; dressed flax. *Chaucer*.
Still in use in *Shropshire*.

HERDESS. A shepherdess. *Browne*.

HERDESTOW. Heardest thou. *Weber*.

HERDLENCE. Dressing the roebuck, after he has been killed in a chase. *Gent. Rec.* ed. 1686, ii. 87.

HERDOM. Whoredom. *Hearne*.

HERE. (1) Host; army. (*A.-S.*)

3e salle hym knawe thurghe alle the here;

3oure sleve he wille hafe on his spere.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 106.

Tho come Avelot into this londe,

With hoste gret and here strong.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 105.

(2) To hear. *Nominale MS.*

Som man mygt her the,
The were betur be stille.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 48.

- (3) *That is neither here nor there*, nothing to the purpose. A very common phrase.
(4) Hair. *Heren*, made of hair. (A.-S.)
(5) Hire; reward. Kyng Alissunder, 5221.
(6) To plough. Apol. Loll. p. 112.
(7) Hoar frost; mist. *Lanc.*
HEREAWAYS. Hereabout. *Var. dial.*
HEREDE. Praised. *Hearne.*
HEREHOUNE. The herb horsehound.
HERE-LACE. A hair-band. *Skelton.*
HERELY. Early. *Lydgate.*

Then come he with the gret haste to his grave one
the Sondaye *herely* at morne, and toke agayne his
blissede body out of the grave, and wente forthe
thurgh his aghene myght.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

- HEREMITE. A hermit. (A.-N.)
HERENCE. Hence. *West.*
HERERIGHT. Directly; in this place. *West.*
HERES. The eyelashes. *W. Bibbesworth.*
HERE'S-NO. *Here's no vanity*, an ironical expression implying that there is great abundance of it, applied to any object. *Nares.*
HERE'S-TO-YE. A rustic form of drinking healths common in the Northern counties.
HEREY. Hairy. *Skelton.*
HERFEST. A harvest. *Wicliffe.*
HERFOR. For this reason.
HERGED. Invaded; plundered. (A.-S.)
In forty houres after his ded *herged* he helle.

MS. Egerton 287.

- HERIE. To honour. (A.-S.)
That thou arte as thou arte, God thanke and herie.
Oocleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 124, f. 228.
HERIGAUS. Upper cloaks. (A.-N.) See
Rob. Glouc. p. 548, absurdly glossed *deu-*
claws, spurrs.
HERIOT. Warlike apparatus. (A.-S.)
HERITAGELIK. Inheritably; in fee simple.
See Langtoft, p. 251. *Heriter*, an inheritor,
MS. Addit. 5467, f. 71.
HERIYNG. Praising. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 225.*
HERKYN. Hearken; listen.
Joly Robyn, he seid, *herkyn* to me
A worde er tweyne in privet.
MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 52.

- HERLE. Twist; fillet. *Gawayne.*
HERLOTE. A ribald, or *harlot*, q. v.
HERLOTS. White lachets formerly used to
tie the hose with. (A.-N.)
HERMAN. A soldier. (A.-S.)
HERMELINE. Ermine. See Topsell, p. 218.
HERN. (1) A heron. *Colgrave.*
(2) Hers; belonging to her. *Var. dial.*
HERNAYS. Harness; armour.
HERNDE. An errand. See *Arnd.*
His *hw* and his soule worthe *h-shend*,
That the to me this *hernde* haveth send.
MS. Digby 86.
HERNE. A corner. (A.-S.) Still applied to a
nook of land. See Forby, ii. 157.
HERNE-PANNE. The skull. See *Reliq. Antiq.*
ii. 78. (A.-S.)

Of wilke the prykkas were swa ascharpe thane,
That they percede nere thurgh the *herne-gumme*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136.

Hittes hym on the hede that the helme brestis
Hurtes his *herne-gumme* an haunde-brede large.

MS. Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 77.

- HERNIST. Yearnest desirest. (A.-S.)
HERNSEWE. A kind of strainer used in an-
cient cookery.
HERNSHAW. A heron. "*Ardeola*, an *herne-*
sew," Elyot, 1559. *Hernse*, MS. *Lincol. Gloss.*
Hernsew, *Reliq. Antiq. i. 88.*
HEROD. The fierceness of this character in
the old mysteries has been well illustrated by
the Shakespearian commentators. Hence the
expression, *it out-Herod's Herod*, his language
being always of the most fiery and extravagant
character.
HERONERE. A hawk made to fly only at the
heron. (A.-N.)
HEROUD. A herald. Sir Degrevant, 1141.
HERPLE. To walk lame to creep. *North.*
HERRE. (Same as *Harre*, q. v.

The londe, the see, the firmament,
They axen also judgement
Agyn the man, and make him worse,
Therwhile himselfe stante out of *herre*.
Cowar, MS. Soc. Antiq. 124, f. 37.

- (2) A hinge. *Prompt. Parv.*
HERRET. A pitiful little wretch. *Wood.*
HERRIN. Urine. *Salop.*
HERRINGCOBS. Young herrings. It was
formerly a generic term for anything worthless.
"The rubbish and outcast of your herringcobs
invention," A Pil to Purge Melancholic, n. d.
Herring-fare, the season for catching herrings.
HERRORIOUS. Full of error? "Lorde Cobham
horrourous," *Hardyng, f. 208.*
HERRY. To plunder, or spoil. *Herby with*
long nails, the devil. *North.*
HERSALL. Rehearsal. *Spenser.*
HERSE. (1) A dead body. *Heywood.*
(2) A framework whereon lighted candles were
placed at funerals. Also, a frame set over
the coffin, whereon was placed a cloth called
the *herse-cloth*, which was often richly em-
broidered. See Account of the Grocers' Com-
pany, p. 13.
HERSTOW. Hearest thou? (A.-S.)
Herstow, fellow. hast thou do
The thyng that I seid the to?

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 52.

- HERSYVE. A hair-sieve. *Pege.*
HERTE. (1) Hurt. *Chaucer.*
(2) To be heartened, or encouraged.
Bere it to sir Howelle that es in harde bandes,
And byd hym *herste* hym wele, his enemy es destroude.
MS. Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 68.
HERTECLOWRE. The plant germander.
HERTELES. Without courage. (A.-S.)
HERTEN. Buckskin. *Ritson, iii. 293.*
HERTHE. Earth; mould. *Lydgate.*
HERTLES. Cowardly. *Pr. Parv.*
HERTLY. Hearty strong severe.
The hethese haragous kynges uppon the hethes lynges,
And of his *herstly* hurte helyde he never.
MS. Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 71.

HERT-ROWEE. A dish in cookery, described in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 79.

HERTS. Whortleberries. *West.* See *Sherwen's Introd. to an Examination*, 1809, p. 16.

HERTYS-OF-GRESE. Fat harts.

Me thynke his *hertys of grese*
Berys na letters of pese.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 131.

HERUNDE. An errand. See *Chron. Vil.* p. 136.

HERVESTEN. To make harvest. (*A.-S.*)

HERY. Hairy. *Lydgate.*

Her armes *hery* with blac hide,
Her elbowes were sett in her side.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Col. Trin. Cantab. f. 51.

HERYE. To plunder, or spoil. (*A.-S.*)

To his manere he wente ;

A faire place was ther schent,

His husbandes that gaffe hym rent

Heryede in plighte. *MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130.*

HERYING. Praise. *Chaucer.*

HES. Has. *Towneley Mysteries.*

HESELYCHE. Hastily. *Hearne.*

HESLYNE. Composed of hazle trees. "*Corulus*, a hesyl tre," *Nominale MS.*

Holtis and hare woddes, with *heslyne* schawex.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 80.

HESP. A hasp, or latch. *North.* "A hespe, *haspa*," *Nominale MS.*

HESPALL. To harass. *Heref.*

HESPE. A hank of yarn. *North.*

HESTE. A command ; a promise. (*A.-S.*)

HESTERN. Of yesterday. *Nares.*

HESTRIS. State ; condition. (*A.-N.*)

HET. (1) Heated. *North.* It occurs in *Gifford's Dialogue on Witches*, 1603.

(2) It. Also, to hit or strike. *West.*

(3) Promised. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 39.

(4) Hight, or named. *Lanc.*

(5) Have it. *North.*

HETCH. (1) A thicket ; a hedge. *Suffolk.*

(2) To turn upside down. *North.*

HETE. (1) To promise. Also a subst. (*A.-S.*)

The *scheperde* seid, I wille with the goo,
I dar the *hete* a foule or twoo.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 51.

(2) To be called, or named. (*A.-S.*)

HETELICH. Hotly ; eagerly. "Hethely in my halle," *MS. Morte Arthure.*

And Guy hent his sword in hand,

And *hetelich* smot to Colbrand.

Romance of Guy of Warwick.

HETEL-TONGUED. Foul-mouthed. *Durh.*

HETHCROPPER. A horse bred on a heath. *Dorset.*

HETHEN. Hence. (*A.-S.*)

HETHENNES. Heathen land.

Farre in hethennes ys he

To werre in Goddys grace.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 72.

HETHER. (1) An adder. *Salop.*

(2) Nearer. *Holinshed, Chron. Scotl.* p. 31.

(3) Rough ; ugly ; bearish. *North.*

HETHEVED. A head. (*A.-S.*)

HETHING. Contempt ; mockery. (*A.-S.*)

Skorne he had and grete *hethyng*

Of them that made so grete boostyng.

MS. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, f. 126.

And alle that hym aboute stode
Wende that man hade bene wode,
And lowȝ hym to *hethyng*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 54.

Tille the was done thare at the begynnnyng
Many fawide dispyte and *hethyng*.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 190.

HETING. A promise. (*A.-S.*)

This *hetyng* was that tyme ful mykel,
But his was ful fals and fikel.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.

HETLIK. Fiercely ; vehemently. (*A.-S.*)

Hetlik he lette of ilk fere ;

To Godd self wald he be pere.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. III. f. 4.

HETTER. Eager ; earnest ; keen ; bitter ; cross ; ill-natured. *North.*

HETTLE. Hasty ; eager. *Yorksh.*

HEUCK. A crook, or sickle. Also, the hip-bone of a cow. *Heuck-fingered*, thievish. *North.*

HEUDIN. The leather connecting the hand-staff of a flail with the swingle. *North.*

HEUF. A shelter ; a home. *Yorksh.*

HEUGH. A rugged steep hill-side ; a ravine. *North.*

HEUKS. The hiccough. *Devon.*

HEUNT. A mole. *Worc.*

HEUSTER. A dyer. *Nominale MS.* "Diers and hewsters," *Chester Plays*, i. 7.

HEVE. To heave ; to raise ; to labour ; to put in motion. (*A.-S.*)

HEVED. A head. (*A.-S.*) *Hevedlond*, a head-land, *MS. Arund.* 220.

HEVEDE. (1) Had. *MS. Harl.* 2253.

(2) To behead. See *Head.*

Sithen of Jones baptisying,

And how him *heveded* Heroude the kyng.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 2.

HEVEL. Fine twine. *Somerset.*

HEVELLE. Evil. *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 91.

HEVEN-QUENE. The queen of Heaven ; the Virgin Mary. (*A.-S.*)

HEVENRICHE. The kingdom of heaven.

As he whiche is his nexte liche,

And forthest fro the *hevenriche*.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 82.

HEVENYNG.

But God, that forgeteth nothyng,

He sente tharfore grete *hevenyng*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 65.

HEVESONG. Evening song. *Chron. Vil.* p. 40.

HEVIED. Become heavy. This occurs in *MS. Cott. Vesp. D. vii. Ps.* 37.

HEVYS. Hives. See *Lydgate*, p. 154.

HEWE. (1) Colour ; appearance. (*A.-S.*)

For penaunce chaunged was hys *hew*.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 39.

(2) A husbandman ; workman. (*A.-S.*)

(3) In cookery, to cut or mince.

(4) To knock one ankle against the other. *North.*

(5) "I hewe in a dere as they do that set the wyndlesse, *je hwe*," *Palgrave.* "Go hewe the dere whyle I seke me a standyng," *ib.*

(6) A corn, or bunion. *Somerset.*

HEWED. Coloured. *Chaucer.*

HEWER. A coal-worker. *Lanc.*

HEWFUN. Heaven. *Nominale MS.*

HEWING. A method of cutting wheat with one hand. *Devon.*
 HE-WITCH. A wizard. *Lanc.*
 HEWKES. Heralds' coats. *Percy.*
 HEWSON. (1) The leather which is placed on the top of a horse's collar. *Beds.*
 (2) A term of reproach, applied to a blind inconsiderate person. *North.*
 HEWSTRING. Short-breathed. *Exmoor.*
 HEWT. High; haughty. "Such *hewt* exploits," MS. Ashmole 208.
 HEWYLL. Evil. Nominale MS.
 HEWYRYN. An iron chisel, held in a twisted hazle-rod, and used in cutting portions from bars of iron.
 HEXT. Highest. (*A.-S.*)
 The ercheblschop of Canturberi,
 In Engelande that is *hest*.
MS. Coll. Trin. Oxon. 57.
 HEY. (1) High. *Lydgate.*
 (2) To make haste. *Yorksh.* Also, to sport, play or gambol; to kick about.
 (3) A term of exaltation. To play *hey*, to be in a very great passion.
 (4) Yes. Also, to have. *North.*
 HEY-BA. A great noise. *Yorksh.*
 HEYEN. Eyes. See Weber, ii. 33.
 HEYERE. To hear. It occurs in Lydgate.
 Lo, my sone, now as thou myth *heyere*
 Of al thys thyng to my matyere.
Gower, MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 41.
 HEYET. Height. Apol. Loll. p. 41.
 HEYGYNG. Urging. Chron. Vilodun. p. 104.
 HEYHOE. The green woodpecker. See Ray's English Words, ed. 1674, p. 84.
 HEYHOVE. The plant *edera terrestris*. See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.
 HEYING. Haste. Weber. (*A.-S.*)
 HEYLAW. A halloo. *Cotgrave.*
 HEYLDE. Aileth. Lydgate, Rawlinson. MS.
Heylyght, Coventry Myst. p. 139.
 HEYLE. To hide, or conceal. (*A.-S.*)
 Yf y have ony thyng mys wrought,
 Say hyt now, and *heyle* hyt noght,
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 33.
 HEYLUNSY. A headlong fall. *Beds.*
 HEYLY. Highly; honourably. (*A.-S.*)
 In hire wrytynge and in here bokis oolde
 Of apostellis most *heyly* magnified.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 21.
 HEYMAN. A nobleman. (*A.-S.*)
 HEYMENT. A boundary, or fence. *Salop.*
 More properly *haynent*.
 HEY-MUSE. The name of the roebuck in his third year. More commonly *He-muse*, q. v.
 HEYN. Eyes. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 13.
 HEYNDLY. Courteously. (*A.-S.*)
 Herkynes me *heyndly*, and holdys zow styлле,
 And I salle telle zow a tale that trewe es and nobylle.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 53.
 HEYNE. (1) Hence. *North.*
 Hye us hastylle *heyne* or we mone fulle happene.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 79.
 (2) A miser; a worthless person.
 (3) To raise, or exalt. *Pr. Parv.*
 HEYNYOUS. Heinous; disgraceful.

Hethely in my halle, wyth *heynous* wordes,
 In speche dissypsed me and sparede me lyttille.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 56.
 HEY-PASSE. A term used by jugglers. See Kind-Harts Dreame, 1592.
 HEYRES. Young timber trees. *East.*
 HEYSE. (1) Same as *Barton*, q. v.
 (2) Ease. Ritson's Anc. Songs, i. 69.
 HEYVE-KEYVE. Tottering. *Yorksh.*
 HEYVOL. See *Ayfull*. This word is wrongly spelt in Rob. Glouc. pp. 194, 377.
 HEY3. Hay. Psalms, Rawlinson MS.
 HEZ. Hath. *Linc.* Gil gives this word in his Logon. Anglic. 4to. Lond. 1619.
 HEZZLE. Loose; sandy. *Yorksh.*
 HE3ER. Higher. See Robson, p. 58.
 HE3TIST. Promisest. (*A.-S.*)
 Adam, quoth the kyng, blessed thou be!
 Here is bettur then thou *hezist* me.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.
 HI. They. See the Forme of Cury, p. 99.
 Costroye there was, the amiral,
 With vitale great plenté,
 And the standard of the sowdon royal,
 Toward Mantribe ridden *hi*.
Sir Ferumbas, ap. Ellis, ii. 394.
 HIBBY. A colt. *Devon.*
 HICE. To hoist up anything. *Palsgrave.*
 HICHCOCK. To hiccough. Florio, p. 501.
 Also, a term of contempt.
 HICK. To hop, or spring. *Var. dial.*
 HICKERY. Ill-natured. *North.*
 HICKET. The hiccough in horses. See Topsell's Beasts, p. 435.
 HICKEY. Tipsy. *Grose.*
 HICKINGLY. A term applied by Topsell, p. 377, to a hacking cough.
 HICKLE. To manage, or make shift. *East.*
 HICKLEBARNEY. Hell. *Northumb.*
 HICKLEPY-PICKLEBY. In confusion. *Higledy pegledy, higledepigle*,—Florio, pp. 20, 96.
Var. Dial.
 HICKOL. A woodpecker. *West.*
 HICK-SCORNER. There was an interlude under this title printed by Wynken de Worde. Hick-Scorner is represented as a libertine who scoffs at religion, and the term appears to have been applied to any one who did so, and to the vice in a play. "The vice or hicscorner," Stanihurst, Desc. Ireland, p. 14.
 HICK'S-MARE. Higin, Nomenclator, 1585, p. 298, mentions "a kind of gamball called the haltering of Hix Mare."
 HICKUP-SNICKUP. The hiccough. *North.*
 HICKWAY. A woodpecker. "A hicway, or woodpecker, *virco*," Withals, ed. 1608, p. 21. *Hickwall*, Florio, p. 203. *Highawe*, Cotgrave. in v. *Bequebo*, *Epeiche*, *Epiche*. "Hygh-whele, *picus*," MS. Arundel 249, f. 90.
 HICTIUS-DOCTIUS. A canting phrase among jugglers, said to be corrupted from *hic est inter doctos*. See Blount, in v.
 HIDE. (1) To beat, or flog. *Var. dial.*
 (2) *Hide and find*, a common game amongst children, consisting in one of them hiding, and the remainder searching him out. More

usually now called *Hide and Seek*, as in Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 80. The game is called *hidly-buck* in Dorset.

(3) A field. Kyng Alisaunder, 458.

HIDE-BOUND. Stingy. *Var. dial.*

HIDE-FOX. A game mentioned in Hamlet, iv. 2, supposed to be the same as *Hide and Seek*. It was, perhaps, the same as the game of *For* mentioned by Cotgrave, in v. *Lam-baudichon*, "a word used among boyes in a play (much like our Fox), wherein he to whom tis used must runne, and the rest indevor to catch him."

HIDEL. A hiding-place; an ambush. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii.

And whenne the prynces that slewe Darius wiste
that Alexander was comene into the citee, they
went and helde thaim in *hidels* ay till they myste
gete knoweynge of Alexander will.

Life of Alexander, Lincoln MS. f. 20.

HIDERWARD. Hitherto. *Hearne.*

HIDE-THE-HORSE. A gambling game mentioned in the Times, June 6th, 1843.

HIDE-WINK. To blind, to hoodwink. *Holly-band's Dictionary*, 1593.

HIDLANDS. Secretly. *North* In some counties we hear *hidlock*, and *hidnes* occurs in Langtoft, p. 77, explained *secret places*.

HIDOUS. Dreadful; hideous. (*A.-N.*)

Y wist myself *hydus* and bink,
And nothyng hath so moche lak.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 63.

HIDUR. Hither.

Hidur thei come be more list,
Este therof welle alyst.
And achewe no curtaaye.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 50.

HIE. Haste; diligence. (*A.-S.*) In *hie*, on *hie*, in haste. Spelt *hieghe* in Wicliffe. *Highe*. Beves of Haratoun, p. 107. The verb is still in use in the North of England.

And callyl the portar, godlyng, be gone,
And had hym come faste and *hye* hym soon.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 240.

HIERDESSE. A shepherdess. (*A.-S.*)

HIERE. Higher. (*A.-S.*)

HIESSEN. To forbode evil. *Dorset.*

HIG. A passion; a sudden and violent commotion of any kind. *North.*

HIGGLE. To effect anything slowly and pertinaciously. *East.*

HIGGLER. A huckster. *North.*

HIGH-DAYS. Great feasts. *Var. dial.* "High days and holidays."

HIGH-DE-LOWS. Merry-makings. *Devon.*

HIGHENESSE. The top. *Baber.*

HIGH-IN-THE-INSTEP. Proud. *West.*

HIGH-JINKS. An absurd mode of drinking, by throwing the dice in order to determine who shall empty the cup. See further in Guy Mannering, ed. 1829, ii. 83. *He is at his high jinks*, he is out lurking.

HIGH-KICKED. Conceited. *Var. dial.*

HIGH-LONE. See *A-high-Lone*.

HIGH-LOWS. High shoes, fastened by a leather tape in front. *Var. dial.*

HIGH-MEN. A term for false dice, so loaded

as to produce high throws. See Florio, p. 186; Middleton, ii. 313.

HIGH-ON-END. Dear *Yorksh.*

HIGH-PAD. The high way. *Harman.*

HIGH-PALMED. Said of a stag whose horns are full grown. *Drayton.*

HIGHT. (1) Called. Also, promised. (*A.-S.*) Still used in the North.

(2) To dandle, or dance up and down; to hop; to change one's position often. *Line.*

(3) To deck, adorn, or make fine. *Batman upon Bartholome*, 1582.

HIGH-TIME. Quite time. *Var. dial.* See the Leicester Letters, p. 386.

The kyng his steed he can stride,
And toke his leve for to ride,
Hym thought it was *hys tyme*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 51.

HIGHTY. (1) Pleasant; cheerful. *West.*

(2) A child's name for a horse. *North.*

HIGRE. The name for the violent and tumultuous influx of the tide into the mouth of the Severn, and for similar effects in other rivers. *Nares.* Drayton mentions it in his Polyolbion. See *Acher*, and *Eager*.

HIL. They. (*A.-S.*) Also, high.

HIIKE. To swing; to put in motion; to toss; to throw; to strike; to hoist; to go away; to hurry. *Var. dial.* Toads killed by being jerked from a plank are said to be *hiked*.

HIIKEY. A swing. *North.*

HILBACK. Extravagance in apparel. It occurs in Tasser. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

HILD. (1) Held. *Shak.* This form is often used by Warner. It also occurs in Hall.

(2) The sediment of beer. *East.*

(3) To lean, or incline. *Palgrave.* "Hildea donne," Reliq. Antiq. i. 54.

(4) To skin an animal. See Pegge, and Gesta Rom. p. 134. "Hyll, dead, skin pulled off," Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.

And take y shepe hedys that den fatte, and lette
Hyde hem, and clene hem, and sethe hem til they be
tendys, and than take, &c. *MS. Mid. Rec.*

HILDEBRAND. The family name of Pope Gregory VII, who was so abused by the early reformers, that his name became proverbial for violence and mischief.

HILDER. The elder. *Norf.* This form occurs in MS. Arundel 220.

HILDING. A low person. A term of reproach, formerly applied to both sexes. Kennett explains it "an idle jade." The word is still in use in Devon, pronounced *hilderling*, or *hinderling*.

HILE. (1) To cover over. (*A.-S.*) See Depos. Ric. II. p. 25, Ord. and Reg. p. 471; Langtoft, p. 224, Ywayne and Gawin, 741. Still in use, applied to plants.

Thei *hiled* hem, I telle hit the,
With leves of a fige tre

Curios. Mund. MS. Camb. Trin. Cantab. f. 5.

When thaire horses were *hilled*,
Thay prikke fast thorow the felde,
Bathe with spere and with schelde,

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 134.

- (2) A cock of wheat-sheaves, generally consisting of eleven. *South*.
 (3) To strike with the horns. *West*.
 (4) To offer; to present. *Linc*.

HILING. A covering. It occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. Ps. 35. See Chester Plays, i. 29; Florio, p. 122. Now spelt *hilling*. Left unexplained by Ratson, iii. 180, coverlets.

HILL. To pour out. *Wills*.

HILLARIMESSE. Hilary-tide. (*A.-S.*)

HILLERNE. The elder tree. *Pr. Parv.*

HILLETTS. Hillocks. See Harrison's Description of England, p. 131.

HILL-HOOTER. An owl. *Chesh.*

HILLOCKY. Full of hillocks. *North*.

HILT. (1) The handle of a shield.

(2) A young sow for breeding. *West*.

HILTS. Cudgels. *Jonson*. She is loose in the hilts, i. e. frail; a common phrase.

HILWORT. The herb pennyroyal. *Gerard*.

HIM. To believe. *Somerset*.

HIMP. To halt; to limp. Upton's MS. Additions to Junius, in the Bodl. Lib.

HIMPE. The succour of a tree.

HIMSELF. He is not himself, i. e., he is out of his mind. *North*.

HIMSEN. Himself. *Linc*.

HINCH. To be miserly. *Linc*.

HINCH-PINCH. "*Pinæ morille*, the game called, Hinch pinch, and laugh not," Cotgrave. Compare Miege.

HIND. A servant or bailiff in husbandry. *North*. See *Hine*.

HIND-BERRIES. Raspberries. *North*.

HIND-CALF. A hind of the first year. See Holmshed, Hist. Scot. p. 66.

HINDER. (1) Remote; yonder. *Var. dial.*

(2) To bring damage, or hurt. *Palsgrave*.

(3) To go backwards. *Somerset*.

HINDER-ENDS. Refuse, applied especially to refuse of corn. *North*.

HINDEREST. The hindmost. (*A.-S.*)

HINDERS. Fragments. *Salop*.

HINDERSOME. Retarding; hindering.

HINDGE-BAND. The band in which the hinge of a gate is fastened. *Hall*.

HIND-HECK. The back end-board of a cart. *North*.

HIND-HEEL. The herb tansy. *North*. Kennet, MS. Lansd. 1033. "*Ambrosia*, hinde-hele," MS. Harl. 978. *Hyndehale*, MS. Sloane 5, f. 2. Culpeper explains it, the wild sage.

HINDROUS. Same as *Hindersome*, q. v.

HINE. (1) A servant, serf, rustic, or labourer. (*A.-S.*) It was sometimes applied to any person in an inferior grade of society.

The knyght went on his waye,
 Where the ded mene laye,
 And says oft in his playe,
 This were stouthe hynne.

MS. Lincoln A. L. 17, f. 137.

His hynne holly and he
 Trewely trowede thare to the.

MS. Joid, f. 233.

(2) Hence; before long. *North*. Hine of a while, i. e. after a while.

(3) Behind; posterior. *Somerset*.

(4) A hert, or hind. *Nominal MS.*

HINEHEAD. Kindred; a distant degree of relationship. *Linc*.

HING. To hang. *North*. This form is very common in early writers. *To hang for rain*, to look like rain. *Hynkyng*, hanging. *Weber*.
 He hynge himselfe upon a stake.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, l. 81.

HINGE. Active; supple; pliant. *Chesh*. Off the hinges, i. e. out of health. *To henge up*, to entangle, to get in a mess.

HINGERS. The ears. *North*.

HINGIN. A hinge. *Suffolk*.

HINGLAND. England. *R. de Brunne*.

HINGLE. (1) A small hinge. Also, a snare of wire. *East*.

(2) The neck of a bottle. *Linc*.

HINNEY-HOW. An exclamation of surprise, accompanied with gladness.

HINNY. (1) To neigh. (*A.-N.*)

(2) A favourite term of endearment. A corrupted form of *honey*.

HINT. (1) Seized; took.

Levy for wrooth a gerde hint,
 And smot him on the heed a dint.

Cursor Munda, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 74.

(2) A cause, or subject. *Shak*.

HIP. (1) *To have any one on the hip*, to have the advantage of him. "*Estre au dessus du vent encontre*, to have the wind, advantage, or upper hand of, to have on the hip," Cotgrave. *Hip and thigh*, completely, entirely.

(2) To hop, or skip over.

HIP-BRIAR. The wild rose. *North*.

HIPE. To push; to rip or gore with the horns of cattle. *North*. Also, to make mouths at, or affront; to censure.

HIPHALT. Lame in the hip. This term occurs in Gower and Lydgate.

HIPPANDE. Lumping; hopping. (*A.-S.*)

Som gas wrythane to and fraye,
 And som gas hippande als a kae.

John de Wages, p. 8.

HIPPANY. A wrapper for the hips of an infant. *East*.

HIPPED. Melancholy. *Var. dial.*

HIPPETY-HOPPETY. In a limping and hobbling manner. *West*.

HIPPING-HOLD. A loitering place; a corner for idle gossips. *North*.

HIPPING-STONES. Large stepping-stones in a brook for passengers. *Hippinable*, passable by means of such stones.

HIPPLES. Small hay-cocks. *North*.

HIPPOCRAS. A beverage composed of wine, with spices and sugar, strained through a cloth. It is said to have taken its name from *Hippocrates' sleeve*, the term apothecaries gave to a strainer.

HIR. Of them. *Gen. pl. of he*.

HIRCHEN. A hedgehog. (*A.-N.*) Spelt *hircoun* in Reliq. Antiq. ii. 83.

HIRD. Heart. *Sir Tristrem*.

HIRDEMEN. Attendants. (*A.-S.*)

HIRDUM-DURDUM. An uproar. *North.*

HIRE. (1) To take a farm. *East.*

(2) To borrow, said of money. *Suffolk.*

(3) Their; her. (*A.-S.*)

(4) To hear. *Somerset.*

And sayde, A, systet, lett me hire

Wat ben they that ryden now here.

Gower, MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 7.

(5) A host; an army. (*A.-S.*)

HIREN. Irene, the fair Greek. Peele wrote a play in which this character is introduced.

It seems to have been a cant term for a sword.

See Dekker, ap. Hawkins, iii. 173.

HIRING. A fair for servants. *North.*

HIRNE. (1) A corner. (*A.-S.*) *Flyne, Pr. Parv. p. 93.* *Flynn, Chron. Vil. p. 100.*

The stone that was reprovyd

Of men that were biggand,

In the hede of the hirne

Is now made liggende.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, l. 91.

(2) To run. *Somerset.*

HIRNES. Irons. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.*

HIRPLE. To limp, or walk lame. Also, to bring forth, or bitter. *North.*

HIRSEL. (1) A flock of sheep, or lamba. *Cumb.*

(2) To move about; to fidget. *North.*

HIRSELVENE. Herself. (*A.-S.*)

HIRST. That part of a ford in the Severn, over which the water runs roughly. Also, a bank or sudden rising of the ground.

HIRSTE. A branch, or bough. (*A.-S.*)

Than they heldede to hir heste alle holly at ones

The heghests of iche a hirste, I hette you forsothe.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 88.

HISK. To draw breath with difficulty. Also, to speak. *North.*

HISN. His own. *Var. dial.* Chapman wrote *Acra*, her own, in 1599.

HISPANISH. Spanish. (*Lat.*)

HISSEL. Himself. *Var. dial.*

HIST. The hearing. *Arch. xxx. 409.*

HISTER. Be off! *Linc.*

HISTORIAL. Historical. (*A.-N.*) *Skelton, l. 74, has historious.*

HIT. (1) A good crop. *West.* Also, to promise well for a good crop.

(2) To find. Also, to agree. *North.*

(3) To hit the nail on the head, to take the right course. *Mind your hits, embrace your opportunity. To hit on a thing, to find it. A decided hit, any great piece of good luck or clever management.*

HITCH. (1) An elevation or depression of a stratum of coal. *North.*

(2) To move; to change places; to fidget; to hop. *North.*

(3) A slight twitching pain. *East.* To have a hitch in his gait, to be lame. A horse is said to hitch, when he knocks his legs in going.

(4) To become entangled. *To hitch up, to suspend or attach slightly, to fasten, or tie. West.*

HITCHAPAGY. A Suffolk game. Moor mentions *Hitchy Cock Ho.* *Suffolk Words, p. 238.*

HITCHER. The chape of a buckle. *Cornw.*

HITCHING. Any corner or part of a field ploughed up and sowed, and sometimes fenced off, in that year wherein the rest of the field lays fallow. *Oxon.*

HITE. To hite up and down, to run about idly. *North. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033.*

HITHE. A small port, a wharf. (*A.-S.*)

For now is Culham hithe i-corn to an ende,

As al the contré the better, and no man the worse.

Leland's Itinerary, ix. 201.

HITHEN. Hence. *R. de Brunne, p. 26.*

HITHER. *Hither and yon*, here and there. *Hithertoward*, towards or up to this time or place. *East.*

HITTEN. To hit. (*A.-S.*)

HITTERIL. Pimples on the skin, attended with itching. *North.*

HITTY-MISSY. At random. *East.* Cotgrave has, "*Conjecturalement, conjecturally, by ghesse, or conjecture, babnab, hitte-missie.*"

HITTYNE. To hit. See *Flyne.*

HITY-TITY. (1) See-saw. *Somerset.*

(2) Haughty; flighty. Also, an exclamation of surprise. *North.*

HIVE. To urge in vomiting. *West.*

HIVES. Water-blebs on the skin. *North.*

HIVY-SKYVY. Helter-skelter. *Linc.*

HIWE. Hue; colour. (*A.-S.*)

HIZY-PRIZY. A corruption of *Nisi Prius.*

HIJR. Her. *Arch. xxx. 409.*

HITLY. Fitly. *Gawagne.*

HO. (1) Who. *Kyng Alisaunder, 6218.*

What art thou, womman, that makyst swych cry?
Ho hath made thy chyld so bloody.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8.

(2) Out of all ho, out of all bounds. There is no ho with him, he is not to be restrained. Ho was formerly an exclamation commanding the cessation of any action, as at tournaments, and hence perhaps these phrases may be derived. "Let us ho," i. e. stop, Towneley Myst. p. 31. See the Erle of Tolous, 153, and further in *Hoo*. There's neither hau nor ho with him, i. e. he is neither one thing or the other, a North country phrase.

Scollers, as they read much of love, so when they once fall in love, there is no ho with them till they have their love. *Cobler of Canterbury, 1808.*

But alas, alas, we have passed all bounds of modestie and measure; there is no hoe with us.

Dent's Pathway, p. 43.

Howbeit they would not crye *hoo* here, but sent in post some of their covert to Rome.

Stanhurst's Description of Ireland, p. 24.

(3) To long for anything; to be careful and anxious. *West.*

(4) He; she; they. *Linc.*

HOAP. Helped. *Essex.*

HOAR. Mouldy. Shakespeare has also the verb *hoar*, to become mouldy. "*Horie, mouldie or feneod,*" Batman uppon Bartholome, 1582. Still in use in Somerset.

HOARD. A heap, or collection. *Var. dial.*

HOAR-STONES. Stones of memorial; stones marking divisions between estates and parishes.

They are still found in several parts of England, and are frequently mentioned in old cartularies.

HOAST. (1) A cough. Also, hoarse. *North.*

(2) The curd for cheese before it is taken from the whey. *Cumb.*

HOASTMEN. An ancient gild or fraternity at Newcastle, dealing in sea-coal.

HOAZED. Hoarse. *Essex.*

HOB. (1) The side of a grate, or the space between that and the chimney. *Var. dial.*

(2) The shoe of a sledge. *Yorksh.*

(3) A country clown. We have *hoball* in Roister Doister, p. 39. It is the short for Robert.

(4) An error, or false step. *North.*

(5) To laugh loudly. *Somerset.*

(6) *Hob and nob*, the act of touching glasses in pledging a health. To *hob-nob*, to pledge in that way.

(7) A two-year old sheep. *Cornw.*

HOB. A small piece of wood of a cylindrical form, used by boys to set up on end, to put half-pence on to chuck or pitch at with another half-penny, or piece made on purpose, in order to strike down the hob, and by that means throw down the half-pence; and all that lie with their heads upwards are the pitcher's, and the rest, or women, are laid on again to be pitched at.

HOBBETY-HOY. A lad between boyhood and manhood, "neither a man nor a boy," as the jingling rhyme has it. Tusser says the third age of seven years is to be kept "under Sir Hobbard de Hoy." The phrase is very variously spelt. *Hobledohoy*, Palsgrave's *Accolatus*, 1540. Children give this name to a large unmanageable top.

HOBBIL. An idiot. *North.*

HOBBINS. Rank grass, thistle, &c. left in a pasture by cattle. *North.*

HOBBLE. (1) A place for hogs. *East.*

(2) To tie the hind feet of a horse to prevent him straying. *North.*

(3) To trammel for larks. *Palsgrave.*

HOBBLE-BOBBLE. Confusion. *Suffolk.*

HOBBLE-DE-POISE. Evenly balanced. Hence, wavering in mind. *East.*

HOBBLEDYGEE. With a limping movement.

HOBBLEERS. Men employed in towing vessels by a rope on the land. *West.*

HOBBLES. (1) Rough stones. *East.*

(2) A wooden instrument to confine a horse's legs while he is undergoing an operation.

HOBBLY. Rough, uneven. *Var. dial.*

HOBBY. (1) A small horse; a poney. The hobby came originally from Ireland. See Harrison's *England*, p. 220; Stanhurst, p. 20; Holinshed, *Chron. Ireland*, p. 83. *Hobby-headed*, shag-headed like a hobby.

(2) *Sir Posthumous Hobby*, one very fantastical in his dress; a great fop.

(3) A goose. *Durham.*

(4) A very small kind of hawk. See Dorastus and Fawnia, p. 34; *Aobe*, MS. Addit. 11579; Harrison, p. 227; Cotgrave, in v. *Hobreaux*, *Obeseau*. Still in use.

As the Reverend Dr Wren, Deane of Windsor, was travelling in his coach over Marleborough downes, a linnet or finch was eagerly pursued by a *hoby* or sparrow-hawke, and took sanctuary in the coach. *Aubrey's Wills*, MS. Royal Soc. p. 166.

HOBBY-HORSE. (1) The dragon-fly. *Cumb.*

(2) An important personage in the morris dance, obsolete for two centuries, although the dance is still practised. The hobby-horse consisted of a light frame of wicker-work, fastened to the body of the person who performed the character, whose legs were concealed by a housing, which, with a false head and neck, gave the appearance of a horse. Thus equipped, he performed all sorts of antics, imitating the movements of a horse, and executing juggling tricks of various kinds. A ladle was sometimes suspended from the horse's mouth for the purpose of collecting money from the spectators. To play the hobby-horse, i. e. to romp. In the following passage, the may-pole is supposed to be speaking. -

The hobby-horse doth hither prance,
Maid Marrian and the Morris dance,
My summons fetcheth far and near
All that can swagger, swil, and sweat,
All that can dance, and drab, and drink,
They run to me all to a sink. MS. Harl. 1271.

HOBBY-HORSE-DANCE.

"Bromley Pagets was remarkable for a very singular sport on New Year's Day and Twelfth Day, called the Hobby Horse Dance: a person rode upon the image of a horse, with a bow and arrow in his hands, with which he made a snapping noise, keeping time with the music, whilst six others danced the hay and other country dances, with as many rein-deer's heads on their shoulders. To this hobby-horse belonged a pot, which the reeves of the town kept and filled with cakes and ale, towards which the spectators contributed a penny, and with the remainder maintained their poor, and repaired the church," *Mirror*, xix. 228.

HOBBY-LANTHORN. An ignis-fatuus. Also termed a Hob-lantern. *Var. dial.*

HOBCLUNCH. A rude clown. See 2 *Promos* and *Cassandra*, lii. 2.

HOB-COLLINGWOOD. A name given to the four of hearts at whist. *North.*

HOBELEN. To skip over. (*A.S.*)

HOBELER. A light horseman; one who rode on a hobby. Formerly, some tenants were bound to maintain hobbies for their use in case of their services being required for the defence of their country in an invasion, and were called hobelers. *Hobellars*, Holinshed, *Chron. Ireland*, p. 69. See also Octovian, 1598, "hobelers and squyers."

HOBERD. A simpleton; a fool, or idiot.

HOBGOBBIN. An idiot. *North.*

HOBGOBLIN. A ghost, or fiend. Sometimes termed a *Hobhouland*.

HOB-HALD. A foolish clown. *North.*

HOBKNOLLING. Spunging on the good-nature of one's friends. *North.*

HOB-LAMB. A pet-lamb. *South.*

HOBLEHOLE. The hinder-hole at a boy's game, alluded to in Clarke's *Phraseologia Puerilis*, 1655, p. 255.

HOBBLERS. Sentinels who kept watch at beacons in the Isle of Wight, and ran to the Governor when they had any intelligence to communicate. MS. Lansd. 1033.

HOBLESHOF. A great confusion.

HOB-MAN-BLIND. See *Hoodman-Blind*.

HOB-NAIL. A rude clown. *Var. dial.*

HOBBOY. A hautboy. *Beaumont.*

HOB-PRICK. A wooden peg driven into the heels of shoes. *North.*

HOB-SHACKLED. Having the hands or feet fastened. *Lanc.*

HOBSON'S-CHOICE. That or none. This saying is said to have taken its rise from Hobson, a carrier and livery-man at Cambridge, who never permitted his customers to choose their horses, but compelled them to take them in succession. Hobson died on January 1st, 1631, and was for many years the carrier of letters between London and Cambridge. Many memorials of him are preserved at the last-named town.

HOB-THRUSH. A goblin, or spirit, generally coupled with Robin Goodfellow. See Cotgrave, in v. *Loup-garou*; Tarlton, p. 55. The millepes is called the Hob-thrush-louse.

If he be no hob-thrush nor no Robin Goodfellow,
I could finde with all my heart to sip up a sillybub
with him. *Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 222

HOBUB. A hubbub; a hue and cry. Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 156. *Hoooboo*, Florio, p. 51. Still in common use.

HOBGING. Riding on a hobby. *Lydgate.*

HOC. The holyhock. (*A.-S.*) *Hocks*, Cotgrave, in v. *Rose*.

HOCAMORE. Old hock. *Butler.*

HOCHE. A coffer, or chest. *Pr. Parv.*

HOCHEPOT. A mixture of various things shaken together in the same pot. (*A.-N.*) Now spelt *hock-potch*. See a pun on the term in the Return from Parnassus, p. 262.

HOCHON. Each one. *Audelay*, p. 50.

HOCK. An old game at cards, borrowed from the Dutch, and mentioned by Taylor.

HOCK-CART. The harvest-home cart; the last loaded waggon. See Herrick, l. 139.

HOCKER. To climb upon anything; to scramble awkwardly; To do anything clumsily; to stammer, or hesitate; to loiter. *North.*

HOCKERHEADED. Rash. *North.*

HOCKET. A large lump. *Glouc.*

HOCKETIMOW. An instrument for cutting the sides of ricks, generally formed of a scythe-blade fixed to a pole or staff. *Warw.*

HOCKEY. Same as *Haukey*, q. v.

HOCKLE. To hamstring. *Skinner.*

HOCKS. To hack. *West.*

HOCK-TIDE. An annual festival, which began the fifteenth day after Easter. Money was formerly collected at this anniversary for the repairs of the church, &c. *Laneham* has de-

scribed the Hox Tuesday play, annually acted at Coventry.

HOCUS. To cheat. Hence the more modern term *hoax*. Spirits that have laudanum put into them are said to be *hocussed*.

HOD. (1) To hold; to snatch. *North.*

(2) A heap of potatoes, covered with straw and soil. *West.*

(3) A hood, cap, or helmet. Also, any kind of covering. (*A.-S.*)

(4) The crick in the neck. *North.*

(5) A hole under the bank of a rock, a retreat for fish. *Yorksh.* See Holinshed, Descr. of Scotland, p. 15.

(6) A chimney-hob. MS. Lansd. 1033.

HODDEN-YOWS. Ewes intended to be kept over the year. *North.*

HODDER. A thin vapour. *Yorksh.*

HODDING-SPADE. A sort of spade principally used in the fens, so shaped as to take up a considerable portion of earth entire. *East.*

HODDON. Had. *Hearne.*

HODDY. Well; in good spirits. *East.*

HODDY-DODDY. (1) A term of contempt, a weak foolish fellow. See Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder, p. 21. *Hoddy-peke* is used in a similar sense. See Hawkins, i 205. Skelton has *hoddypoule*. Florio, p. 98, has *hoddydod*, a snail-shell, but I cannot trace any positive evidence of a connexion between the two words. "*Hoddymandoddy*, a simpleton," Cornw. Gloss. p. 95.

(2) A revolving light. *Devon.*

HODENING. A custom formerly prevalent in Kent on Christmas Eve, when a horse's head was carried in procession. This is now discontinued, but the singing of carols at that season is still called *hodenng*.

HODER-MODER. Hugger-mugger. *Skelton.*

HODGE. To ride gently. *North.*

HODGEPOCHER. A goblin. "A hobgoblin, a Robin Goodfellow, a hodgepocher," Florio, p. 190. *Hodge poker*, *ibid.* p. 191.

HODIT. Hooded. *Lydgate.*

HODMAN. A nickname for a canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

HODMANDOD. (1) A snail-shell. *South.* Sometimes, the snail itself.

So they hunted her down just as safe and as well,
And as snug as a *hodmandod* rides in his shell.

The New Bath Guide, ed 1830, p. 36

(2) A scarecrow. *West.*

HODMEDOD. Short; clumsy. *West.*

HODRED. Huddled. Langtoft, p. 273.

HODS. Cases of leather, stuffed with wool, put over the spurs of cocks when fighting to prevent their hurting each other.

HOE. Same as *Ho*, q. v.

HOES. Hills. Anturs of Arther, v. 5.

HOFEN. Lifted, or heaved up. (*A.-S.*)

Bot no sawle may thithen pas,
Untyl it be als cleene als it fyrst was,
When he was *hofen* at fount stane,
And hys crystendom thare had tane.

Hampole, MS. Boiss., p. 98

Hertelike til him he wente,
And Godrich ther fulike shente;
For his sword he hof up heye,
And the hand he dide of feye,
That he smot him with so sore;

How mithe he don him shame more? *Havelok*, 2780.

HOFEY. A cow. *North*. Also, a term used in calling cows.

HOFF. (1) The hock. Also, to throw anything under the thigh. *North*.

(2) To make fun of, to mock. *Line*.

HOFTE. Head. Skelton, ii. 246.

HOFUL. Prudent; careful. (*A.-S.*)

HOG. (1) A term for a sheep from six months old till being first shorn. Some say from a lamb; others, a sheep of a year old. The last meaning is the one intended by early writers.

(2) Same as *Hod*, q. v.

(3) A shilling. An old cant term. According to some, sixpence.

(4) To drive hogs, to snore. To bring one's hogs to a fine market, an ironical saying of any one who has been unsuccessful. A hog in armour, a person finely but very awkwardly dressed.

(5) To hog a horse's mane, to cut it quite short.

(6) To carry on the back. *North*.

HOGATTES. "Bidens, a sheepe with two teeth, or rather that is two yeres old, called in some place hogrelles or hogattes," Elyot, 1559.

HOG-COLT. A yearling colt. *Devon*.

HOGGAN-BAG. A miner's bag, wherein he carries his provisions. *Cornw.*

HOGGASTER. A boar in its third year. Twici, p. 32, Reliq. Antiq. i. 151. The term was also applied to a lamb after its first year.

HOGGE. (1) Care; fear. (*A.-S.*) *Hoggylicke*, fearfully, Chron. Miodun, p. 112.

(2) Huge. Langtoft's Chron. p. 31.

HOGGEPOT. "Gees in hoggepot," *Forme of Cury*, p. 24. Now termed hodge-podge. *Hog-poch* was used very early in the metaphorical sense, as in *Andelay's Poems*, p. 29.

HOGGERDEMOW. An instrument used for cutting hedges with. *Warw.*

HOGGERS. Same as *Cockers*, q. v.

HOGGET. A sheep or colt after it has passed its first year. *Var. dial.*

HOGGINS. The sand sifted from the gravel before the stones are carted upon the roads.

HOGGREL. A young sheep. *Pulgrave*.

HOG-GRUBBING. Very sordid. *East*.

HOGH. A hall. See *Hoes*.

HOG-HAWS. Hips and haws. *South*.

HOGHE. (1) Oweth, ought. (*A.-S.*)

And drede wyl make a man sloghe
To do the servyse that he oughte

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 34.

(2) High. Towneley Mysteries, p. 262.

HOGLIN. (1) A boar.

Be that lay that y leve ynnce,
My lytylle spote hoglyn,
Dere boghte thy deithe schalle be.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 30, f. 66.

(2) An apple-turnover. *East*.

HOGMAN. A kind of loaf. See the Ord. and Regulations, p. 69.

HOGMENA. A name given to December, and to any gift during that month, especially on the last day; a new-year's-day offering. *Hogmena-night*, New-year's eve. See *Brockett*.

HOGMINNY. A young girl very depraved. *Devon*.

HOG-MUTTON. A sheep one year old. *Lanc.*

HOGO. A bad smell. *Var. dial.* It meant formerly any strong flavour accompanied with a powerful smell. See *Skinner*.

HOG-OVER-HIGH. Leap-frog. *East*.

HOG-PIGS. Barrow pigs. *North*.

HOG-RUBBER. A clownish person.

HOG-SEEL. The thick skin on the neck and shoulders of a hog. *East*.

HOGSHEAD. To couch a hogshead, to lay down to sleep. A cant phrase.

HOG'S-HOBBLE. See *Hobble* (1).

HOGS-NORTON. "I think thou wast born at Hoggs-Norton, where piggs play upon the the organs," Howell's English Proverbs, p. 16. This proverbial phrase was commonly addressed to any clownish fellow, unacquainted with the rules of good society.

HOG'S-PUDDING. The entrail of a hog, stuffed with pudding, composed of flour, currants, and spice. *South*.

HOG-TATLERS. Bad potatoes of a blue colour, only fit for hogs. *Beds*.

HOGWERD. Knot-grass. *Norf.*

HOG-WOOL. The first fleece in shearing lambs. *East*. It is omitted by Forby.

HOGY. Fearful. See *Tundale*, p. 15.

HOH. High. (*A.-S.*)

Hwan Havelok herde that the raddie,
Sone it was day, sone he him claddie,
And sone to the kirkc yede,
Or he dide an' other dede,
And bfor the rode bigan falle,
Crois and Crist bi[gan] to kalle,
And seyde, Loverd, that al weldes,
Wind and water, wodes and feldes,
For the hah milce of you,
Have merce of me, Loverd, now!

Havelok, 1301.

HOI. A word used in driving hogs.

HOICE. To hoist. Collier's Old Ballads, p. 77. *Howing*, Harrison, p. 129.

HOIDEN. The name of some animal remarkable for the vivacity of its motions, conjectured by Gifford to be a leveret. It was formerly applied to the youth of both sexes.

HOIL. To expel. *Sheffield*.

HOILE. Whole; sound. (*A.-S.*)

Wyth multitude hys fader was constrayned,
Mawgre hys myghte, into a toure to go;
Hys sone unkynde hath of hym disdevned,
And yette, for alle hys straunge advenynte,
Of his corage the magnanymite
Yn hys persone stode hoile, lyst not vary,
Thoughe fortune was to hym contrarie.

Lodgate's Bochas, Rawlinson MS.

HOILS. The beards of barley. *Durset*. This seems to be the same as *holz* in an early gloss in *Reliq. Antiq.* ii. 84.

HOINE. To harass, worry, or oppress. Also, to whine. *Line*.

HOIST. Voice. Also, a cough. *East*.

HOISTER. To support. *Exces.*

HOISTING-THE-GLOVE. A Devonshire custom of carrying a hand with the first two fingers erect, and surrounded by flowers. This was formerly practised at Lammae fair.

HOIT. (1) A newt. *Bucks.*

(2) An awkward boy; an ill-taught child. *North.*

(3) To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth. *Webster.*

(4) A large rod, or stick. *Lanc.*

HOIT-A-POIT. Assuming airs unsuitable to age or station. *East.*

HOITY-TOITY. See *Hity-tity.*

HOK. An oak-tree. See a very early list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 5.

HOKE. (1) A hood. *Nominal MS.*

(2) To gore with the horns. *West.*

(3) A nook, or corner. *Kennett.*

(4) To romp, or play; to gambol. *Somerset.*

HOKER. (1) Frowardness. (*A.-S.*) *Hokerlich*, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 204.

(2) A shoplifter. See Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-light*, 1620, sig. B. iii. "A cunning filcher, a craftie hooker," Florio, p. 167. See Harrison's *England*, p. 183. "Hooking and steahng," Florio, p. 217.

HOKET. (1) Scorn; contempt. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A plaything. (*A.-N.*)

HOKY-POKY. Hocus-pocus. *North.*

HOL. Whole; sound. *Raison.*

HOLARD. A ribald, or harlot. *Holers*, Rob. Glouc. Chron. p. 26. In Chifton's translation of Vegetius, *holours* are mentioned as unfit to be chosen knights. MS. Douce 291, f. 10.

HOLBEARDES. Halberts. *Unton*, p. 1.

HOLD. (1) A fortress. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To cry *hold!* an authoritative way of separating combatants, according to the old military laws at tournaments, &c.

(3) *Hold thee*, i. e. take the letter, &c. See Ben Jonson, ed. Gifford, iv. 347.

(4) A dispute, or argument. *East.*

(5) Trust; faithfulness. *There is no hold in him*, i. e. he is false and treacherous.

(6) To take care; to beware.

(7) A stag was said to take his hold, when he went into cover. See the *Gent. Rec.*

(8) *To hold one's own*, to persist in the same conduct. *To hold one tack*, to keep close to the point. *To hold for good*, to approve. *To hold household*, to live thriftily. *To hold one in hand*, to persuade him, to amuse in order to deceive. *To hold one with a tale*, to keep him dawdling with trifling conversation. *Hold belly hold*, glutted, satiated. *Not fit to hold the candle to*, very inferior to. *To hold with*, to agree in opinion. *To be in hold*, to be grappling with one another.

(9) To bet a wager. *To hold a penny*, to bet a trifle. *Shak.*

(10) To put a price on a thing. "What hold you this book at?" Also, to agree to a bargain.

HOLDE. (1) Old. *Nominal MS.*

O wy be where y gyt a mayde,

For so thes holde wyffys sayde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 2

(2) Held; considered.

Humillid was the biholde,

And pride was a vice holde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 124, f. 38.

(3) Friendship; fidelity. (*A.-S.*) Also an adjective, faithful.

Ant suore othes holde,

That buere non as sholde

Horn never bytrewe.

Kyng Horn, 1250.

HOLDERS. (1) The fangs of a dog. *West.*

(2) Sheaves placed as ridges on corn stacks to hold the corn down before the thatching takes place. *Derb.*

HOLD-FAST. A phrase used to horses to move from one cock of hay to the next in carting it, as well as to caution the men on the top to hold fast. *Far. dial.*

HOLD-FUE. Putrid blood. *North.*

HOLDING. (1) A farm. *Cornw.*

(2) The burden of a song. *Shak.*

HOLDYN. Beholden. *Ipomydon*, 1849.

HOLDYNLYCHE. Firmly. Translated by *tenaciter* in MS. Egerton 829.

HOLE (1) A game played by ladies, mentioned by Meege, in v. *Trou*. It consisted in trundling little balls into eleven holes at the end of a bench, and is the same game as *Trunks*, q. v. This game is mentioned in Taylor's *Motto*, 12mo. Lond. 1622, sig. D. iv. "I'ron Madame, the game called trunks, or the Hole," Cotgrave.

(2) The name of one of the worst apartments in the Counter prison. *To hole a person*, to send him to gaol, *Craven Dial.* i. 231.

(3) To undermine. *North.* To make holes, or bore. *Pr. Parv.* p. 243.

(4) Entire; whole; sound. (*A.-S.*) "Be hole hundreth on hys," MS. *Morte Arthure*, f. 77. Also a verb, to heal or cure.

Yschalle in a lytulle stownde

Make thys knyghte hole and fere.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 185.

(5) Hollow; deep; concave. *North.* Metaphorically, hungry, cheerless, or comfortless.

(6) A scrape, or difficulty. *Far. dial.*

(7) Concealed. See *Octovian*, 1355.

(8) To earth, as a fox, &c. *North.*

(9) To hide. *Middleton*, ii. 400.

(10) Middle. See *Craven Gloss.* i. 231.

(11) *Hole in one's coat*, a blemish or imperfection. *Var. dial.*

HOLELYCHE. Wholly. *Hearne.*

HOLETTEZ. Holes.

And he hadd grute merveyllie, and asked thame if thay hadd any othar howses, and thay answered and said, nay, bot in this holettez duelle we alwaye, and in this caves. MS. *Lincoln A.* i. 17 f. 30.

HOLGH. Hollow; empty. (*A.-S.*) *Holke*, *Forme of Cury*, p. 78. *Holket*, hollow, sunk, *Anturs of Arther*, ix. 12. "His eighen waxes holle," *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 54.

HOLIMAU. To beat. *Somerset.*

HOLINTRE. A holly-tree. *Reliq. Antiq.* i. 82.

HOLITE. Holiness. (*A.-S.*)

In heven shal thal wone with me,

Withouten pyne with holite

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 14.

HOLL. (1) To throw. *Var. dial.*

(2) A narrow, or dry ditch. *East.*

(3) Hollow. See *Holgh*.

So it telle that a knyghte of Macedoyne, that
hytte Zephirus, fand water standyng in an *holle*
stane, that was gadird thare of the dewe of the he-
vene MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 27.

HOLLAND-CHEESE. Dutch cheese. See the
Citye Match, fol. 1639, p. 10.

HOLLARDS. Dead branches of trees. *Sussex.*

HOLLARDY-DAY. Holy-rood day. *West.*

HOLLE. Sound; well. (*A.-S.*) "Whil he was
holle and sounde," MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48,
f. 51. It occurs in R. de Brunne.

HOLLEK. A holyhock. *Nominal MS.*

HOLLEN. The common holly. *North.* See
Percy's Reliques, p. 281.

HOLLER. Better in health. (*A.-S.*)

He cursed the gerdes knelyng there,
Was he never *holler* ere.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 51.

HOLLING. The eve of the Epiphany, so called
at Brough in Westmoreland, where there is an
annual procession of an ash tree, lighted on
the tops of its branches, to which combustible
matter has been tied. This custom is in com-
memoration of the star of the wise men of
the East.

HOLLOBALOO. A tumultuous noise; con-
fusion, accompanied with noise.

HOLLOCK. A kind of sweet wine. It is men-
tioned in Gascoigne's Delicate Diet, Lond.
1576; Florio, p. 17.

HOLLOW. To beat a person hollow, to gain a
contest thoroughly, where much less exertion
would have carried the point. *Hollow or flat*,
a game mentioned in the Nomenclator,
8vo Lond. 1585, p. 298.

HOLLOW-MEAT. Poultry, rabbits, &c., any
meat not sold by butchers. *East.* Also called
hollow-ware.

HOLLY. Entirely; wholly. (*A.-S.*) *Hollyche*,
Chron. Valodun. p. 19.

HOLM. (1) Flat land; a small island; a deposit
of soil at the confluence of two waters. Flat
grounds near water are called holms. "Some
call them the holmes, because they lie low,
and are good for nothing but grasse," Har-
rison's Descr. of England, p. 43.

(2) The holly. Some apply the term to the
evergreen oak, but this is an error.

HOLM-SCREECH. The missel thrush. *West.*

HOLN. Hid; concealed. (*A.-S.*)

HOLONDIS. High lands; dry ground.

HOLPE. Helped. Still in use. *Holpyn* occurs
in the same sense.

And for thou hast *holpyn* me now,
Ever more felowes I and thou.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 63.

HOLSTER. To hustle. *Exmoor.*

HOLSUM. Wholesome. *Lydgate.*

HOLSY. To tie by twisting, &c. *Bed.*

HOLT. (1) A grove, or forest. (*A.-S.*) *Holtes*
Aore, the hoary woods, a very common ex-
pression in early poetry. The term is still in
use for a small plantation, and appears even

in early times to have been generally applied
to a forest of small extent. Brockett says it is
"a peaked hill covered with wood," a sense
which exactly suits the context in the quota-
tions given by Percy. "A houlte, or grove of
trees about a house," Howell.

Now they hyc to the *holte*, thes harageous knyghtes,
To herkene of the hyc mene to helpene theis lordes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 70.

(2) *Holt* for *holdeth*. See Maundevile, p. 182;
Reliq. Antiq. i. 111.

(3) To halt, or stop. *Var. dial.*

(4) A *holing*, going into a hole, or putting a ball
into a hole, which is required at several games.
I gained three points at one *holt*, i. e. at one
holing.

(5) Same as *Hod* (5).

HOLTLESS. Careless; heedless. *Heref.*

HOLUS-BOLUS. All at once. *Linc.*

HOLY-BYZONT. A ridiculous figure. *North.*

HOLYMAS. All Saints-day. *East.*

HOLYROP. Wild hemp. *Gerard.*

HOLYS. Hulls; huaks. *Warner.*

HOLY-STONE. A stone with a hole through it
naturally, and supposed to be of great efficacy
against witchcraft. *North.*

HOLY-WAKE. A bonfire. *Glovc.*

HOLY-WATER. *Holy-water font*, *holy-water*
vat, the vessel containing holy-water carried
about in religious processions. *Holy-water*
stone, the stone vessel for holy-water, placed
near the entrance of a church. The latter is
called a *holy-water stock* by Palgrave. *Holy-*
water clerk, a satirical name for a poor scho-
lar. "*Aquebajulus*, a holwatur clerke,"
(*Nominal MS.*) a person who carried the holy-
water. The term occurs in Lydgate.

Anthony Knevet hath opteyned the Bishopprik of
Kildare to a symple Irish preste, a vagabonde, with-
out lernyng, maners, or good qual'tye, not worthy
to bee a *holy-water clerke*. *State Papers*, ii. 141.

HOMAGER. A vassal. (*A.-N.*)

And ever withowt'tyne askyng, he and his ayers
Be homagers to Arthure, whilles his lyffe lastis.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 86.

And aftur kyngys xv.

That homagers to hym bene.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 107.

HOMARD. Homeward. See the Frere and
the Boy, ed. Wright, st. 22.

HOMBER. A hammer. *West.*

HOMBLE. A duck. *Dorset.*

HOME. (1) Them. See Sir Degrevant, 2.

(2) Closely; urgently. *East.*

HOMEBREDS. Young kine, bred at home, or
on the premises. *East.*

HOME-COME. Arrival. *North.*

HOME-DWELLERS. Inhabitants of any place,
as opposed to strangers.

HOME HARVEST. A harvest-home. *Linc.*

HOMELINGS. Natives, residents. See Har-
rison's Description of Britaine, p. 6.

HOMELLS. Large feet. *Warw.*

HOMELY (1) Familiarly. To be homely with
a woman, &c. *Horman.*

Take the spices and drynk the wyne
As homely as I did of thyne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 55.

- (2) Saucily; pertly. *Ord. and Reg. p. 156.*
HOMERE. To mumble. *Nomina MS.*
HOMERED. Hammered; struck. (*A.-S.*)
HOME-SCREECH. The misale-thrush. *West.*
HOMESTALL. A homestead. *East.*
HOME-TO. Except. *Somerset.*
HOMILELE. Humble. (*A.-S.*)

Love maketh in the land moni homilele.

MS. Digby 86.

- HOMING.** Ridiculous. *Westm.*
HOMLINESSE. Domestic management. (*A.-S.*)
HOMMERED. Decayed; mouldy. *Yorksh.*
HOMPEL. A kind of jacket. *North.*
HOMSOM. Wholesome; agreeable.

That groweth full of homsom flouris fayre.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 12.

- HOMUKS.** Large legs. *Beds.*
HONDE. (1) A hound, or dog. (*A.-S.*) *Honden-
tonge*, the herb hound's-tongue, *MS. Lincoln
Medic. Rec. f. 283.*
 (2) A hand. *And honde I the hete*, I promise
 you on my hand, *Sir Degrevant, 832, 1272.*
*The Almayns flewe with ther brondys
 Bryght drawn in ther hondys.*

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 33, f. 180.

- HONDEN.** Hands. *Chron. Vilod. p. 79.*
HONDENE.

Make our ostage at ese, this avenaunt childeyrene,
 And luk ye hondene them alle that in myne oste longes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 87.

- HONDER.** A hundred. *Ritson.*
HOND-HABBING. Stealing. (*A.-S.*)
HONE. (1) Stockings; hose. *North.*
 (2) To delay. *Towneley Mysteries, p. 11.*
 (3) Shame; mockery (*A.-N.*)

*Sir Gawayn answerd, als curtays,
 Thou sal nocht do, sir, als thou sais;
 This honowr sal nocht be myne,
 Bot settes it aw wele at be thine;
 I gif it the her, withowten none,
 And grantes that I am undone.*

Yvaine and Gawyn, p. 154

- (4) A hand. (*A.-S.*) Also, a backbone.
 (5) Any. "In hone way," *MS. Douce 302.*
 (6) To long for; to desire. *North.* Lye has
 this as a Devonshire word.
 (7) To swell; to increase. *Var. dial.*
 (8) To ill treat, or oppress. *Craven.*
 (9) A thin piece of dry and stale bread.
Devon. Also, an oil-cake.
HONEST. (1) Noble; honourable. (*A.-N.*)
 (2) Chaste. This sense is still retained in the
 phrase, *he has made an honest woman of her*,
 i. e. married her after having led her astray.
 (3) To do honour to. *Jonson.*
HONESTEE. Honour; virtue; decency; good
 manners. (*A.-N.*)
HONESTNAS. Ornament. *Black's notes to
 Chronicon. Vilodun. p. 64.*
HONESTY. The herb bolbonach.
HONEY. To sweeten, or delight; coax, or
 flatter; to caress. It is still used as a term
 of endearment. *Huloet, in his Abecedarium,
 1552, has honeycomb in the latter sense.*

HONEY-CRACH. A small plum, very sweet,
 mentioned by Forby, in v.

HONEY-LINGUED. Honey-tongued. (*Lat.*)

HONEY-POTS. A boy's game. They roll
 themselves up, and are then pretended to be
 carried to market by others as honey, the
 amusement consisting in the difficulty of con-
 tinuing in the required position.

HONEYSTALKS. Clover flowers, which con-
 tain a sweet juice. It is common for cattle to
 overcharge themselves with clover, and die.
Nares.

HONEYSUCK. The woodbine. *West.*

HONEYSUCKLE. According to Culpepper,
 the white honeysuckle and red honeysuckle
 were names of the white and red sorts of
 meadow trefoil. In the West of England,
 the red clover is still called honeysuckle.
 See also Gerard's Herball, ed. Johnson, p.
 1187. The yellow-rattle is likewise so called.

HONGE. To hang. *Lydgate.*

In evylls tyme thou dedyst hym wronge;

He ys myn eme; y schalle the honges.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 151.

HONGET. Hanged. (*A.-S.*)

Sum of theim was honde sore,

And afturwarde honget therfore.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

HONICOMB. A flaw or defect in a piece of
 ordnance, or small cannon.

HONISHED. Starved with hunger and cold.
Lanc. Hence, lean and miserable.

HONKOUTH. Strange; foreign. "An hon-
 kouth londe," *Rembrun, p. 431.*

HONORANCE. Honour. (*A.-N.*)

In honourance of Jhesu Crist.

Sitteth stille and haveth lyst. MS. Addit. 10036, f. 62.

In the honourance of swete Jhesu,

That is Loverd ful of vertu,

Ane partie echale eou rede,

Of is lif and of is childhede. MS. Lind. 109, f. 11.

HONORIFICABILITUDINITATIBUS. This
 word is presumed to be the longest in existence.

It frequently occurs in old plays.

HONOUR. Obedience. *Fletcher.*

HONOUR-BRIGHT. A very common protes-
 tation of integrity. *Var. dial.*

HONOURIDE. Adorned. (*A.-S.*) *Honour-
mentys, ornaments, Tundale, p. 59.*

HONT. (1) A huntsman. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Haunt. *Kyng Alisaunder, 6531.*

HONTEYE. Dishonour; infamy. (*A.-N.*)

HONTLE. A handful. *North.*

HONY-SWETE. Sweet as honey. (*A.-S.*)

HOO. (1) Halt; stop. See *Hfo* (2).

I see fulle fewe that saumple here,

Who hath so moche that can sey hoo.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 26.

When thou art laghte that thou schuldest hoo

Of sweryng, but when hyt were hede,

Thou scornest them that seyn the hoo,

Thou takest to myn heestys non hede

MS. Ibid. f. 17.

(2) A cry in hunting.

Now is the fox drevin to hole, hoo to hym, hoo, hoo!

For and he crepe out he wille yow alle undo.

Excerpta Historica, p. 270.

HOOD. (1) Wood. *Somerset.*

(2) The same as *Coffin*, q. v.

HOOD-END. The hob of a grate. *Yorksh.*

HOODERS. The two sheaves at the top of a shock to throw off the rain. Also called hood-sheaves, and hoods. *North.*

HOODKIN. A leather bottle formerly used by physicians for certain medicines.

HOODMAN-BLIND. Blind-man's buff. See Florio, pp. 26, 301, 480; Nomenclator, p. 298; Cotgrave, in v. *Capifou*, *Cline-mucelle*, *Savate*; Cooper, 1559, in v. *Mya*. It is called *Hob man blind* in the two *Angrie Women of Abington*, p. 113, and *Hoodwinke* by Drayton. "The hoodwinke play, or hoodmanblinde, in some places called the blindmanbuff," Baret's *Alvearie*, 1580, H. 597.

HOODMOLD. A moulding projecting over a door or window. *Yorksh.*

HOOPE. To hove, hover, or stand off. (*A.-S.*) And kaste downe a stone, and stonye manye knyghtes. Whyte we shalle hoofs, and byholde, and no stroke smyte. *MS. Cott. Colig. A. II. f. 118.*

HOOIND. Much fatigued. *Yorksh.*

HOOK. An instrument of a curved form with which some sorts of corn are cut. The difference between a hook and a sickle is that a hook is broad with a sharp edge, whilst a sickle has a narrow blade with a serrated edge. *By hook or by crook*, by one means or another; a very common phrase. It occurs in *Du Bartas*, p. 404; Florio, p. 72. *Hook* is a common term of reproach in early writers.

HOOK-BACKED. Hump-backed; crooked.

HOOKER. Same as *Hoker*, q. v.

HOOK FISHES. Those kind of fishes that are caught by hooks. *Line.*

HOOK-SEAMS. Panniers. *North.*

HOOLE. Wholly. *Nominale MS.*

That arte to God so acceptable and dere,
That hoole his grace is upon the falle.

Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 2.

HOOLY. Tenderly; gently. *North.*

HOOM. An oven. *Yorksh.*

HOOP. (1) A bull-finch. *Somerset.*

(2) A quart pot, so called because it was formerly bound with hoops, like a barrel. There were generally three hoops on the quart-pot, and if three men were drinking, each would take his *hoop*, or third portion. The term is still in use, and explained as a measure consisting of four pecks; some say, one peck. "Half a hoop of corn," Tullie's *Siege of Carlisle*, p. 22. According to Kennett, *MS. Lansd. 1033*, the hoop contained two pecks; but in his *Glossary*, p. 147, he says only one peck.

(3) *Hoop and Hide*, an in-door game. *Daniel's Merrie England*, l. 5.

(4) To boast, or brag. *Line.*

HOOPER. A wild swan. *Kennett.*

HOOR. A whore. *North.* It occurs in the *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 148.

HOOROO. A hubbub. *Warw.* "Hoo-roo, the devil's to do," a proverb.

HOORS. Hoarse. (*A.-S.*) *Hoos* occurs in the *Prompt. Parv.* p. 248. *Hoary*, *Cornwall Gloss.* p. 95, and used also in *Devon.*

HOOSING. The husk of a nut. *North.*

HOOSIVER. However. *Yorksh.*

HOOT. Hotly; eagerly. (*A.-S.*)

He armyd hym in hoot,

And mannyd hys boot. *MS. Cantab. FL. II. 33, f. 112.*

HOOTCH. To crouch. *Heref.*

HOOVING. Hoeing. *Worc.*

HOOZE. A difficult breathing, or half cough, peculiar to cattle. *North.* See the *Pr. Parv.* and *Hoors.*

HOP. (1) A dance. *Far. dial.* Also a verb, as in the following example.

But yf that he unto your grace atteyne,

And at a revell for to se yow hoppe. *MS. Fairfax 16.*

(2) To hop the twig, to escape one's creditors. Also, to die. The latter is more common.

(3) Wood fit for hop-poles. *Kent.*

(4) To jog, or jolt. *Howell.*

HOP-ABOUTS. Apple-dumplings. *West.*

HOP-ACRE. About half an acre, or that space of ground which is occupied by a thousand plants. *Heref.*

HOP-CREASE. The game of hop-scotch.

HOP-DOG. An instrument used to draw hop-poles out of the ground. *Kent.*

HOPE. (1) Helped. *Far. dial.*

(2) To expect; to trust; to think. Also, expectation. (*A.-S.*) "Some hoped he war the fend of hell," i. e. thought, *Sevyn Sages*, 2812. The occurrence of the word with the meanings here given has led some modern editors into many strange blunders.

(3) A valley. Also, a hill. *North.* The term occurs in the *Morte Arthure*, *MS. Lincoln*, f. 80, "thorowe hopes."

HOPE-RING. A hoop-ring?

A gret ring of gould on his lyttell finger on his right hand, like a wedding ringe, a hope-ringe.

MS. Ashmole 803, f. 56.

HOP-HARLOT. See *Hap-harlot*.

HOP-HEADLESS. When a king beheaded a person, he was said to make him *hop headless*, a phrase which occurs in many early writers, and was even applied to decapitation in battle. See *Langtoft*, p. 179; *Hall*, *Edward IV.*, f. 3. *Vaspasiane* in the vale the wowarde byholdethe, How the bethen hopped headles to the ground.

MS. Cott. Colig. A. II. f. 114.

HOP-HORSES. Ladders for the purpose of horsing hops. See *Horse* (5).

HOPHOULAD. A species of moth which appears in May. *Worc.*

HOPKIN. A treat to labourers after hop-picking. *Kent.*

HOP-O-DOCK. A lame person. *Craven.*

HOPOLAND. A military cloak, made of coarse cloth. See *Test. Vetust.*, pp. 187, 218. The term was applied to several kinds of loose garments.

HOP-O-MY-THUMB. A very diminutive person. *Far. dial.* "Hoppe upon my thombe, fretillon," *Palsgrave*.

HOPPE. Linseed. *Prompt. Parv.*

HOPPEN. A maggot. *Somerset.*

HOPPER. A seed-basket. "A sedelepe or hopere," *MS. Egerton 829.* *Hopperarsed*.

applied to a person with large buttocks. Kennett says, "any one whose lameness lies in the hip is called hopperarsed." Howell has the term hopper-hipped. *Lex. Tet. sect. 21.* *Hopper-cake*, a seed-cake with plums in it, with which the farmers treat their servants when seed-time is finished.

HOPPER-FREES. When the tenants of the manor of Sheffield ground their corn at the lord's mill, some of them were called *hopper-frees*, being privileged in consequence of some extraordinary service which they performed in keeping the weirs upon the river in good repair. *Hallamshire Gloss. p. 51.*

HOPPER-TROUGH. The box in a mill into which the grain is put for grinding. *West.*

HOPPESTERES. Dancers. (*A.-S.*)

HOPPET. (1) To hop. *Somerset.*

(2) A hand-basket. *Var. dial.* Also, the dish used by miners to measure their ore in.

(3) An infant in arms. *Yorksh.*

HOPPING (1) The game of prison-bars, in which the persons who play hop throughout the game. *Berks.*

(2) A dancing. A country fair or wake, at which dancing is a principal amusement, is so called in the North of England.

Men made song and hopinges.

Ogain the come of this kinges.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 132.

HOPPING-DERRY. A diminutive lame person. *North.* Forby has *hopping-giles*, a common appellation of any one who limps.

HOPPING-MAD. Violently angry. *Glouc.*

HOPPIT. A small field, generally one near a house, of a square form. *Essex.*

HOPPLE. To tie the feet of an animal, to prevent it straying. Hence, *Cow-hopples.* Also, to manacle a felon, or prisoner.

HOPPLING. Tottering; moving weakly and unsteadily. *East.*

HOPPY. To hop, or caper. *West.* This form occurs in Skelton, l. 113.

HOP-SCOTCH. A common children's game. The object proposed in this game is to eject a stone, slate, or "dump" out of a form linearly marked on the ground in different directions, by hopping, without touching any of the lines. Called *Hopscore* in Yorkshire.

HOPSHACKLES. Conjectured by Nares to be some kind of shackles imposed upon the loser of a race by the judges of the contest. The term is used by Ascham.

HOP-THUMB. See *Hop-o-my-thumb.*

A cockney dandiprat hopthumb.

Prettye lad Æneas. Stanyhurst's Virgil, 1583, p. 71.

HOP-TO. A grasping fellow, one who jumps at everything. *Suffolk.*

HOQUETON. The gambeson. (*A.-N.*)

HORCOP. A bastard. *Palgrave.*

For, syr, he seyde, hyt were not feyre

A horcop to be yowre heyre.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 72.

Then was he an horcopp!

Thou seyste nothe, mayntyr, he my toppe!

MS. Ibid. f. 121.

HORD. Treasure. (*A.-S.*)

Hit shalbe thougt, if that I mow,

Hit is wel kept in horda.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, l. 54.

HORDAN. Whoredom. *Horehame, Reliq. Antiq. i. 323.* *Horedana, Raison.*

Covetys, hordan, envie and pride,

Has spred this world on lenth and wide.

MS. Cott. Vespas. A. iii. f. 11.

HORDE. (1) A point, or edge. (*A.-S.*)

(2) A cow great with calf. *Devon MS. Gl.*

HORDE-HOWS. A shed for cattle. Also, a treasure house, or treasury.

Ryghts above Rome yate,

An horda-hows they have let make.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 137.

HORDBYNE. Appointed. *R. Glouc. p. 452.*

HORDOCK. A plant mentioned in some early 4to. editions of King Lear.

HORE. (1) Whoredom; adultery.

Syth the tyme that Cryst Jhesu,

Thorough his grace and vertu,

Was in this world bore

Of a mayd without hore,

And the world Crystendom

Among mankynd first become,

Many adventures hath be wrought,

That after men knoweth nougt.

MS. Coll. Cantab. 107.

(2) Hoary; aged; grey. (*A.-S.*) To become hoary. *Reliq. Antiq. i. 121.*

Leve we now of kyng Quore,

And spake we of Armyn the hore.

MS. Cantab. Ff. li. 38, f. 122.

Thys emperour waxe olde and hore,

And thought to sett his sone to lore.

MS. Ibid. f. 121.

(3) Mercy; grace; favour. (*A.-S.*)

And mekelyche cryede hurte mercy and hore.

Chronicon. Vilodun. p. 72.

HOREHOWSE. A brothel. *Prompt. Parv.*

HORELING. An adulterer. (*A.-S.*)

And wende to heom that is wilf

And hire horeling it were. MS. Laud. 108, f. 116.

HORELL. An adulterer. (*A.-S.*)

HORESHED. Hoarseness. *Arch. xxx. 409.*

HOREWORT. The herb cadweed.

HORHOWNE. The plant horehound. "An heved hor als horehowne," *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 9.*

HORN. (1) A corner. *Kent. (A.-S.)*

(2) To gore with the horns. *Norw.*

(3) *In a horn when the devil is blind*, spoken ironically of a thing never likely to happen. *Devon.*

HORNAGE. A quantity of corn formerly given yearly to the lord of the manor for every ox worked in the plough on lands within his jurisdiction. See Cotgrave, in v. *Draicf.*

HORN-BOOK. A single sheet protected with horn, formerly used by children for learning their alphabet. It was usually suspended from the girdle. Pegge gives the phrase *to break one's horn-book*, to incur displeasure.

HORN-BURN. To burn the horns of cattle with the owners' initials. *North.*

HORNCOOT. An owl. *Bailey.*

HORNED. Mitred. *MS. Bodl. 538.*

HORNEN. Made of horn. *Var. dial.*

HORNER. (1) A cuckold. *Dekker.*
(2) A maker of horns. *Horneresser*, a female horner. *Palgrave.*

HORNEY. A falsehood; a cheat. *North.* Also a name of the devil.

HORNEY-TOP. The end of a cow's horn, made like a top for boys to play with.

HORN-FAIR. An annual fair held at Charlton, in Kent, on St. Luke's day, the 18th of October. It consists of a riotous mob, who, after a printed summons dispersed through the adjacent towns, meet at Cuckold's Point, near Deptford, and march from thence, in procession, through that town and Greenwich, to Charlton, with horns of different kinds upon their heads; and at the fair there are sold ram's horns, and every sort of toy made of horn; even the gingerbread figures have horns. It was formerly the fashion for men to go to Horn-Fair in women's clothes. See further in Grose and Brand.

HORNICLE. A hornet. *Sussex.*

HORNKECKE. The fish green-back. *Palgrave.*
It occurs apparently as a term of contempt, a foolish fellow, in Skelton, ii. 77.

HORN-MAD. Raving mad. See the Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639, pp. 47, 129, 165; W. Mapes, p. 285 *Hornewood*, Stanhurst, p. 26, Chester Plays, ii. 68.

HORN-PIE. The lapwing. *East.*

HORNS. To make horns at a person, to put the forefinger of one hand between the first and second finger of the other. See Tarlton's Jests, p. 15; Cotgrave, in v. *Cron.*

HORN-SHOOT. To incline or diverge, said of any stone or timber which should be parallel with the line of the wall. *North.*

HORN-THUMB. A case of horn, put on the thumb, to receive the edge of the knife, an implement formerly used by cut-purses. Hence the term was used generally for a pickpocket.

HORNY-HIC. A boys' game. *Moor*, p. 238.

HORNY-WINK. The lapwing. *Cornw.*

HOROLOGE. A clock. (*Lat.*)

HORONE. The white borehound. *Pr. Part.*

HOROWE. Foul. *Chaucer.* Still used in Devon, pronounced *horry*.

HORPYD. Bold. (*A.-S.*)

Hermite, me pays wele with thee.

Thou arte a horpyd frere. *MS. Ashmole 61*

HORRIBLETE. Horribleness. (*A.-N.*)

HORRIDGE. A house or nest of bad characters. *Dorset.*

HORROCKS. A large fat woman. *Glouc.*

HORRY. The hoar-frost. *Suffolk.*

HORS. Horses. *Chaucer.*

HORSAM. Money. *Yorksh.*

HORSBAD. A term of reproach, perhaps corrupted from *whore's-bird*.

HORSBERE. A horse-litter. (*A.-S.*)

HORS-CHARGE. Horse-load. *Will. Werw.* p. 15.

HORSCHONE. Horse-shoes. *Lydgate.*

HORSE. (1) Hoarse. (*A.-S.*)

(2) An obstruction of a vein or stratum in a mine. *North.*

(3) A machine upon which anything is supported by laying it across. A plank to stand upon in digging in wet ditches is so called.

(4) *Horse and foot*, altogether, entirely. "*Horse and hallock* is said to be the fayery word when they go a gossaping," Urry's MS. Adds. to Ray.

(5) To tie the upper branches of the hop-plant to the pole. *Kent.*

HORSE-BALLET. A dance or ball performed by horses. *Blount.*

HORSE-BAZE. Wonder. *Northumb.*

HORSEBEECH. The hornbeam. *Sussex.*

HORSE-BRAMBLE. The wild rose. *Norf.*

HORSE-CHIRE. The herb germander.

HORSE-COD. A horse collar. *North.*

HORSE-CORN. The small corn which is separated by sifting. *Devon.* Harrison, p. 168, gives this term to beans, peas, oats, &c.

HORSE-COURSER. A horse-dealer. See Marlowe, ii. 178; Harrison's England, p. 220. The term *horse-couper* is still in use in the North of England.

HORSEDE. On horseback.

The duke was horsede agayne.

He prikked faste in the payne.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17. f. 136.

HORSE-GODMOTIER. A large masculine woman, coarsely fat. *Far. dial.*

In woman, angel sweetness let me see;

No galloping horse-godmothers for me.

Peter Bindar's Child upon Child.

HORSE-GOGS. A kind of wild plum.

HORSEHEAD. *Maris appetens*, applied to a mare. *Somerset.* Also, *horsehead*.

HORSEHELME. A kind of herb, mentioned in MS. Lincoln Med. f. 290.

HORSE-HOE. A break of land. *South.*

HORSE-KNAVE. A groom. (*A.-S.*)

And trusse here haltris furth with me,

And am but as here horar-knave.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 112.

HORSE-KNOP. Knapweed. *Far. dial.*

HORSE-LAUGH. A loud hearty laugh.

HORSELDER. The herb *campanula*. It is called *horselle* in MS. Med. Lanc. f. 281, *chicampane*. Compare Gerard, Suppl.

HORSE-LEECH. A horse-doctor, or farrier.

HORSE-LOAVES. A kind of bread, formerly given to horses. It was anciently a common phrase to say that a diminutive person was no higher than three horse-loaves. A phrase still current says such a one must stand on three penny loaves to look over the back of a goat, or, sometimes, a duck.

HORSE-MA-GOG. All agog. *East.* Also, a large coarse person, the latter being likewise a *horse-morrel*, or *horse-mussel*.

HORSE-NEST. A troublesome repetition of an old tale. *Glouc.*

HORSE-NIGHTCAP. A bundle of straw.

HORSE-PENNIES. The herb yellow-rattle.

HORSE-PLAY. Rough sport. *West.*

HORSE-POND. A pond used chiefly for watering horses. *Var. dial.*

HORSE-SHOES. The game of coits, which was formerly played with horse-shoes.

- HORSE-STINGER.** A gad-fly. *West.*
HORSE-STONE. A horse-block. *Lanc.*
HORSE-STOPPLES. Holes made by the feet of horses in wet land. *South.*
HORSE-THISTLE. The wild lettuce.
HORSE-TREE. The beam on which the timber is placed in a sawpit. *North.*
HORSE-WARE. Horse-wash. *Beds.*
HORSHARDE. A keeper of horses. This term occurs in *Nominales MS.*
HORSING-STEPS. Same as *Horse-stone*, q. v.
HORSKAME. A curry-comb. "*Calamistrum*, a horskame," *Nominales MS.*
HORSTAKE. A kind of weapon. "Horstake, laden with wyld fyre," are mentioned in the *State Papers*, iii. 543.
HORT-YARD. A garden, or orchard. See *Florio*, ed. 1611, pp. 93, 138.
HORVE (1) To be anxious. *Dorset.*
 (2) Come nearer! An exclamation usually applied to horses. *Derb.*
HOS. Hoarse. *Ritson.* See *Hoors.*
HOSCHT. Hushed. *Ritson.*
HOSE. (1) The throat, the neck. *Cumb.*
 (2) The sheaf of corn. *North.*
 (3) Breeches, or stockings, or both in one. The hose appears to have had many various shapes at different periods.
*Of gode sylke and of purpull paille,
 Mantels above they caste all,
 Housys they had uppon, but no schone,
 Barefote they were every chone*
MS. Cantab. Ff II 38, f. 149.
 (4) To embrace. From *Halae*, q. v. See *Kennett*, *MS. Lansd.* 1033.
HOSELY. To receive the sacrament. See *Hearne's Gloss.* to *Rob. Glouc.* p. 659.
HOSERE. Whosoever.
Also for hoere wold come thider tho.
Chron. Villard. p. 121.
HO-SHOW. The whole show; everything exposed to sight. *South.*
HOSIER. Formerly this term was applied to tailors who sold men's garments ready made.
HOSPITAL. Christ's Hospital was often called the Hospital by old writers. Foundlings were sent there on its first institution.
HOSPITALERS. Religious persons who attended the sick in hospitals. (*Lat.*)
HOSS. A horse. *Var. dial.*
HOSSE. To buzz about. *Palsgrave.*
HOST (1) Tried. *Lanc.*
 (2) To reckon without one's host, i. e. not to consider all circumstances. The following passage gives the original meaning of this phrase, which is still common.
*But thei reckened before their host, and so payed
 more then their shotte came to.*
Hall, Henry Ff., f. 49.
 (3) To shod, or lodge. *Shak.*
 (4) To be at host, i. e. at enmity.
HOSTAYE. To make a hostile incursion.
*See Estyre, sals the emperour, I estyile myselfe
 To hostaye in Almayne with armed knyghtes.*
Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 39.
HOSTE. To swell, or ferment. *Arch.* xxx.

HOSTELE. To give lodging; to receive into an inn. *Hostellere*, an innkeeper. See *Maundevile*, p. 214. The students in the ancient *hostels*, or small colleges, at Cambridge and Oxford, were called *hostelers*, *Harrison*, p. 152. *Hostetrie*, an inn, or lodging-house. *Pegge has, Host-house*, an ale-house for the reception of lodgers.

And also that soldyours, ne others, shall take no homemete, ne mannes meste, in the said throughefares and borowghe townes, but at suche price as the hostlers maye have a reasonable lyving, which shalle incurrage them to dwell ther.

State Papers, li. 506.

- HOSTER.** (1) An oyster. *Lanc.*
 (2) A kind of jug without a handle. *Devon.*
HOSTILEMENTS. Household furniture; any kind of utensils or implements. Sometimes, *hustlements*. (*A.-N.*)
HOSTING. A hostile incursion. See *Stanihurst*, p. 21; *Holinshed, Chron. Ireland*, pp. 7, 27.
 Some sayeth, the Kinges Deputye useth to make so many greute rodes, jorneyes, and hostingeres, now in the north parties of Wexster, now in the south parties of Mownster, now into the west parties of Conaught, and takeith the Kinges subgettes wyth hym by compulsion
State Papers, ii. 13.
HOSTOUR. A goshawk. It is the translation of *accipiter* in *MS. Addit.* 11579.
HOSTRIE. An inn. (*A.-N.*)
HOSTYLDE. Hospitable. Also, put up at an inn or hostry. *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 12 B. i.
HOT. (1) His. *Suffolk.*
 (2) A finger-stall. *Lanc.*
 (3) A kind of basket used for carrying dung. *Cumb.*
 (4) What. *Somerset.*
 (5) Hight; ordered. *Trietrem Gloss.*
 (6) *Hot in the spur*, very earnest or anxious on any subject. *Neither hot nor cold*, under any circumstances. *Hot peas and bacon*, a game similar to *Hide and seek*, only the thing hid is often inanimate.
 (7) To heat, or make hot. *Notts.*
HOTAGOE. To move nimbly, spoken chiefly of the tongue. *Sussex.*
HOTCH. To shake; to separate beans from peas, after they are thrashed; to limp; to be restless; to move by sudden jerks, or starts; to drive cattle; to boil a quantity of cockles together. *North.* When they shake potatoes in a bag, so that they may lie the closer, they are said to *hotch* them. Cockles also are said to be *hotched*, when a quantity of them has been boiled together. It is likewise used to signify an awkward or ungainly mode of progressing, as the old woman said, "I hustled through the crowd, and she *hotched* after me;" and when a man, walking with a boy, goes at such a rate as to keep the latter on the run, he is described as keeping him *hotching*. Most probably from the French *hacher*, which means to shake, jog, &c. *Linc.*
HOTCHEL. To walk awkwardly, or lamely; to shuffle in walking. *Warw.*
HOTCHENR. To beat? to chop?

Hittis thourgh the harde stein fulle hertly dynttis,
 Sonne hotchene in helle the bethenne knyghtes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 92.

HOT-COCKLES. A game in which one person lies down on his face and is hoodwinked, and being struck, must guess who it was that hit him. A good part of the fun consisted in the hardness of the slaps, which were generally given on the throne of honour. It was formerly a common sport at Christmas. See Hawkins, iii. 204; Florio, p. 26; Colgrave, in v. *Bouchon*. Goldsmith mentions the game in his *Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xi. *To sit upon hot cockles*, to be very impatient.

Pomph. It is edicted that every Grobian shall play at Hamberye hot cockles at the four festivalls.

Tant. Indeed, a verye usefull sport, but lately much neglected to the molleselinge of the flesh.

Old Play, MS. Bodl. 30

NOTE. (1) A vow, or promise. (*A.-S.*)

Wytnes of othe and of hote,

Yn hevene alle thyng they wote.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 19.

(2) Heat. Kyng Alissander, 3386.

(3) Promised. Also as *Hot* (5).

And gif thou do as thou has me hote,

Then shalle I gif the a cote.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

(4) To shout, or make a noise.

HOT-EVIL. A fever. *Devon.*

HOT-FOOT. Same as *Fote-hot*, q. v.

HOTH. A heath. *Launfal*, 250.

HOT-HOUSE. (1) A brothel. *Shak.*

(2) In salt-works, the room between the furnace and the chimney towards which the smoke is conveyed when the salt is set to dry.

HOT-PLANETS. The blight in corn.

HOT-POT. A mixture of ale and spirits made hot. *Grage.*

HOT-SHOOTS. A compound made by taking one third part of the smallest of any pit-coal, sea, or charcoal, and mixing them very well together with loam, to be made into balls with urine, and dried for firing.

HOT-SHOT. A foolish inconsiderate fellow. See Melton's Sixfold Politician, 1609, p. 53; Howell's English Proverbs, p. 4.

HOTSPUR. A rash person. "An headlong hot-spur," Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, pp. 97, 101. Also an adjective, warm, vehement.

HOTTEL. A heated iron. *North.*

HOTTER. To boil; to rage with passion; to trouble, or vex. *North.*

HOTTES. Huts. Also, oats.

HOTTLE. A finger-stall. *North.*

HOTTS. (1) Water-porridge. *North.*

(2) The hips. *Craven Glossary*, i. 235.

(3) Round balls of leather stuffed and tied on the sharp ends of the spurs of fighting-cocks, to prevent them from hurting one another.

HOT-WATERS. Spirits. *North.* This term occurs in Ord. and Reg. p. 352.

HOUDERY. Cloudy; overcast. *West.*

HOLGH. (1) A burrow, or den. *East.*

(2) To breathe hard; to pant. *South.*

(3) To disable an animal by cutting its houghs. *Inc.* See MS. Lansd. 1033.

They account of no man that bath not a batte
 axe at his girdle to hough dogs with, or weares not a
 cock's fether in a thrumb hat like a cavalier.

Nash & Pierce Pennilesses, 1569.

(4) A hollow, or dell. *North.* See the Chron. Mirab. ed. Black, p. 4.

HOUGHER. The public whipper of criminals, the executioner of criminals. *Newe.*

HOUGHLE. The shank of beef. *North.*

HOUGHS. A dirty drab. *North.*

HOUGHTS. Large clumsy feet. *Suffolk.*

HOULE. An owl. *Nominal MS.*

HOUL-HAMPERS. Hollow and empty stomachs. *Craven.*

HOULT. Same as *Holm* (1).

HOUNBINDE. To loosen, or free. (*A.-S.*)

HOUNCES. The ornaments on the collar of a cart-horse. *East.*

HOUNCURTEIS. Uncourteous. (*A.-S.*)

Houncurteis ne willi be,

Ne con I nou on vilté *MS. Digby 88.*

HOUNCY-JOUNCY. Awkward. *East.*

HOUND. (1) A common term of reproach, still in frequent use. To hound a person, to abuse him. *Yorksh.*

(2) To set on, as a dog, &c. *North.*

HOUNDBENE. The herb boarhound.

HOUNDBERRY. The nightshade. *Gerard.*

HOUNDED. Hunted; scolded. *Devon.*

HOUND-FISH. The dog-fish. (*A.-S.*) *Howd-fyssch*, Lydgate's Minor Poems, p. 201.

HOUNDYS-BERVE. The plant morel.

HOUNE. (1) A hound. *Chaucer.*

(2) Own. See Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 12.

HOUNLAW. Against law. (*A.-S.*)

HOUNLELE. Disloyal. (*A.-S.*)

HOUNSELE. Unhappiness.

With muchel hounsele ich lode mi lif,

And that is for on suete wif. *MS. Digby 88.*

HO-UP. The hunters' halloo. *Gent. Rec.* 84.

HOUPED. Hooped, or hollowed. (*A.-N.*)

HOUPEN. To hoop, or shout. (*A.-S.*) *Houp* is the word generally used in catching cattle.

HOUPY. A horse. *Craven.*

HOURES. The Romish church service. (*A.-A.*)

HOURNYNG. Adorning. (*Lat.*)

HOURSCHES. Rush?

Bot gille the hatheliste on hy, haythene and othe.

All hoursches over hede harmes to wyke.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 75.

HOUS. Houses. *Hearne.*

HOUSALL. Domestic. *Colgrave.*

HOUSE. (1) In a farm-house, the kitchen or ordinary sitting-room. Kennett says, the hall. See MS. Lansd. 1033.

(2) To put corn in a barn. *South.*

(3) To hide, to get hid. *Yorksh.*

(4) To grow thick, as corn does. *East.*

(5) A deep bing into which block tin is put after smelting. *Derbysh.*

(6) A partition in a chess-board.

(7) To put the house out of windows, to cause great disorder. To be at the house top, in a great rage. *North.*

(8) To stir up. *Tim Bobbin Gloss.*

(9) A child's coverlet. *Devon.*

HOUSE-DOVE. A person who is constantly at home. *West.*

HOISELE. The Eucharist. Also, to administer the sacrament. *To ben houseled*, to receive the sacrament. (*A.-S.*) *Houslyng people*, people who were houseled, or communicants, spelt *huseling people* in Blount. With holy wordys into bredd he can hym dresse, And there he housylde that lady dere.

MS. Cantab. Pt. II. 38, f. 47.

Ooo calls me a confessor with Criste in his armes;
I wille be housylde in haste, whate happe so betyddys.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 93.

HOUSELINGS. Tame animals, or rather animals bred up by hand. *North.*

HOUSELL. Housings. *Nicolas.*

HOUSEN. Houses. *Var. dial.* To housene, to stay at home. *Housing*, Harrison's Britaine, p. 33; Audelay's Poems, p. 33; Arrival of King Edward IV. p. 36.

HOUSE-OF-OFFICE. A jakes. See Fletcher's Poems, p. 117, Arch. x. 401.

HOUSE-PLACE. Same as *House* (1). It is also called the *Houstedde*.

HOUSING. (1) A petticoat. *Linc.*

(2) A niche for a statue. See Bloxam's Gothic Architecture, ed. 1844.

(3) The leather fastened at a horse's collar to turn over the back when it rains. It is scarcely necessary to observe, the term was applied anciently to the coverings of a horse of various descriptions.

HOUSS. (1) Large coarse feet. *East.*

(2) A short mantle made of coarse materials, generally worn as a protection from showery weather. (*Fr.*) Dryden uses the word, and sad work does Forby make of it, u. 167.

HOUT. Hold. Also, ought, anything.

HOUTE. A dunghill cock? *Juntus.*

HOUTING. An owl. *Somerset.*

HOUTS. Pshaw! Nay! *North.*

HOUSE. To lade water. *Yorksh.*

HOVE. (1) To stop, or hover. (*A.-S.*)

Awhile they howd and byheld
How Arthurs knightis rode that day.

MS. Hart. 2222, f. 39.

Awhile she howyd and byheld.

MS. 1544 f. 118.

Two knyghtys sawe he howe and abyde.

MS. Cantab. Pt. II. 38, f. 80.

(2) To lift or heave. *North.* See Kyng Horn, 1277. In the following passages it appears to mean heaved or lifted at baptism.

Or jyl a man have howe a chyld,
God hyt ever forbode and shyld.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 12.

Of hys godfaders, maydyn or knave,
Hys brethren or suetren may at here pay
Wedde, but he that howe never may.

MS. 1544 f. 12.

(3) To behave. Collier's Old Ballads, p. 55.

(4) To take shelter. *Chesh.*

(5) To move. *Somerset.*

Quod hee, thanne howe oute of my sunne,
And lete it schyne into my tunne.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 93.

(6) To float on the water, as a ship, &c.

(7) A child's caul. *Palgrave.*

(8) The ground rvy, or alehoof.

(9) Dregs of oil, impurities floating on the surface. *Prompt. Pare.*

HOVE-DANCE. The court-dance.

Wheteas I muste daunce and synge
The howe-daunce and carolyngs,
Or for to goo the newe sot,
I may not wel heve up my foot.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 177.

With harpe and lute, and with eltole,
The howe-daunce and the catole.

Gower, MS. Ibid. f. 246.

HOVEL. A canopy over the head of a statue. *W. Wyre.*

HOVELLERS. People who go out in boats to land passengers from ships passing by. *Kent.*

HOVEN. Swelled. *Hoven-bread*, leavened bread. Kennett, MS. Lanad. 1033.

HOVER. (1) Same as *Hod* (5).

(2) To pack hops lightly in order to defraud the measure. *Kent.*

(3) Light, as ground is. *South.*

(4) Open. *Kent and Sussex.*

HOW. (1) A hunting-cry. See *Hoo* (2).

Thai halowyd here howndys with how,
In holtis berde I never soche how.

MS. Dances 308, f. 34.

(2) Whole. *Tim Bobbin Gl.*

(3) A hill. See *Robin Hood*, i. 106.

(4) Care. See Ellis's *Met. Rom.* iii. 49; *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 26; *Kyng Alisaunder*, 1210. Also an adjective, anxious, careful.

Wel selghe wode for dred and howe,
Up thou schotest a windowe.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 43.

The howe wilf anon it felt,
And yede and held it bi the fet.

Arthur and Merlin, p. 39.

(5) Deep, or low; hollow. *North.*

(6) Who. *Kent and Sussex.*

(7) Ought. *Apol. for the Lollards*, p. 4.

(8) To conglomerate. *Suffolk.*

(9) In such manner as. (*A.-S.*)

(10) An exclamation, Stop!

HOWAY. Come along. *Northumb.*

HOWBALL. A simpleton. *Thynne*, p. 48.

HOWBERDE. A halbert. *MS. Ashm.* 208.

HOWD. A strain. *North.*

HOWDACIOUS. Audacious. *Var. dial.*

HOWDEE. A salute, how do ye do?

HOWDER. To walk heavily. *Cumb.*

HOWDON-PAN-CANT. An awkward fall. *Howdon-pan-canter*, a slow, ungraceful mode of riding. *North.*

HOWDY-MAW. The conclusion of the day's labour. *Newc.*

HOWDY-WIFE. A midwife. *North.* As an example of the length to which absurdity in derivation may be carried, here follows the presumed origin of the term,—“*Jheaus hodie natus est de virgine.*”

HOWE. Hugh. A proper name. *Pr. Parv.*

HOWED-FOR. Provided for. *Wilt.*

HOWELLED. Splashed; durted. *Linc.*

HOWEN. (1) Own. *Heber.*

(2) To hoot, or shout. *Nominal MS.*

HOWES. (1) Haws. See *Isenbras*, 167. A Suffolk form, according to Moor.

(2) Hoves, remains; tarries. (*A.-S.*)
Oure barlyche holde kyng appone the beste howes,
With his betalle one brede, and baners displayede.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 74.

HOWGATES. In what manner. (*A.-S.*)

Thise thre commandementes leres mane howgates
he selle hafe hym yence Goud the Trynite

MS. Lincoln, A. 1. 17, f. 201.

HOWGY. Huge; large. *West.* This form occurs in *Skelton*, u 24.

HOWK. To dig; to scoop. *North.*

HOWL. Same as *Hole*, q. v.

HOWLEGLASS. The hero of an old German jest-book, which was translated into English in Shakespeare's time, and his name seems to have been proverbial among our ancestors for any clever rascal.

HOWLET. The barn or white owl. Also, a term of reproach. *North.*

HOWL-KITE. The stomach. *North.*

HOWNTES. Hunts. *Lydgate.*

And fers foghtande folke folowes theme aftyre,
Howntes and hewes downe the heythene tykes.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 97.

HOWNYD. Horned. *Brit. Bibl.* iv. 90.

HOW-POND. A fish-pond.

HOWSE. To take a habitation. (*A.-S.*)

Thereabowte ye shalle yow howse,
And sone after that shalt be hur spowse.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 95.

HOW-SEEDS. Husks of oats. *North.*

HOWSEHILLINGE. Roofing. *Pr. Parv.*

HOWSEWOLD. A household. *Weber.*

HOWSHE. Move on! An exclamation addressed to swine. *Dorset.*

HOWSING. Building, houses. (*A.-S.*)

Fro seynt Mary at Bowe to London Stone,
At that tyme was howsyng done.

MS. Cantab. Fl. II. 38, f. 125.

Thise hende hoves on a hille by the holte eyne,
Behelde the howsyng fulle hye of hathene kynges.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

HOWSOMEVER. However; howsoever.

HOWTE. To hoot, or howl. *Cov. Myst.* p. 182.

HOWVE. A cap, or hood. (*A.-S.*)

HOWYN. An oven. *Arch.* xxx. 409.

HOX. (1) To cut the hamstrings. *Lilly's Mother Bombe*, ed. 1632, sig. Bb. xii.

(2) To scrape the heels and knock the ancles in walking. *Glouc.*

HOXY. Muddy; dirty. *South.*

HOY. (1) To heave, or throw. *North.* This seems to be the meaning in *Tasser*, p. 184.

(2) A cart drawn by one horse. *Cumò.*

HOYD. Hovered; abode. *Weber.*

HOYLE. Oil. *Apol. Loll* p. 58.

HOYLES. Some made of shooting arrows for trial of skill. *Drayton.*

HOYND. To make a hard bargain; to screw up. *C'heek.*

HOYSE-CUP. A toss-pot, or drunkard.

HOZED. Finely off. *Ermoor.* *Grose* has *hooze*, to be badly off. *Gloss* p. 85, ed. 1839.

HOJES. Haughs. *Cawayne.*

HU. Colour, complexion. (*A.-S.*)

HUB. (1) The nave of a wheel. *Oxon.*

(2) A small stack of hay; a thick square separated off the surface of a peat-bog, when digging for peat; an obstruction of anything. *North.*

(3) The mark to be thrown at in quoits or some other games. *East.*

(4) The hilt of a weapon. *Up to the hub*, as far as possible. *Suffolk.*

HUBBIN. A small anvil used by blacksmiths in making nails. *West.*

HUBBLE-BUBBLE. A device for smoking tobacco through water, which makes a bubbling noise, also, a person who speaks confusedly as to be scarcely intelligible.

HUBBLESNOW. Confusion, tumult. Sometimes, *hubble-te-shives*. *North.* Also explained, a mob.

With that all was on a hubble-shubble.

Doutour Double Ale, u. 2.

HUBBON. The hip. *Tim Bobbin*, Gl.

HUBSTACK. A fat awkward person.

HUCCHE. An ark or chest. (*A.-S.*) See *Maundevile's Travels*, p. 85.

HUCHONE. Hugh. A proper name.

HUCK. (1) A hook. *Far. dial.* See *Cunningham's Revels Accounts*, p. 205.

(2) A husk or pod. *South.*

(3) To higgie in buying. "To haggle, *huck*, dodge, or paulter," *Cotgrave*.

(4) Threw; tossed. *West.*

(5) A hard blow or knock. *Sussex.*

(6) In beef, the part between the shin and the round. *Devon.*

HUCKER-MUCKER. Hugger-mugger. *Stanisburst's Descr. of Ireland*, p. 35.

HUCKLE. The hip. *Far. dial.*

HUCKLE-BONES. A game formerly played by throwing up the hip-bone of some animal, on one side of which was a head of Venus, and on the other that of a dog. He who turned up the former was the winner.

HUCKLE-DUCKLE. A loose woman.

Here is a huckle-duckle.

An inch above the buckle.

Plays of Robyn Hode.

HUCKLE-MY-BUFF. A beverage composed of beer, eggs, and brandy. *Sussex.*

HUCK-MUCK. (1) A dwarf. *West.*

(2) A strainer placed before the faucet in brewing. *Wilts.*

HUCKSHEENS. The hecks. *Ermoor.*

HUCK-SHOULDERED. Hump-backed.

HUCKSY-BUB. The female breast. *Devon.*

HUD. (1) A hood. Also, to hood.

He stroked up his hud for tene,

And toke a cuppe, and made it clene.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 34.

(2) A husk, or hull. *Worc.*

(3) To collect into heaps. *Salop.*

(4) To hide. Also, hidden. *Wilts.*

HUDDEL. A heap. *Somerset.*

HUDDERIN. A well-grown lad. *East.* *Brockett* has *hutherskin-lad*, a ragged youth, an uncultivated boy. *Glossary*, p. 163.

HUDDICK. (1) A finger-stall. *West.*

- (2) The cabin of a coal-barge. *North.*
HUDDLE. (1) To embrace. *Var. dial.*
 (2) A term of contempt for an old decrepid person. Lilly, ed. 1632, sig. Aa. iv.
 (3) To scramble. *Somerset.*
 (4) A list of persons, or things. *Leic.*
HUDDLING. A Cambridge term for one of the ceremonies and exercises customary before taking degrees.
HUDE. Went. Chron. Vitodun. p. 91.
HUD-END. A hob. *Yorksh.*
HUDGE-MUDGE. Hugger-mugger. *North.*
HUDGY. Thick; clumsy. *Wilts.*
HUDKIN. A finger-stall. *East.*
HUDSTONE. The hob-stone. *North.*
HUE. He; she, they. *Rison.*
HUEL. (1) A mine. An old term.
 (2) A term of reproach. *North.*
HUEL-BONE. Whalebone; ivory from the teeth of walrus. Weber's Met Rom iii. 350.
HUER. Hair. Craven Glossary, i. 237.
HUERS. Persons placed on the Cornish cliffs to indicate to the boats, stationed off the land, the course of the shoals of pilchards and herrings. See Pennant, iv. 291.
HUERT. A heart. *Percy.*
HUFE. Same as *Hove*, q. v.
*He ayers by gone hilles, gone heghe holtes andyr,
 Hufe thare with hale strenghe of haythene kynges.
 Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 66.*
HUFF. (1) To offend; to scold. Also, offence or displeasure. *Var. dial.*
 (2) Light paste, or pie-crust. *Glouc.*
 (3) A dry, scurfy, or scaly incrustation on the skin. *East.*
 (4) Strong beer. *Var. dial.*
 (5) In chess, to remove a conquered man from the board. In draughts to remove an adversary's man which has neglected to take another when an opportunity offered.
HUFF-CAP. (1) A species of pear used for making perry. *West.*
 (2) Couch-grass. *Herefordsh.*
 (3) Strong ale. "These men hale at hufcap till they be red as cockes, and litle wiser than their combs," Harrison's England, p. 202.
 (4) A swaggering fellow. *East.*
HUFFING. Swaggering. Dekker, 1608.
HUFFLE. (1) To rumple. *Suffolk.*
 (2) To shift; to waver. *Devon.*
 (3) To blow unsteadily, or rough. *West.*
 (4) A finger-stall. *Grose.*
 (5) A merry-meeting; a feast. *Kent.*
HUFF-SNUFF. A bully. "A huff-snuff, one that will soone take pepper in the nose, one that will remember every small wrong and revenge it if hee can," Florio, p. 445.
HUFFINS. A sort of muffins. *Kent.*
HUFFY. A swaggerer. *Yorksh.*
HUFFY-CUPS. Blows. Florio, p. 179.
HUG. (1) To carry anything. *North.*
 (2) The itch. *Somerset.*
 (3) To huddle, to crouch up in one's bed for cold. *Palgrave.*
HUG-BONE. The hip-bone. *North.*

- HUGGAN.** The hip. Craven Gl. i. 237.
HUGGEN-MUFFIN. The long-tailed tit.
HUGGER. An effeminate person.
HUGGERING. Lying in ambush. *Hall.*
HUGGER-MUGGER. In secret, clandestinely. See Florio, pp. 54, 72; Earle, p. 252.
HUGGLE. Same as *Hug* (3).
HUG-ME-CLOSE. A fowl's merry-thought, or clavicle. *Var. dial.*
HUGY. Huge. Peele's Works, iii. 5.
HUHOLE. An owl. Florio, p. 496, ed. 1611.
HUIS. A door or threshold. *Nominales MS.*
HUISSHER. An usher.
*In alle his wey he syndoth no let,
 That dore can none huiasher schet.
 Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 76.*
HUITAINE. A measure consisting of eight verses. (*Fr.*)
HUKE. (1) A kind of loose upper garment, sometimes furnished with a hood, and originally worn by men and soldiers, but in later times the term seems to have been applied exclusively to a sort of cloak worn by women. Minshew calls it, "a mantle such as women use in Spaine, Germanie, and the Low Countries, when they goe abroad;" but Howell seems to make it synonymous with a veil, and Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033, calls it "a woman's capp or bonnet."
 (2) A hook. See the Monast. Angl. iii. 175.
 (3) The huckle-bone. *North.*
HUKE-NEBBYDE. Having a crooked nose or bill, like a hawk.
*Huke-nebyde as a hawke, and a hore berde.
 Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 64.*
HUKKERIE. Huckstry. (*A.-S.*)
HUL. A bill. Also, held. *Hearne.*
HULCH. (1) A lince. *Devon.*
 (2) Crooked. *Hulch-backed, hump-backed.*
 See Cotgrave, in v. *Boorn, Boemur, t ourbasse.*
 "By hulch and stulch," by hook and crook.
HULDE. To stay the hide. (*A.-S.*)
HULDER. (1) To hide, or conceal. *West.*
 (2) To blow violently. *Devon.*
HULE. A husk, or pod. *Northumb.*
HULED. Covered. See Reliq. Antiq. i. 39.
HULFERE. The holly. (*A.-S.*)
HULIE. Slowly. Ellis, iii. 329.
HULK. (1) A heavy indolent lubberly fellow. *Var. dial.* The term is applied to a giant in *Nominales MS.* and Shakespeare has given the title to Sir John Falstaff.
 (2) To be very lazy. *Somerset.*
 (3) A ship, a heavy vessel.
 (4) To gut, or pull out the entrails of any animal. *East.* The term occurs in *Philaetes.*
 (5) A heavy fall. *Var. dial.*
 (6) An old excavated working, a term in mining. *Derb.*
 (7) A cottage, or hovel. *North.* Hence, to lodge or take shelter.
 (8) A hull, or husk. *Pegge.*
HULKING. Unwieldy. *Var. dial.*
HULKY. Heavy; stupid. *Salop.*
HULL. (1) To float. "Hulling in the channell," Holinshed, Chron. Ireland, p. 92.

- (2) The holly. *Var. dial.*
 (3) A pen for fattening cattle. *North.*
 (4) A husk or shell. Any outside covering, as the bark of a tree. Also, to take off the husk. "*Utriculus*, the husk or hull of all seedes," Elyot, 1559. See Cleaveland's Poems, p. 60; Holinshed, Hist. Scotland, p. 12.
 (5) To throw, or cast. *West.*
 (6) A pigsty, a hovel. *Yorksh.*
 (7) Room in a grinding-wheel. *North.*
 (8) The proverb alluded to in the following lines is constantly quoted by old writers.
 There is a proverb, and a prayer withall,
 That we may not to three strange places fall;
 From Hull, from Hallifax, from Hell, 'tis thus,
 From all these three, Good Lord, deliver us.
 This praying proverb's meaning to set downe,
 Men doe not wish deliverance from the towne:
 The town's nam'd Kingston, Hul's the furious river,
 And from Hulls dangers, I say, Lord deliver!
 At Hallifax the law so sharpe doth deale,
 That whooe more then 13. pence doth steale,
 They have a jyn that wondrous quicke and well,
 Sends thieves all headlesse unto heav'n or hell
 From Hell each man sayes, Lord, deliver me,
 Because from Hell can no Redemption be:
 Men may escape from Hull and Hallifax,
 But sure in Hell there is a heavier taxe.
 Let each one for themselves in this agree,
 And pray, From Hell, good Lord, deliver me!
Taylor's Worker, 1630, ll. 12-13
 Taylor, the Water Poet, in the same tract, mentions *Hull cheese*. It is, he says, "much like a loafe out of a brewers basket, it is composed of two simples, mault and water, in one compound, and is cousin germane to the mightiest ale in England."
HULLART. An owl. *Somerset.* The north country glossaries have *hullet*.
HULLE. To kiss, or fondle. *Withals.*
HULLIES. Large marbles used at a game, now nearly obsolete, called *Hullurag*.
HULLINGS. Husks, or shells; chaff. Also, hillings or coverlets.
HULLUP. To vomit. *East.*
HULLY. A long wicker trap used for catching eels. Brome, in his Travels, ed. 1700, p. 160, mentions a machine so called in Yorkshire, "which is much like a great chest, bored full of holes to let in the sea, which at high water always overflows it, where are kept vast quantities of crabbs and lobsters, which they put in and take out again all the season, according to the quickness or slowness of their markets." Compare Jennings, p. 48.
HULSTRED. Hidden. (*A.-S.*)
HULTE. Held. Chron. Vilodun. p. 68.
HULVE. To turn, or throw over. *West.*
HULVER. The holly. *East.* See *Hulfere*, which occurs in Chaucer.
HULVER-HEADED. Stupid. *East.*
HULWORT. The herb poley. *Gerard.*
HULY. Peevish; fretful. *Durh.* (Kennett.)
HUM. (1) To deceive. *Var. dial.* All a hum, i. e. quite a deception. To hum and haw, i. e. to stutter, a common phrase.

Full many a trope from bayonet and drum
 He threaten'd;—but, behold! 'twas all a hum.

Peter Pindar, l. 428.

- (2) To whip a top. *Kent.*
 (3) Very strong ale. It would seem from a passage quoted by Gifford, that the term was formerly applied to a kind of liqueur, but it evidently means strong ale in the Praise of Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 30.
 (4) To throw violently. *North.*
HUMANE. Courteous. *Palgrave.*
HUMANITIAN. A grammarian; one skilled in polite literature. Stanhurst, pp. 40-41.
HUMATION. Interment. (*Lat.*)
HUMBLE. (1) To stoop. Shirley, iv. 437.
 (2) To break off the beards of barley with a flail. *North.*
 (3) To eat humble pie, i. e. to be very submissive. *Var. dial.*
HUMBLE-BEE. A drunkard. *Line.*
HUMBLEHEDE. Humility. (*A.-N.*)
HUMBLESSE. Same as *Humblehede*, q. v.
HUMBLING. A humming. *Chaucer.*
HUMBUG. A person who hums, or deceives. The term is also applied to a kind of sweetmeat. "A humbug, a false alarm, a bugbear," Dean Milles' MS.
HUMBUZ. (1) A cockchafer. *West.*
 (2) A thin piece of wood with a notched edge, which, being swung round swiftly on a string, yields a humming or buzzing sound.
HUMBYBLE. Condescending. (*A.-N.*)
HUMDRUM. A small low cart, drawn usually by one horse. *West.*
HUME. A hymn. *East.*
HUMELOC. The herb hemlock. See a list in MS. Sloane 5, f. 3.
HUMGUMPTION. Nonsense. *South.* "A man of hungumption," one of great self-importance. *Var. dial.*
HUMMAN. A woman. *Var. dial.*
HUMMELD. Without horns. *Craven.*
HUMMER. (1) To neigh. *Var. dial.*
 (2) To make a humming noise. *North.*
 (3) A falsehood. *Suffolk.* From *Hum* (1).
HUMMING. Strong; heady. "Such humming stuff," Yorkshire Ale, 1697, p. 6.
HUMMING-TOP. A large hollow wooden top, which makes a loud humming noise when it spins. *Var. dial.*
HUMMOBEE. The humble-bee. *Line.*
HUMMOCK. A mound of earth. *West.*
HUMOUREOUS. Moist; humid. Also, capricious. *Shak.*
HUMOURS. Manners; qualities, oddities. The term was constantly used with various shades of sense in our early dramatists. A tipsy person was said to be in his humours. Ben Jonson has given a capital history of the word, which seems to have been imitated by the writer of the following epigram:
 Aske Humors what a feather he doth weare,
 It is his Humour (by the Lord) he'll sweare,
 Or what he doth with such a horse-talle locke,
 Or why upon a whore he spends his stocke,—

He hath a *humour* doth determine so:
 Why in the stop-throte fashion he doth goe,
 With scarfe about his necke, but without band,—
 It is his *humour*. Sweet sir, understand
 What cause his purse is so extreame distrust
 That oftentimes is scarcely penny best,
 Only a *humour*. If you question why
 His tongue is ne'er unfurnish'd with a lye, —
 It is his *humour* too he doth protest;
 For why with sergeants he is so oppress,
 That like to ghosts they haunt him ev'ry day;
 A rascal *humour* doth not love to pay.
 Object why bootes and spurs are still in season,
 His *humour* answers, *humour* is his reason.
 If you perceive his wits in wetting shrunke,
 It cometh of a *humour* to be drunke.
 When you behold he lookes pale, thin, and poore,
 The occasion is his *humour* and a whoore:
 And every thing that he doth undertake,
 It is a vaine for senseless *humour's* sake.

Humor's Ordinarie, 1607.

HUMOURSOME. Capricious. *Var. dial.*

HUMP. (1) A hunch, or lump. *West.* In Norfolk, a small quantity.

(2) To insinuate. *Craven.*

(3) To growl, or grumble. *East.*

HUMPHREY. See *Duke-Humphrey*.

HUMPSTRIDDEN. Astride. *Lanc.*

HUMPTY. Hunch-backed. *Humpty-dumpty*, short and broad, clumsy.

HUMSTRUM (1) A musical instrument, out of tune, or rudely constructed. A jew's harp.

(2) The female pudendum. *Warw.*

HUNCH. (1) To shove; to heave up; to gore with the horns. *Var. dial.*

(2) A lamp of anything. *Var. dial.*

(3) Angry; excited. *Lanc.*

HUNCHET. A small hunch. *Groae.*

HUNCH-RIGGED. Hump-backed. *North.*

HUNCH-WEATHER. Cold weather. *East.*

HUNDERSTONES. Thunderbolts. The "vulgar call them" so in Wiltshire, according to Aubrey's MS. History in Royal Soc. Lib.

HUNDES-BERIEN. The herb *tabrusca*.

HUND-FISH. Dog-fish. Nominale MS. *Hunde-fisch*, MS. Morte Arthure.

HUNDRED-SHILLINGS. A kind of apple. See *Ruler's Dictionary*, 1640.

HUNDY. Same as *Hunch* (1).

HUNGARIAN. An old cant term, generally meaning an hungry person, but sometimes a thief, or rascal of any kind.

HUNGER. To famish. *Craven.* Hungerbated, bitten with hunger, famished. *Hunger-starved*, Minshew. *Hungerhe*, hungrily, ravenously, Holmshed, Conq. Ireland, p. 18. *Hunger-poisoned*, ill from want of food.

HUNGERLIN. A kind of furred robe.

HUNGER-ROT. A miser. *North.*

HUNGER-STONE. A quartze pebble. *Lanc.*

HUNGRELS. Rafters. *Chesh.*

HUNGRY (1) Stingy; very mean. *Devon.*

(2) Poor, unproductive, barren soil. *North.*

HUNK. Same as *Hunch*, q. v.

HUNKERED. Elbowed; crooked. *North.*

HUNKERS. Haunches. *North.*

HUNKS. A miser; a mean old man. *Var. dial.*

HUNNE. Hence. MS. Harl. 2277.

HUNNIEL. The same as *Hunk*, q. v.

HUNNY. To fondle. See *Honey*.

HUNSUP. To scold, or quarrel. *Cumb.*

HUNSY. Same as *Hunch*, q. v.

HUNT. (1) A huntsman. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Hounds are said to *hunt change*, when they take a fresh scent, and follow another chase.

To hunt at force, to run the game down with dogs, in opposition to shooting it. *To hunt counter*, to hunt the wrong way, to trace the scent backwards; also, to take a false trail. See the *Genl. Rec.*

HUNTING. Most of the principal old hunting terms will be found under their proper heads in the alphabetical order, but the following lists are here given for the use of those who are more especially interested in the subject, or who may have occasion to explain any early passages referring to this genuine old English sport. They are in some degree taken from Sir H. Dryden's edition of *Twice*, 4to, 1844, and most of the terms will also be found in Blome's *Gentleman's Recreations*. It should be recollected that, in hunting, there is a peculiar phraseology adapted to each separate animal.

1. *Ordure of Animals.*

Hart and hind, *fumes*, *fewmets*, *fewmishings*. Hare, *croteys*, *crotels*, *crotisings*, *buttons*. Boar, *freyn*, *fianta*, *leaves*. Wolf, *freyn*, *leaves*, *fianta*, *fuanta*. Buck and doe, *cotying*, *fewmets*, *fewmishings*. Fox, *waggying*, *bulletings*, *fianta*, *fuanta*. Marten, *dwt*, *fianta*, *fuanta*. Roe-buck and doe, *cotying*, *fewmets*, *fewmishings*. Otter, *spraints*, *spraints*. Badger, *werdrabe*, *fianta*, *fuanta*. Coney, *crotels*, *croteys*, *crotisings*. *Twice* applies the word *fianta* to the ordure of the boar, but the proper term in France is *laisées*, and in England *leaves*. The author of the *Maystre of the Game* applies *cotying* to the buck and roe-buck, but no other writers do so.

2. *Inlodgement, or starting.*

Hart and hind, *to unharbour*. Hare, *start*, *move*. Boar, *rear*. Wolf, *raise*. Buck and doe, *diadodge*, *rouse*. Fox, *find*, *unkennel*. Marten, *bay*. Roe-buck and roe, *find*. Otter, *vent*. Badger, *dig*, *find*. Coney, *holt*.

3. *Lodgement of animals.*

Hart and hind, *to harbour*. Hare, *seat form*. Boar, *couch*. Wolf, *train*. Buck or doe, *lodge*. Fox, *kennel*. Marten, *tree*. Roe-buck or roe, *bed*. Otter, *watch*. Badger, *earth*. Coney, *st*, *earth*, *burrow*. The bed of harts, hucks, and roebuck, and their females, is *the lair*; of a hare, *the form*; of a fox, *the earth or kennel*; of a badger, *the earth*; of a coney, *the burrow*.

4. *The terms for skinning.*

Hart and hind, *flean*, *flayed*. Hare, *stripped*, *cased*. Boar and wolf, *stripped*. Buck and doe, roebuck and roe, *skinned*. Fox, marten, otter, badger, coney, *cased*.

5. *Integument and fat.*

Hart and hind, *leather, hide; tallow, suet.* Hare, *skin; grease, tallow.* Boar, *pyles, leather, hide, skin; grease.* Wolf, fox, marten, otter, badger, and coney, *pyles, skin; grease.* Buck and doe, *skin, leather, hide; tallow, suet.* Roebuck and roe, *leather, hide; bevy grease.*

6. *Companies of beasts.*

Hart and hind, *herd.* Hare, *huske, down.* Boar, *singular.* Wild swine, *sounder.* Wolf, *rouf.* Buck and doe, *herd.* Fox, *skulk.* Marten, *riches.* Roebuck and roe, otter, *bevy.* Badger, *cete.* Coney, *nest.*

7. *Age of deer.*

THE HART. First year, *calf, or hind-calf.* Second, *knobber, brocket.* Third, *spoyard.* Fourth, *staggart.* Fifth, *stag.* Sixth, *hart of first head.* Seventh, *hart of second head.* THE HIND. First year, *calf.* Second, *hearse, brocket's sister.* Third, *hind.* THE BUCK. First year, *fawn.* Second, *pricket.* Third, *correll.* Fourth, *soar.* Fifth, *buck of first head.* Sixth, *buck, great head.* THE DOE. First year, *fawn.* Second, *teg.* Third, *doe.* THE ROEBUCK. First year, *kid.* Second, *girdle.* Third, *hemuse.* Fourth, *buck of first head.* Fifth, *far roebuck.* THE ROE. First year, *kid.* Fourth, *roe.*

8. *The attire of deer.*

Of a stag, if perfect, the *bur*, the *pearls*, the *beam*, the *gutlers*, the *antler*, the *sur-antler*, *royal*, *sur-royal*, and all at the top the *croches*. Of a buck, the *bur*, the *beam*, the *brow-antler*, the *back-antler*, the *advancer*, *palm*, and *apellars*. If you are asked what a stag bears, you are only to reckon the *croches* he bears, and never to express an odd number; for, if he has four *croches* on his near horn, and five on his far, you must say *he bears ten*; if but four on the near horn, and six on his far horn, you must say *he bears twelve*.

9. *Noise at rutting time.*

A badger *shrieks*; a boar *freams*; a buck *groans* or *troats*; a fox *barks*; a hare *beats*, or *taps*; a hart *belleth*, or *bells*; an otter, *whines*; a roe *bellows*; a wolf *howls*.

10. *For their copulation.*

A boar goes to *brim*; a buck to *rut*; a coney, to *buck*; a fox, a *chicketting*, a hare to *buck*; a hart, to *rut*; an otter *hunts for his kind*, a roe, to *tourn*; a wolf, to *match* or *make*.

11. *The mark of their feet.*

The *track* of a boar, the *riew* of a buck and fallow deer; the *slot* of a hart or red deer; of all deer, if on the grass and scarcely visible, the *foiting*; the *print* or *foot* of a fox; the *prick* of a hare, and, in the snow, her path is called the *trace*; an otter *marks* or *seals*.

12. *Terms of the tail.*

The *wreath* of a boar; the *single* of a buck; the *scut* of a hare or rabbit; the *brush* of a fox; the white tip is called the *chape*; the *single* of the stag or hart; the *stern* of a wolf. A fox's feet are called *pads*, his head, the *front*.

13. *The noises of hounds.*

When hounds are thrown off, and hit upon a scent, they are said to *challenge* or *open*. If they are too busy, and open before they are sure of the scent, they *babble*. When hounds carry the scent well, they are said to be in *full cry*. When hounds lag behind, or puzzle upon the scent, they are said to *lye* or *plod*.

14. *The career of a deer.*

When a deer stops to look at anything, he is said to *stand at gaze*; when he rushes by, he *strips*; and when he runs with speed, he *strains*. When he is hunted, and leave the herd, he *singles*; and, when he foams at the mouth, he is *embossed*. When he smells anything, they say he hath this or that in the *wind*; when he holds out his neck at full length, declining, they say *he is spent*; and, being killed, *he is done*.

The stag, buck, and boar, sometimes *take soil* without being forced; and all other beasts are said to *take water*, except the otter, and he is said to *beat the stream*.

15. *Technical Hunting Terms.*

A *cote*, is when a dog passes his fellow, takes in, obstructs his sight, and turns the hare. A *form*, where a hare has set. *At gaze*, looking steadfastly at any object when standing still. A *layer*, where a stag or buck has lodged. *Beat counter*, backwards. *Bend*, forming a serpentine figure. *Blemishes*, when they make short entries, and return. *Blink*, to leave the point or back, run away at the report of the gun, &c. *Break field*, to enter before you. *Chap*, to catch with the mouth. *Curvet*, to throw. *Doucets*, the testicles or stones. *Embossed*, tired. *Flourish*, to twist the stern, and throw right and left in too great a hurry. *Going to vault*, a hare's going to ground. *Handicap*, the gentleman who matches the dogs. *Hard-nosed*, having little or no sense of smelling. *Hug*, to run close side by side. *In and in*, too near related, as sire and daughter, dam and son, &c. *Inchipin* or *pudding*, the fat gut. *Jerk*, an attempt to turn, by skipping out. *Lapue*, to open or give tongue. *Mort*, the death of deer. *Near-scented*, not catching the scent till too near. *Plod*, to hang upon the trajonings or doublings. *Run riot*, to run at the whole herd. *Sink*, to lie down, cunningly drawing the feet close, and bearing the nose on the ground, to prevent the scent flying. *Skirt*, to run round the sides, being too fond of the hedges. *Skip*, losing the foot. *Speans* or *deals*, the teats. *Spent*, when the deer is nearly dead, which you may know by his stretching his neck out straight. *Straineth*, when at full speed. *Tappish*, to lurk, sculk, and sink. *To carry or hod*, when the earth sticks to their feet. *Trajonng*, crossing and doubling. *Trip*, to force by you. *Tuel*, the vent. *Twist*, a sudden turn of the head, when the scent is caught sideways. *Tick*, to make a low noise. *Watch*, to attend to the other

dog, not endeavouring to find his own game, but lying off for advantages. In coursing it is called *running running*. *Wiles or Toils* are engines to take deer with. *Wrench*, a half-turn.

HUNTING-POLE. A pole by which hunters turned aside branches in passing through thickets. (Gent. Rec.)

HUNTING-THE-FOX. A boy's game mentioned in the *Schoole of Vertue*, n. d. There are other games called *Hunting the slipper*, and *Hunting the shuttle*.

HUNTING-THE-RAM. A custom formerly prevalent at Eton, but discontinued about the year 1747. It was usual for the butchers of the College to give on the election Saturday a ram to be hunted by the scholars. MS. Sloane 4839, f. 86

HUNTING-THE-WREN. The custom still prevalent in Ireland, the Isle of Man, and some other places, on St. Stephen's Day, of hunting the wren, is one of very considerable antiquity. Its origin is only accounted for by tradition. Aubrey, having mentioned the last battle fought in the North of Ireland between the Protestants and the Papists, says—"Near the same place a party of the Protestants had been surprised sleeping by the Popish Irish, were it not for several wrens that just awakened them by dancing and pecking on the drums as the enemy were approaching. For this reason the wild Irish mortally hate these birds to this day, calling them the devil's servants, and killing them wherever they can catch them; they teach their children to thrust them full of thorns; you'll see sometimes on holidays a whole parish running like madmen from hedge to hedge a wren-hunting." In the Isle of Man, on St. Stephen's Day, the children of the villagers procure a wren, attach it with a string to a branch of holly, decorate the branch with pieces of riband that they beg from the various houses, and carry it through the village, singing the following ridiculous lines:—

We'll hunt the wren, says Robin to Bobbin;
We'll hunt the wren, says Richard to Robin;
We'll hunt the wren, says Jack o' th' land;
We'll hunt the wren, says every one.

Where shall we find him? says Robin to Bobbin;
Where shall we find him? says Richard to Robin;
Where shall we find him? says Jack o' th' land,
Where shall we find him? says every one.

In yon green bush, says Robin to Bobbin;
In yon green bush, says Richard to Robin;
In yon green bush, says Jack o' th' land,
In yon green bush, says every one.

How shall we kill him? says Robin to Bobbin,
How shall we kill him? says Richard to Robin;
How shall we kill him? says Jack o' th' land;
How shall we kill him? says every one.

With sticks and stones, says Robin to Bobbin;
With sticks and stones, says Richard to Robin;
With sticks and stones, says Jack o' th' land;
With sticks and stones, says every one.

How shall we get him home? says Robin to Bobbin;
How shall we get him home? says Richard to Robin;
How shall we get him home? says Jack o' th' land;
How shall we get him home? says every one.

We'll borrow a cart, says Robin to Bobbin;
We'll borrow a cart, says Richard to Robin;
We'll borrow a cart, says Jack o' th' land;
We'll borrow a cart, says every one.

How shall we boil him? says Robin to Bobbin;
How shall we boil him? says Richard to Robin;
How shall we boil him? says Jack o' th' land;
How shall we boil him? says every one.

In the brewery pan, says Robin to Bobbin;
In the brewery pan, says Richard to Robin;
In the brewery pan, says Jack o' th' land;
In the brewery pan, says every one.

HUNT'S-UP. A tune played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen very early in the morning, to awaken them. Hence the term was applied to any noise of an awakening or alarming nature. "A hunt is up or musike plaid under ones window in a morning," Florio, p. 364. "*Raveil*, a hunts-up, or morning song for a new-married wife the day after the marriage," Cotgrave. "*Huntsup*, a clamour, a turbulent outcry," Craven Gl. One ballad of the *hunt's-up* commences with the following lines:—

The hunt is up, the hunt is up,
And now it is almost day;
And he that's a-bed with another man's wife,
It's time to get him away

Mr. Black discovered a document in the Rolls-house, from which it appeared that a song of the *Hunt's up* was known as early as 1536, when information was sent to the council against one John Hogen, who, "with a crowd or a fyddyll," sung a song with some political allusions to that tune. Some of the words are given in the information:

The hunt is up, the hunt is up, &c
The Masters of Arte and Doctours of Dyvynysie
Have brought this realme ought of good unyté.
Thre nobyll men have take this to stay,
My Lord of Norff Lorde of Surrey,
And my Lorde of Shrewsbyrry -
The Duke of Suff. myght have made Ingland mery.

The words were taken down from recitation, and are not given as verse. See Collier's Shakespeare, Introd. p. 288.

Maurus last morn at's mistress window plaid
An *hunts up* on his lute, but she (his said)
Threw stones at him, so he, like Orpheus, there
Made stones come flying his sweet notes to heare.

Wit's Bedlam, 1617.

HUORK. Ache: pain. Arch. xxx. 367.

HUP. Hook. Perhaps a corruption.

So what with *hup*, and what with crook,
They make here maystir ofte wynde.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 14b.

HUPE. Hopped; leapt. Rob. Glouc. p. 207.
Huppe, to hop. (A.-S.) *Hupte*, hopped, MS. Harl. 2277.

HURCH. To cuddle. *Somerset*.

HURCHED. Ajar, as a door. *Linc*.

HURCHION. A hedgehog. *Northumb*.

HURDAM. Whoredom. (A.-S.)

The syxte comandyth us also
That we shul nonne hardam do.

MS. Harl. 1701, f. 11.

- HURDE.** Heard. *Hearne.*
HURDEN. Same as *Harden*, q. v.
HURDER. A heap of stones. *North.*
HURDICES. Hurdles, scaffolds; ramparts; fortifications; large shields termed pavises. (*A.-N.*) See *Weber's Gl. to Met. Rom.*
HURDIES. The loins; the crupper. *North.*
HURDIS. Ropes. *Ritson.*
HURDLE. (1) A gate. *I. Wight.*
 (2) The same as *Harle*, q. v.
HURDREVE. The herb centaury.
HURDS. The same as *Fords*, q. v.
HURE. (1) A covering for the head. *Pilleus est ornamentum capitis sacerdotis vel graduati*, Anglice, a hure or a pyllion, MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 12.
 (2) Hair. Also, a whore. *North.*
 (3) Hire; reward. (*A.-S.*)
HUREN. Theirs. Gen. pl. (*A.-S.*)
HURE-SORE. When the skin of the head is sore from cold. *Chesh.*
HURGIN. A stout lad. *North.*
HURKLE. To shrug up the back. "Hurckling with his head to his sholders," *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639, p. 135.
HURL. (1) A hurdle. *Kent.*
 (2) A hole or corner; a closet. *Yorksh.*
 (3) To be chilled. *Craven Gl.*
 (4) To rumble, as wind does, &c.
HURL-BONE. A knee-bone. "*Internodium*, a hurlebone," MS. Bodl. 604, f. 4.
HURLEBAT. A kind of dart. *Howell.*
HURLEBLAST. A hurricane. This term occurs in *Huloet's Abecedarium*, 1552.
HURLEPOOLE. A whirlpool. *Florio*, p. 81.
HURLERS. A number of large stones, set in a kind of square figure, near St. Clare in Cornwall, so called from an old opinion held by the common people, that they are so many men petrified, or changed into stones, for profaning the Sabbath-day by hurling the ball, an exercise for which the people of that county have been always famous. The hurlers are oblong, rude, and unhewed, and have been conjectured to be sepulchral monuments. See a *Brief Account of Certain Curiosities in Cornwall*, 1807, p. 14.
HURLES. The filaments of wax.
 It is so sweet that the pigges will cate it, it growes no higher than other grasse, but with knots and hurles, like a skeen of silke. *Aulrey, Ashmole MSS.*
HURLEWIND. A whirlwind. *Harrington.*
HURLING. (1) A young perch. *West.*
 (2) Harrowing a field after the second ploughing. *Chesh.*
 (3) The game of ball. *West.*
 (4) Strife; conflict. *Nominale MS.*
HURLUK. Hard chalk. *Beds.*
HURLY. A noise, or tumult. *Shak.*
HURN. (1) To run. *Somerset.*
 (2) A hole, or corner. *Yorksh.* "From hale to hurne," *Wright's Political Songs*, p. 150.
HURON. Hers. *Chron. Vilodun.* p. 74.

- HURPLE.** The same as *Hurkle*, q. v.
HURR. A thin flat piece of wood, tied to a string, and whirled round in the air.
HURRE. To growl, or snarl. *Jonson.*
HURRIBOB. A smart blow. *North.*
HURRICANO. A water-spout. *Shak.*
HURRION. A slut, or sloven. *Yorksh.*
HURRISOME. Hasty; passionate. *Devon.*
HURROK. Quantity, heap. *Durham.*
HURRONE. To hum, as bees do. *Pr. Parv.*
HURRY. (1) To bear, lead, or carry anything away. *North.*
 (2) To subast; to shift; to shove, or push; to quarrel. *Yorksh.*
 (3) A small load of corn or hay. *East.*
HURRYFUL. Rapid; hasty. *West.*
HURRY-SKURRY. Fluttering haste; great confusion. *Var. dial.*
HURSLE. To shrug the shoulders. *Cumb.*
HURST. A wood. (*A.-S.*)
HURT-DONE. Bewitched. *North.*
HURTELE. To meet together with violence; to clash together. (*A.-N.*)
 Bot scho mervelle of lit
 Why thaire clothis were so slytt,
 As thay in hurtelyng had bene hitt.
MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 137.
 When thei made here menstracie, eche man wende
 That heven hastis and erthe schuld hurtel to-gader.
William and the Werewolf, p. 100.
 The fedrus hemself they hurst there the ato,
 And hurtuldun so ajeynue the wall of stone.
Chron. Vilodun. p. 121.
HURTER. The iron ring which is in the axis of a cart. *North.*
HURTLE. A spot. *Heref.* It has also the same meaning as *Hurkle*, q. v.
HURTLBERRY. The bilberry. *Devon.*
HURTYNGE. Hurt; harm.
 Wyth the grace of hevyn kyng,
 Hymaelfe had no hurtynge.
MS. Cantab. Ff. 11. 38, f. 154.
HUS. A house. (*A.-S.*)
HUSBAND. (1) A pollard. *Kent.*
 (2) A husbandman, or farmer
 (3) A thrifty man; an economist. See *Hobson's Jest*, p. 32. *Husbandrie*, thrift, economy. (*A.-N.*) It occurs in *Chaucer*.
HUSBEECH. The hornbeam. *Sussex.*
HUSBOND-MAN. The master of a family. See *Chaucer, Cant. T.* 7350.
HUSE. A hoarseness. See *Hoors*.
HUSEAN. A kind of boot. (*A.-N.*)
HUSH. To loosen earthy particles from minerals by running water. *North.*
HUSHING. Shrugging up one's shoulders. *Ermoor.*
HUSHION. A cushion. *Yorksh.*
HUSHTA. Hold fast. *Yorksh.* Carr says "hold thy tongue."
HUSK. (1) A disease in cattle.
 (2) A company of bares. A term used in ancient hunting. See *Twici*, p. 32.
 (3) Dry; parched. *Linc.*
HUSKIN. A clownish fellow. *Linc.*
HUSPIL. To disorder, destroy, or put to incon-

venience. See *Salop. Antiq.* p. 470; *Pr. Parv.* p. 255. (*A.-N.*)

HUSS. (1) To buz. See *Palsgrave*.

(2) The dog-fish. *Rousette, Palsgrave*.

HUSSER. A dram of gin. *South*.

HUSSITES. The followers of Huss.

Of Brownist, Hussite, or of Calvinist,
Arminian, Puritan, or Familist.

Taylor's Motto, 1622.

HUST. Silence; whist. (*A.-S.*)

HUSTINGS. A court of judicature for causes within the city of London. *MS. Lansd.* 1033.

HUSTLE. Same as *Hurkle*, q. v.

HUSTLE-CAP. A boy's game, mentioned in *Peregrine Pickle*, ch. xvi. It is played by tossing up half-pence.

HUSTLEMENT. Odds and ends. *Yorksh.*

HUTCH. (1) To shrug. *Craven*.

(2) The same as *Huccke*, q. v.

(3) A coop for an animal. *Far. dial.* Also, a trough or bin.

HUTCH-CROOK. A crooked stick. *Yorksh.*

HUTCH-WORK. Small ore as it is washed by the sieve. *Cornw.*

HUTIC. The whinchat. *Salop.*

HUTT. A fire-hob. *Derb.*

HUTTER. To speak confusedly. *North.*

HUWES. Hills. *Gawayne*.

HUXENS. Hocks; ankles. *Devon.*

HUYLDETH. Hold. *Hearne*.

HUYSSÉLES. Flames, or sparks of fire.

HUZ. (1) Ua. *North and West.*

(2) To hum, or buz. *Baret's Alvearie*, 1580.

HUZZIN. A husk. *North.*

HUZZY. A housewife. *Devon.* Also *huzz*.

HWAN. When. *MS. Arundel* 57.

HWAT. What. *Somerset.*

Here may ye here now *hwat* ye be,

Here may ye know *hwat* ye that worlde.

MS. Douce 302, f. 35.

HWEL. A whale or grampus. (*A.-S.*)

Grim was fishere swithe god,

And mikel couthe on the flod;

Mani god fish ther inne he tok,

Bothe with neth, and with hok.

He took the sturleon, and the qual,

And the turbut, and lax withal;

He tok the sele, and the *hwel*;

He spedde ofte swithe wel. *Havelok*, 755.

HWIL-GAT. How; in what manner. (*A.-S.*)

HWOND. A bound. *Nominal MS.*

He saw an hydous *hwond* dwell

Withinne that hows that was full feil;

Of that hond grette drede he had;

Tundale was never so adrad.

Wen he had seyn that syght,

He bysoght of that angel bryght

That he wold let hym away steyll,

That he com not in that fowle hell.

Visions of Tundale, p. 25.

HWOR. Whereas. *Havelok*, 1119.

HY. (1) *Upon hy*, on high.

The pellican and the popynjay,

The tomor and the turtill trew;

A hundrih thousand upon *hy*,

The nytyngale with noth new.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 68.

(2) She; they. Also as *Hie*, q. v.

HYAN. A disease amongst cattle, turning their bodies putrid. *North.*

HYDUL-TRE. The elder tree. *Ortus Vocab.*

HYE. An eye. *Wright's Seven Sages*, p. 23.

HYEE. Quickly. *Reber*.

HYEL. The whole; all. *North.*

HYELY. Proudly. (*A.-S.*) "Hyely hailsez that hulke," *MS. Morte Arthure*. Also, loudly. "He thanked God hylye," *MS. Cantab. Fl. ii.* 38, f. 65. See *Syr Gawayne*.

HYEN. A hyena. *Shak.*

HYGHINGLI. Hastily; speedily. (*A.-S.*) *Yn hyghyng*, *Emaré*, 511.

HYIE. High. *Degrevant*, 840.

HYL. A heap. (*A.-S.*)

Alle made he hem dun falle,

That in his gate yeden and stode,

Wel sixtene laddes gode.

Als he lep the kok ill,

He shof hem alle upon an *hyl*;

Astirte til him with his rippe,

And bigan the fish to kippe. *Havelok*, 899.

HYN. Him; it. *Wills*. It occurs in the last sense in early English.

HYNDE. Gentle; courteous,

Sche was bothe curtes and hynde.

Every man was hur frynde.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 74.

HYNNY-PYNNY. "In my younger days I remember a peculiar game at marbles called *hynny-pynny*, or *hyany-pyany*, played in some parts of Devon and Somerset. I am unable to explain its precise nature, but a hole of some extent was made in an uneven piece of ground, and the game was to shoot the marbles at some object beyond the hole without letting them tumble in it. The game occasionally commenced by a ceremony of no very delicate description, which sufficed to render the fallen marbles still more ignominious," *MS. Gloss.*

HYNONE. Eyes. *Nominal MS. Hyne.*

He toke his leve with drete chere,

With wepyng *hynone* and hert full cold.

Chron. Filodun. p. 23.

HYRNEHARD. The herb ball-weed.

HYRON. A corner. See *Hirne*.

And sey hym in an *hyron* there so lotche,

And askede hem what they dedon ther thu.

Chron. Filodun. p. 100.

HYRT. An assembly. (*A.-S.*)

HYRYS. Praise. (*A.-S.*)

To the and to alle thy ferys,

I schalle yow gyldre fulle lethur *hyrys*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, f. 130.

HYSEHYKYLLE. An icicle. *Pr. Parv.* p. 259.

HYETH. Highest. *Octavian*, 1771.

HYJE. (1) An eye. *MS. Cantab. Fl. i.* 6, f. 4.

I serve, I bowe I loke, I loute,

Myn *hyje* foloweth hire aboute.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 111.

(2) High. *Nominal MS.*

Therefore I schall telle the a saw,

Who so wold be *hyje* he schall be law. *MS. Ashmole* 61.

HYJT. (1) Called. (*A.-S.*)

(2) Promised. See further in *Hight*.

My *fadur* was a *Walsche knyjt*,

Dame Isabelle my *modur hyjt*.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 48.

- [1) Sometimes repeated in conversation, "I know it, I." Instances are frequent in our early dramatists. This vowel was constantly used for *ay*, *yes*, and is still found in the provincial dialects in that sense. A curious example occurs in *Romeo and Juliet*, ed. 1623, p. 66.
- (2) An eye. See Skelton's Works, ii. 98.
- (3) It is very common in early English as an augment or prefix to the imperfects and participles of verbs, being merely a corruption of *A-S ge*. It has been considered unnecessary to give many examples. They will be found in nearly every English writer previously to the sixteenth century, but perhaps the following references will be found useful:—*I-bene*, been, Torrent of Portugal, p. 99; *i-blent*, blinded, Warton, ii. 399; *i-blessed*, blessed, Reliq. Antiq. i. 159; *i-built*, built, Hartshorne's Met. Tales, p. 108; *i-cast*, cast, W. Mapes, p. 344; *i-knowe*, know, Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 90; *i-core*, chosen, St. Brandan, p. 33; *i-kaut*, caught, Reliq. ii. 274; *i-kend*, known, ib. i. 42; *i-last*, lasted, Rob. Glouc. p. 509; *i-lave*, bereaved, Wright's Anec. Lit. p. 90; *i-melled*, mixed together, St. Brandan, p. 13; *i-mente*, designed, contrived, Chester Plays, i. 16, 103; *i-tened*, injured, Wright's Political Songs, p. 149; *i-put*, put, Rob. Glouc. p. 466; *i-quyft*, avenged, Torrent, p. 89; *i-sacred*, consecrated, Rob. Glouc. p. 494; *i-sist*, seest, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 277; *i-slave*, slain, Rob. Glouc. p. 488; *i-spilt*, destroyed, W. Mapes, p. 343; *i-arrive*, shrived, confessed, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 276; *i-stouage*, wounded, ibid. ii. 278; *i-strawst*, stretched, ibid. ii. 190; *i-swore*, sworn, Robin Hood, i. 37; *i-morun*, Sir Degrevant, 1054; *i-take*, taken, Robin Hood, i. 50; *i-tel*, tell, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 85; *i-the*, prosper, MS. Laud. 108; *i-went*, gone, Reliq. Antiq. ii. 211; *i-wonne*, won, Wright's Pol. Songs, p. 339; *i-worred*, warred, Rob. Glouc. p. 3; *i-yoven*, given, W. Mapes, p. 342.
- I-BAKE.** Baked. (*A-S.*)
Of flas and of flesse, of foules *i-bake*,
He lette senden in cartes to his fader take.
MS. Bodl. 682, f. 10.
- I-BEO.** Been. See St. Brandan, p. 3.
- I-BOEN.** Ready; prepared. (*A-S.*)
- I-BOREWE.** Born. Sevn Sages, 826.
- I-BUYD.** Bowed up. See Wright's Middle-Age Treatises on Science, p. 139.
- IBYE.** To abide. See Torrent, p. 52.
- ICICLES.** Icicles. *North.* We have also *ice-shogyles*, *ice-shackles*, &c. Also, spars in the form of icicles.
- ICE.** To break the ice, to open a business or conversation. *Var. dial.*
- ICE-BONE.** The edge-bone of beef.
- ICE-CANDLES.** Icicles. *Var. dial.*
- ICH.** (1) To eke out, or prolong. *North.*
(2) I. Also, each. (*A-S.*)
- ICHET.** The itch. *Somerset.*
- ICILY.** An icicle. *Kent.* Urry MS.
- IDEL.** In idel, in vain. (*A-S.*)
- IDELICHE.** Vainly; fruitlessly. (*A-S.*)

Thus may ye see my busy wheel,
That goth not *idelicke* aboute.

Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 111.

I-DELVD. Divided. (*A-S.*)

Thilke was *i-delvd* in twoo.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 97.

IDLE. Wandering; light-headed. An occasional use of the word in old plays. Also, sterile, barren. *Othello*, i. 3.

IDLE-BACK. An idle fellow. *North.*

IDLEMEN. Gentlemen *Somerset.*

IDLETON. A lazy person. *Somerset.* This word is formed similarly to *simpleton*. The Soliloquy of Ben Bond the Idleton is printed in the dialect of *Zummerset*, 1843, p. 6.

The old merry monosyllable is quite obliterated, and in its stead, each *idleton*, and loitering school-boy with a previous *d-n*, writes *B-ng*.

Collins' Miscellanies 1708, p. 27.

IDLE-WORMS. Worms bred in the fingers of lazy girls, an ancient notion alluded to by Shakespeare. *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4.

I-DO. Done. "What heo wolde hit was *i-do*,"
Vernon MS. f. 9.

IDOLASTRE. An idolater. (*A-N.*)

IEN. Eyes. *Nominale MS.*

Of al this ryght nowght y-wis ys reche,

Ne hewre moe myn ien two ben drie.

Chaucer, MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 51.

I-FAKINS. In faith. *North.* In some counties, *i-fags* is common.

IF-ALLE. Although. (*A-S.*)

If *alle* the knyghte were kene and thro,

Those owlaves wanne the child hym fro.

MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 102.

IFE. The yew tree. *Suffolk.*

I-FET. Fetched. "Forre *i-fet* and here *i-bowst* is goode for ladyes," MS. Douce 52, f. 13.

I-FICCHID. Fixed. (*A-S.*)

That after clap in my mynde so depe

I-ficched is, and hath such rate caught,

That alle my joye and mirth is leyde to slepe.

Deceve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 255.

IFTLE. If thou wilt. *North.*

IGH. An eye. *Nominale MS.*

Noo tunge can telle, noon erthly *igh* may see.

MS. Harl. 3866.

IGHT. Owes; possesses? (*A-S.*)

The best to slayste shal go thou,

And the lord that hit *ight*.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 42.

IGNARO. An ignorant person. (*Ital.*)

This was the auncient keeper of that place,

And foster-father of the gyaunt dead,

His name *Ignaro* did his nature right ahead.

Spenser's Faerie Queene, I. vii. 31

IGNOMIOUS. Ignominious. *Peete.* Shakespeare has *ignomy* several times.

IGNORANT. Unknown. *Hoguer.*

IGNOTE. Unknown. (*Lat.*)

I-GROTEN. Wept. (*A-S.*)

The kinges doughter bigan thrive,

And wex the fayrest wman on live;

Of al thewes w[as] she wis,

That gode wren and of pris.

The mayden Goldeboru was hoten;

For hire was man a ter *i-groten*. *Havelok*, 225.

I-HALDE. Held. (*A-S.*)

In a town, that Cane is calde,
A bridle was there on i-holds.

Cureur Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 63.

IHIT. Yet. Sharp's Cov Myst. p. 149.

IIS. Ice. Piers Ploughman, p. 476.

IK. I; each, eke, also. (A.-S.)

IKK. Contr. of Isaac. North.

IKLE. An ickle. Nominal MS.

ILCE. Each. Wright's Seven Sages, p. 6.

ILD. To yield, or requite. North.

ILDE. An island. Langtoft, p. 56.

ILDEL. Each deal, or part. Arch. xxx. 409.

ILE. An island.

And the day was y-sett
Of the batell, withowten lett;
In a place where they schulde bee,
Yn an yle wythynne the see.
Who was gladd but kyng Adelston,
And his lordys everychone,
That the pylgryme wolde take on hande
For to fyght wyth Collebrande?

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 312.

ILES. Small flat insects found in the livers of sheep. *Cornew.*

I-LICHE. Alike; equally.

For though I sumtyme be untrew,
His love is ever i-liche newe.

Cureur Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 1

ILK. The same. (A.-S.) *Ilka*, each, every.
Ilkadel, every part, every one. *Ilkon*, each one, every one. Still in use.

My name, he said, is Joly Robyn;
Ilke man knowes hit wel and fyne.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48.

The emperowre answerd also tyte,
I graunte well that he be quyte;
All forgove y here Tytrye,
My evyll wylls and my malycolye;
I schall delyvyr hym all his lande,
And all the honowre into his hande;
And y wiste where he were,
Y schulde delyvyr hym leme and more.
Oye answerd, yf y may,
Ye schall hym see this ylle day.
My frende, he seyde hastelye,
Go seke me Erle Tytrye.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 39, f. 200.

ILKE. The wild swan. *Drayton.*

ILKER. Each. (A.-S.)

The feste fourti dawes sat,
So riche was nevere non so that.
The king made Roberd there knith,
That was ful strong and ful with,
And William Wendel, het his brother,
And Huwe Raven, that was that other,
And made hem barouns alle thre,
And gaf hem lond, and other fe,
So mikel, that ilker twent[i] knithen
Havede of genge, dayes and nithen.

Havelok, 2332

ILL. To slander, or reproach. North. To be ill in one's self, to be affected by an internal disease. *Ill-willed*, malevolent. *Ill-a-hail*, bad luck to you! *Illan*, a bad fellow. *Ill-conditioned*, *ill-contrived*, bad-tempered, perverse, self-willed. *Ill-convenient*, inconvenient. *Ill-farand*, bad conditioned, ill-looking. See Thornton Rom. p. 309. *Ill-part*, *ill-relished*, disagreeable. *Ill-set*, in difficulties.

ILLE. *Likede swithe ille*, disliked it much. *Ille* maked, ill treated. (A.-S.)

Sho was adrad, for he so thrette,
And durste nouth the spusing lette,
But they hire *likede swithe ille*,
Thouth it was Goddes wille. *Havelok, 1163*

ILLFIT. An ale vat. *Salop.*

ILLIFY. To reproach, or defame. North.

ILL-MAY-DAY. A name given to the 1st of May, 1517, when the London prentices rose up against the foreigners resident in that city, and did great mischief. Stowe says their captain was one John Lincoln, a broker. See also MS. Cott. Vesp. A. xxv.

ILL-THING. St. Anthony's fire. *Devon.*

ILLUSTRATE. Illustrious. *Higgins. Hall* has *illustre*, "the union of the two noble and illustre families of Lancastre and Yorke."

ILLUSTRE. To bring to light. (A.-N.)

ILL-WIND. It is an ill wind which blows nobody any good, a common phrase, implying that most events, however untoward to some, are productive of good to others. "That wind blowes ill, where she gaines not something," The Smoking Age, or the Man in the Mist, 12mo. Lond. 1617, p. 164.

I-LOKE. Locked up. (A.-S.)

With on worde of the maide spoke,
The Holy Goost is in here brest i-loke.

Lydgate, MS. Ashmole 29, f. 28.

I-LOME. Often; frequently. (A.-S.) "Over the see caste i-lome," St. Brandan, p. 24.

I-LOWE. Lied. *Weber.*

ILT. A gelt sow. *Devon.*

ILTHIN. An inflamed sore. *West.*

IMAGEOUR. A sculptor. *Lydgate.*

IMAGERIE. Painting; sculpture. (A.-N.)

IMAGINATIF. Suspicious. (A.-N.)

IMAGINOUS. Imaginative. *Chapman.*

IMBARN. To enclose; to shut up.

IMBASE. To degrade. Harrison, p. 205.

Unpittid might he bee,
That imbasse his degree,
With this indignitie.

Maroccus Estaticus, 1598.

IMBECELLED. Embzzled, stolen.

He brought from thence abundance of brave
armes, which were here repozited, but in the late
warres, much of the armes was imb-celld.

Aubrey's Wills, Royal Soc. MS. p. 240.

IMBESIL. To counsel; to advise.

IMBOST. The same as *Embossed*, q. v.

IMBRAID. To upbraid, to reproach.

Sara the daughter of Raguel, desiring to be delivered from the impropriety and imbraiding, as it would appear, of a certain default.

Becon's Works, 1643, p. 131.

IMBREKE. House-leak. *Gerard.*

IMBRERS. Embers. Reliq. Antiq. ii. 84.

IMBROCADO. In fencing, a thrust over the arm. (*Ital.*) Florio says, p. 236, "a thrust given over the dagger." See the Troubles of Queen Elizabeth, 1639, sig. D. iv.

IMBUSHMENT. An ambush. *Latimer.*

IMBUTE. Embued; taught. *Hall.*

IME. (1) Hoar frost. North.

(2) The tip of the nose. *Somerset.*

I-MELE. Together. (*A.-S.*)

IMEZ. Near. *Warw.*

IMITATE. To try, or attempt. *East.*

IMMANUABLE. Listless. *Topwell.*

IMMARCESSIBLE. Unfading. *Hall.*

IMMOMENT. Unimportant. *Shak.*

IMNER. A gardener. *Nominale MS.*

I-MOULED. Spotted; stained. (*A.-S.*)

And with his blode shall washe undefouled.

The gylte of man with rust of synne i-mouled.

Ladgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 25.

IMP. (1) A shoot of a tree; a cutting; a bud; grass, or pasturage; a graft. It is frequently used metaphorically for young offspring, children, &c., and is still in use.

(2) To add; to eke out. Also, an addition, an insertion. In hawking, to insert a new feather in the place of a broken one.

(3) One length of twisted hair in a fishing line. *North.*

(4) To rob a person. *Lanc.*

IMPACY.

One vow they made religiously,

And were of one societie;

And onely was their impacis

The forme of elther phantasie.

Phillis and Flora, 1606.

IMPALE. To encircle; to enclose.

IMPARLE. To speak; to debate. (*Fr.*)

IMPARTERS. Persons induced to part with their money by artful pretences.

IMPARTIAL. Used sometimes for *partial*.

IMPATIENCE. Anger. *Shak.*

IMPEACHMENT. An hinderance. *Shak.*

IMPED. Planted. *Chaucer.*

IMPER. A person who plants. (*A.-S.*)

IMPERANCE. Command; mastery. (*Lat.*) *Imperate*, commanded, *Hardyng*, f. 50.

IMPERIAL (1) A kind of cloth.

(2) A game at cards, mentioned as having been played by Henry VIII.

IMPETRATE. To obtain by entreaty. See *Hall*, Richard III. f. 22. *Impetre*, *Vitæ Patrum*, f. 97. (*A.-N.*)

IMPINGANG. An ulcer. *Devon.* It is also called an *impingall*.

IMPING-NEEDLES. Needles used by falconers in imping hawks. See *Imp* (2).

IMPLEACH. To intertwine. *Shak.*

IMPLUNGED. Plunged in.

That so they might get out of the most dangerous gulfe of ignorance, wherein multitudes are implunged.

Dant's Pathway, p. 324.

IMPLY. To fold up; to entangle. *Spenser.*

IMPONE. To interpose. (*Lat.*) Jocularly, to lay a wager. *Hamlet*, v. 2.

IMPORTABLE. Intolerable; impossible.

For he alone shall tread down the winepress, and take upon his back the great and importable burden of your sins all.

Becon's Works, 1843, p. 53.

IMPORTANCE. Importunity. Not peculiar to Shakespeare, as supposed by Nares and Todd. The word is used by Heywood. *Important*, importunate. (*Fr.*)

IMPORTLESS. Unimportant. *Shak.*

IMPORTUNACY. Importunity. *Shak.* *Chaucer* has *importunne*.

IMPORTURE. A stratagem. *Hall.*

IMPOSE. Imposition; command. *Shak.*

IMPOSTEROUS. Deceitful; cheating. *Imposturous*, *Hamlet*, p. 155.

IMPOTENT. Fierce; uncontrollable. (*Lat.*)

IMPRESS. A motto, or device.

IMPRIME. To unharbour the hart. Also the same as *Emprime*, q. v.

IMPRINT. To borrow. (*A.-N.*)

IMPROPERY. Impropropriety. *Hall.*

IMPROVE. To reprove; to refute. (*Lat.*) It also means, to prove.

Improve, rebuke, exhort with all longsuffering and doctrine.

2 Tim. iv. 2, as quoted in *Becon's Works*, 1843, p. 3.

IN. (1) Upon; within. (*A.-S.*)

(2) To carry in corn, &c. *Var. dial.*

After that herveste gned had his sheaves.

MS. Bodl. 221.

(3) To be in with a person, to be on good terms with him. A common phrase.

(4) That; if; than. *North.*

INACTIOUS. Anxious. *Leic.*

IN-AND-IN. A gambling game, played by two or three persons with four dice. It was formerly in fashion at ordinaries.

I call to minde I heard my twelve-pence say
That he hath oft at Christmas beene at play;
At court, at th' innes of court, and everywhere
Throughout the kingdome, being farre and nere.
At Passage and at Mumchance, at In and In,
Where swearing hath bin counted for no shene;
Where Fullam high and low-men bore great sway,
With the quicke helpe of a Bard Cater Tre.

Travels of Twelve-Pence, 1630, p. 73.

Your ordinaries, and your gaming schooles;
(The game of Mercuries, the mart of foolies)
Doe much rejoyse when his gold doth appeare,
Sending him empty with a flea in's eare;
And when hee's gone, to one another laugh,
Making his meanes the subject of their scoffe,
And say, its pley he's not better taught,
Hee's a faire gamester, but his ruck is nought.
In the meantime, his pockets being scant,
Hee findes a lurcher to supply h's want,
One that ere long, by playing in-and-in,
Will carry all his lordship in a skin.

The Young Gallant's Whirligig, 1629.

IN-BANK. Inclining ground. *North.*

INBASSET. An embassy. *Cov. Myst.* p. 77.

IN-BETWEEN. Between; in a place that is between. *Var. dial.*

IMBOWED. Made in bows or loops.

INBRED. Native. *Somerset.*

INBROTHERING. Embroidering. *Inbrowdyd* occurs in *Pr. Parv.* p. 261.

INCAPABLE. Unconscious. *Shak.*

INCARNATION-POWDER. A kind of powder "for to clere the syste veré welle," thus described in an early MS. of medical receipts xv. Cent.—"Take sowj-muterne, ysop, flowres of sowthernewod, calamunte, berys of the jenever tre, of eche leche moche, and the lekuns of fenelle sede as moche as of alle the erbis, and than make alle these to powder, and than strew it on metea, or ete it, and it wolke kepe the seyste, and claryfy the stomoke from alle humeres; and also it wolke make

- the have a good appetite, and it wolles sterc the lownges, and kepe the lyver in gode state." *INCESTANCY*. Incest. Middleton, i. 268.
- INCH*. An island. *Shak.* (Sc.)
- INCHES*. To be at inches with them, i. e. to be very near to them. *Devon.*
- INCHESSOUN*. Reason; cause. (A.-N.)
For love that was theym bytwene,
He made *inchessoun* for to abyde.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 86.
- INCH-MEAL*. A word similar in formation and sense to *piece-meal*. Still in use in Warwickshire. *Shak.*
- IN-CHORN*. The inner pocket or pouch of a fishing-net. *Warw.*
- INCH-PIN*. The sweet-bread of a deer. See *Cotgrave*, in v. *Boyan*.
- INCIDENTS*. Chance, incidental expenses.
- INCISE*. To cut in. (Lat.)
- INCLEPE*. To call upon. (A.-S.)
Thel in carlis and thel in hors, but we in the
name of oure Lord God schal *inclepe*.
MS. Tanner 16, f. 51.
- INCOLANT*. An inhabitant. (Lat.)
- INCOMBROUS*. Cumbersome. (A.-N.)
- INCOME*. Arrival. Also, to arrive.
Bot Kayous at the *income* was keptd unfayra.
Morte Arthurs, MS. Lincoln, f. 76.
- INCONSTANCE*. Inconstancy. (A.-N.)
- INCONTINENT*. Suddenly; immediately. Used for *incontinently*, the adverb.
- INCONVENIENT*. Unsuitable; unbecoming. A frequent sense in old plays.
- INCONY*. Fine; pretty; sweet; delicate. A term of endearment.
Love me little, love me long; let musick rumble,
Whilst I in thy *incony* lap do tumble.
Marlowe's Jew of Malta, iv. 5.
O super-dainty canon, vicar *incony*!
Make no delay, Miles, but away,
And bring the wench and money.
A Tale of a Tub, vi. 201.
- IN-COS*. In partnership. *Sussex.*
- INCREATE*. Uncreated. (Lat.)
Myn owen sone with me *increate*
Schalle doubt be sente to be incarnate.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 1.
- INCULE*. To inculcate. (Lat.)
- INCUSS*. To strike. State Papers, i. 280.
- INCUSTUMED*. Accustomed. *Hall.*
- INCUTE*. The same as *Incuss*, q. v.
This doth *incute* and beat into our hearts the fear
of God, which expelleth sin.
Becon's Works, 1543, p. 63.
- INDE*. Azure-coloured. (A.-N.)
The tother haw next to fynde
Is al blew, men callen *ynde*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 63.
- INDEED-LA!* The exclamation of a whining puritanical person. Shakespeare uses the phrase, the right use of which has not been previously explained.
- INDEL*. In doors. *Devon.*
- INDENT*. To bargain. From *Indenture*.
- INDER*. A large quantity. *East.*
- INDEX*. A list of the chapters to a book; any explanation prefixed to a piece of entertainment.
- INDIFFERENT*. Impartial. *Shak.*
- INDIGNE*. Unworthy. (A.-N.)
- INDIGNIFY*. To insult, or offend.
- INDIRLY*. Carefully; zealously.
Than whan sche wiste it *indirly*,
My hope schulde be the more.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 74.
- INDISH*. Belonging to India.
- INDUCTION*. A beginning; an introduction to a poem, or play. (Lat.)
- INDULTYP*. Indulgence; luxury. (A.-N.)
Than of brod cloth a yarde be my lyf,
Me thinketh this is a verrey *indultyf*.
Occleve, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 232.
- INDUMENTS*. Endowments. (Lat.)
- INDURATE*. To enure. Arch. xviii. 148.
- INDUTE*. Clothed; indued. (Lat.)
- INDWYNE*. To endow. *Prompt. Parv.*
- INE*. Eyes. Minot's Poems, p. 29.
- INEAR*. The kidney. *North.*
- INECHED*. Inserted. (A.-S.)
- INENNERABLE*. Undiscovered; unknown.
- INFAME*. To defame, or slander.
- INFANGTHEFE*. The liberty of trying a thief granted to the owner of an estate for a robbery committed within it. (A.-S.)
- INFANT*. A child; a knight. *Spenser.*
- INFANTRY*. Children. *Jonson.*
- INFARING*. Lying within. *Somerset.*
- INFATIGABLE*. Indefatigable. *Drayton.*
- INFECTIVE*. Contagious. *Palgrave.*
- INFERRE*. To bring in, to cause. (Lat.)
- INFEST*. Annoying; troublesome.
- IN-FEW*. In short, in a few words. *Shak.*
- INFORTUNE*. Misfortune. (A.-N.)
- INFRACT*. Unbroken; unbreakable. (Lat.)
- INFUDE*. To pour into. *Palgrave.*
- INFUNDID*. Confounded. See the list prefixed to *Batman* upon *Bartholome*, 1582.
- INFUSE*. Same as *Insense*, q. v.
- ING*. A meadow, generally one lying low near a river. *North.*
- IN-GA*. To go in. This word occurs in MS. Cott. Vespas. D. vii. of the thirteenth century.
- INGAN*. An onion. *Suffolk.*
- IN-GANGE*. The porch of a church. *Spenser* has *ingate*, entrance. See also *Craven Gloss.*
- INGENE*. Genius; wit. (Lat.)
- INGENIATE*. To contrive. *Daniel.*
- INGENIOSITY*. Wit; contrivance. *Opticke Glasse of Humours*, p. 92.
- INGENIOUS*. Ingenuous. These terms were often transposed by early writers.
- INGENNER*. To generate. The commentators on Shakespeare have overlooked the occurrence of the word in this sense in Decker's *Knight's Conjuring*, 1607. It would have gone far towards the explanation of a difficult passage in *Othello*, ii. 1.
- INGENUITY*. Ingenuousness.
- INGENY*. Wit. See Brit. Bibl. i. 302; *Opticke Glasse of Humours*, p. 42.
According to the nature, *ingeny*, and property of
Satan, which is a liar, and the father of all lying.
Becon's Works, 1543, p. 277.
- INGINKER*. An inventor, or creator. (Lat.)

Our worthy poets, *inginers of wil*,
 Pourtray these knights in colours: what for fit
 But to be represented on a stage
 By the shanke buskind actors, who presage
 A dearth of gentlemen, plenty of knights
 Fit for the stewes, but farre unfit for fights.

Middleton's Time's Metamorphosis, 1608.

INGLE. (1) A favourite; a friend; an attendant. Perhaps more correctly, a parasite. The word was used sometimes in the bad sense.

When the first word that a punkie speaks at her
 ingles coming into her chamber in a morning, I
 pray thee send for some fagots.

For Graceli, 1633, p. 9.

(2) A fire; a flame; a blaze. *North*.

(3) The same as *Engle*, q. v.

IN-GOING. An entrance. (*A.-S.*)

IN-GOOD-WORTH. Well intended.

INGRAM. Ignorant.

I am no clerke, but an ingram man, of small
 elderation in suche arrogant buke farles.

Bullein's Dialogues, 1572, p. 2.

INGROTON. To stuff, or surfeit. *Pr. Parv.*

IN-GROUND. The same as *In-bank*, q. v.

INHABITED. Uninhabited. (*Fr.*)

INHERIT. To possess, or obtain. *Shak.*

INHIAE. To gape. (*Lat.*)

How like gaping wolves do many of them inhiae
 and gape after wicked mammon.

Becon's Works, 1543, p. 253.

INHIBIT. To prohibit; to forbid.

Inhibiting them upon a greate payn not once to
 approche ether to his speche or presence.

Hall's Union, 1542, *Hon. V.* fol. 1.

INHILDE. To pour in. (*A.-S.*)

INHOSPITALL. Inhospitable. *Hall*.

INIQUIETACION. Disturbance. See *Hall*,
 Richard III. f. 9.

INIQUITY. One of the names of the vice or
 buffoon in old plays. He is mentioned as *old*
iniquity by Ben Jonson.

INJEST. Almost; very nearly. *West.*

INJOIN. To join together. *Palgrave.*

INJURE. Injury. (*A.-N.*)

INJURY. To injure. *Middleton.*

INK. In falconry, the neck, or that part from
 the head to the body of a bird that a hawk
 preys upon. See the *Gent. Rec.*

INKHORN. To use inkhorn terms, i. e. to write
 affectedly, and use fine language. "*Escorcher*
le Latin, to inkhornize it, or use inkhorn
 tearmes," *Cotgrave*.

INKLE. Inferior tape. See *Florio*, p. 124;
Harrison, p. 222.

INKLING. A wish, or desire. *North.*

INK-STANDAGE. An ink-stand. *North.*

INLAID. Laid in, provided. *Yorksh.*

IN-LAWE. To receive. (*A.-S.*)

INLEASED. Entangled; ensnared. (*A.-N.*)

IN-LOKE. To look narrowly. (*A.-S.*)

INLY. Inwardly; deeply; thoroughly. (*A.-S.*)

INN. (1) This term was anciently applied to any
 kind of lodging-house, or residence.

When he was schryven of his synnes,
 He went hom into his innas.

MS. Cantab. Fl. v. 48, f. 44.

(2) To enclose. *Suaser.*

INNANDE. Within. *Arch. xxa. 409.*

INNARDS. Entrails. *Far. dial.*

INNATIVE. Innate. *Chapman.*

INNE. In. The adverb. (*A.-S.*)

INNEAW. Presently. *Lanc.*

INNERESTE. Inmost. (*A.-S.*)

INNERMORE. The inner. *North.*

INNING. A harvest, or gathering in of corn;
 enclosing. *South.* Lands enclosed, when re-
 covered from the sea, are called *innings*. See
Wright's Mon. Letters, p. 105. At cricket,
 the party at the wicket has the *innings*.

INNIOLF. Strong thread, such as shoemakers
 use. *Prompt. Parv.*

INNOCENT. (1) Ignorant; silly. Hence a sub-
 stantive, an idiot.

(2) Small and pretty, chiefly applied to flowers.
Northampton.

INNOM-BARLEY. Such barley as is sown the
 second crop, after the ground is fallowed.
North.

INNORMITY. Minority; not being of the legal
 age to reign. (*Lat.*)

INNOWE. Enough. *Lydgate MS.* *I-nouw* oc-
 curs in the *Vernon MS.* f. 13.

INOBEDIENCE. Disobedience. *Chaucer.*

IN-OPINION. Opiniative. *Palgrave.*

IN-OVER. Moreover; besides. *Withals.*

INPARTE. To mix things together. *Lydgate.*

IN-PLACE. Present; here, in this place.

INPLIJED. Implied. *Apol. Loll.* p. 73.

IMPORTABLE. Unbearable. (*A.-N.*)

INPRAVABLE. Not able to be corrupted.

Set before his eyes alway the eye of the everlasting
 judge and the inpravable judging place.

Becon's Works, 1543, p. 205.

INPRENNABLE. Impregnable. (*A.-N.*)

INPURTURED. Portrayed, pictured; adorned.

INQUETE. To inquire, or seek for. (*A.-N.*)

INQUIRATION. An inquiry. *East.*

INRED. Red in colour or complexion.

INRISE. To rise in; to arise.

Sothely fra thythens *inryses* a gret lufe, and
 what thyng that it trowely towches, it ravesche it
 utterly to it.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17 f. 192.

IN-SAME. Together. (*A.-S.*)

INSCULP. To carve, or engrave. *Shak.*

INSELED. Attested under seal. (*A.-N.*)

INSENSE. To inform; to make a person un-
 derstand a thing; to convince; to infatuate.
North. See the *Times*, Aug. 18th, 1843.

IN-SENT. Sent, or cast in; placed.

INSET. Implanted. *Chaucer.*

INSHORED. Come to shore. *Stowhurst*, p. 29.

INSIGHT. A road in a coal pit that is driven
 into the work. *North.*

INSPAYRE. Inspiration?

And my awle made thurghe thyne *inspayre*,
 And gaffe me tymmes semly and faste.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 191.

INSTANCE. Motive; cause; proof; example,
 information. *Shak.*

INSTANT. To importune. *State Papers*, i. 595.

INSTATE. To place in. See the *Troubles of*
Queene Elizabeth, 1639, sig. A. iii.

INSTAURED. Renovated. *Marston.*
INSTILLE. To name, or style. *Drayton.*
INSTORID. Included; contained. *Baber.*
INSTRUCT. To design, or appoint. (*Lat.*)
INSUFFISANCE. Insufficiency. (*A.-N.*)
INSUIT. Suit, or request. *Shak.*
INSURGE. To arise. (*Lat.*) This word is also used by Hardyng.

What mischief hath insured in realms by intestine division. *Hall, Henry IV, fol. 1.*

INT. A kind of sharper, or rogue; the same as *infaker* in Blount.

INTACK. An inclosure; part of a common field planted or sown, when the other part lies fallow. *North.*

INTELLIGENCER. A spy. *Intelligenciers*, Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 45.

INTEND. To attend to, to be intent upon; to stretch out; to pretend; to understand; to be at leisure. *Palgrave.*

INTENDABLE. Attentive. *Hall.*

INTENDMENT. Intention; design.

INTENTION. Intensity of observation on any object. *Shak.*

INTERCOMMON.

About 1525, all between Easton-Piers and Castle-Comb was a campania, like Coteswold, upon which it borders; and then Yatton and Castle-Combe did intercommon together.

Aubrey's Wills, MS. Soc. Reg. p. 980.

INTERDEAL. Traffic, intercourse, or dealing between persons. *Spenser.*

INTERESSE. To interest. Often, to interest or implicate very deeply.

INTERFECTOR. One who kills. (*Lat.*)

INTERGATORY. An interrogatory. *Shak.*

INTERMEAN. Something coming between two other parts. *Ben Jonson.*

INTERMELL. To intermeddle.

But they loved eche other passyng well,
That no spyas durst with thame intermell.

MS. Lond. 208, f. 19.

INTER-MEWING. A hawk's mewing from the first change of her coat till she turn white.

INTERMINABLE. Infinite. (*A.-N.*)

INTERMITTING. The ague. *North.*

INTERPARLE. A parley. *Daniel.*

INTERPONE. To interpose. (*Lat.*)

INTHRONIZATE. Enthroned. *Hall.*

INTIL. Into. (*A.-S.*)

Yif scho couthe on horse ride,
And a thousande men bi hire syde;
And sho were comen until helde,
And Engeland sho couthe welde,
And don hem of thar hire were queene,
An hire bodi couthe yeme;
No wolde me nevere leve like,
Me thou ich were in hevene riche.

Howell, 128.

INTIRE. Within. *Marlowe, iii. 364.*

INTISYNG. Enticement.

Thorow the fendis intisyng,
The doutyur thought anodur thyng.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 45.

INTLE. If you will. *North.*

INTO. Within; short of. *Heref.*

INTOXICATE. To poison. (*Lat.*)

INTREAT. To use or treat. *Shak.*

INTREATANCE. Entreaty. It occurs in Holinshed, Hist. England, i. 18.

INTREATY. Treatment. *Painter.*

INTRINSE. Intricate. *Shak.*

INTROATE. To make entries. (*Lat.*)

INTROITS. Psalms said or sang while the priest was entering within the rails of the Communion Table.

INTRUSOUR. An intruder. *Lydgate.*

INTIMULATE. Buried. See Hall, Edw. IV. ff. 34, 61, Holinshed, Hist. Scot. p. 44.

INTURN. (1) Instead. *Salop.*

(2) A term in wrestling, when one puts his thigh between those of his adversary, and lifts him up. Then with an inturne following that,
Upon his backe he throw him flat.

Lucan's Pharsalia, 1614.

INTUSE. A bruise, or contusion. (*Lat.*)

I-NUJHE. Enough. (*A.-S.*)

INVASSAL. To enslave. *Daniel.*

INVECT. To inveigh. *Nares.*

INVINCIBLY. This word seems sometimes to have the sense of *invariably*.

INVITATORY. A hymn of invitation to prayer. In the Latin services, the 95th psalm is so called.

INVOCATE. To invoke. *Shak.*

INWARD. Intimate; familiar. See Stanishurst's Description of Ireland, p. 34.

INWARD-MAID. A house-maid. *Suffolk.*

INWARDS. The intestines. *Var. dial.*

INWHELE. The inner wheel of a mill.

INWIT. Conscience; understanding. (*A.-S.*)

INWITH. Within. (*A.-S.*)

IN-JETTIS. Gets in. (*A.-S.*)

This name Jhesu lelely haldyos in mynde drawes by the rote vyces, settya vertus, in-lawes charytee, in-jettis savoure of hevenely thynges.

MS. Lincoln A. 1, 17, f. 192.

I-PAYNNED. Ornamented. (*A.-S.*)

How than, seyst thou, that he is soo lovely, the whyche evydence in dede shewyth soo grealy i-paynned and unlovely.

Caston's Divers Fruitful Ghostly Meders.

IPOCRAS. (1) Hippocrates.

And ynto prison put he was;
And now begynneth the tale of *Ipoeras*.

MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 138.

(2) This beverage has been already mentioned, in v. *Hippocras*, but some further explanation may, perhaps, not be unacceptable. The manner of making it is thus described in a MS. of medical and other receipts—"To make ypocrasse for lords with gynger, synamon, and graynes, sugour, and turesoll: and for comyn pepull gynger canell, longe peper, and claryfied hony. Loke ye have feyre pewter basens to kepe in your pouders and your ypocrasse to ren yane, and to vj. basens ye muste have vj. renners on a perche, as ye may here see; and loke your pouders and your gynger be redy and well paryd or hit be beton into poudur. Gynger colombyne is the best gynger; mayken and halandyne be not so good nor holsom. Now thou knowist the propertees of ypocras. Your pouders must be made

everyche by themselfe, and leid in a bladder in store, hange sure your perche with baggs, and that no bagge twayche other, but basen twayche basen. The fyrst bagge of a galon, every on of the other a potell. Fyrst do into a basen a galon or ij. of red wyne; then put in your pouders, and do it into the renners, and so into the seconde bagge. Then take a pece, and assay it, and yef hit be enythyng to stronge of gynger, alay it withe synamon, and yef it be stronge of synamon, alay it withe sugour cute. And thus schall ye make perfyte ypocraas. And loke your bagges be of bottell clothe, and the mouthes opyn, and let it ren in v. or vj. bagges on a perche, and under every bagge a clene basen. The drafter of the spies is good for sewies. Put your ypocrase into a stanche wessell, and hynde upon the mouthe a bleddur strongly; then serve forthe waffers and ypocrasse." This is printed in the *Forme of Cury*, p. 161, but I have had no opportunity of seeing the original manuscript, and I am afraid it has not been quite correctly copied in some few instances. Another receipt, much more simple and intelligible, is given in *Arnold's Chronicle*:—"Take a quart of red wyne, an ounce of synamon, and halfe an ounce of gynger, a quarter of an ounce of greynes, and long peper, and halfe a pounce of suger; and brose all this, and than put them in a bage of wullen clothe, made therefore, with the wyne; and lete it hange over a vessel, tyll the wyne be rune thorowe." A third receipt is given by Cogan,—"Take of cinamon two ounces, of ginger half an ounce, of grains a quarter of an ounce punne them grosse, and put them into a pottle of good claret or white wine, with half a pound of sugar: let all steep together a night at the least, close covered in some bottle of glasse, pewter, or stone; and when you would occupy it, cast a thinne linnen cloath or a piece of a boulder over the mouth of the bottle, and let so much run through as you will drink at that time, keeping the rest close, for so it will keep both the spirit, odor, and virtue of the wine and spices." *Ipocraas* seems to have been a great favourite with our ancestors, being served up at every entertainment, public or private. It generally made a part of the last course, and was taken immediately after dinner, with wafers or some other light biscuits. According to Pegge, it was in use at St. John's College, Cambridge, as late as the eighteenth century, and brought in at Christmas at the close of dinner.

IPRES. A kind of wine, mentioned in the *Yorkshire Ale*, 1697, p. 3.

I-QUERE. Every where. *Gawayne*.

I-RADE. Read; perused. (*A.-S.*)

Here letters were not for to layne,
They were i-rade amonge hem alle.

MS. Harl. 2282, f. 118.

IRAIN. A spider. See *Araia*.

To skulk als irain thou made asule his.

Psalm, MS. Coll. Vespas. D. vii. f. 27.

IRALE. A kind of precious stone.

Hir payetrelle was of irale lyne,

Hir cropoure was of orphare.

MS. Lincoln A. 1. 17, f. 16.

IRAN. An eagle. *Skinner*.

IRE. Iron. *West*.

He let nine platos of ire,

Sumdel thiane and brode. *MS. Laud 108, f. 2.*

IRENESE. Rennet. *Somerset*.

IREN-HARDE. The herb verrain.

IREOS. The orris powder. See *Gerard*.

IRISH. An old game, similar to backgammon but more complicated.

IRISHRY. The Irish people. Also, Highlanders and Isles-men.

IRISH-TOYLE. According to the *Fraternity of Vacabondes*, 1575, "an Irishe Toyle is he that carrieth his ware in hya wallet, as laces, pins, poyntes, and such like. He useth to shew no wares untill he have his almes; and if the good man and wyfe be not in the way, he procureth of the children or servants a fleece of wool, or the worth of xij. d. of some other thing, for a peniworth of his wares." The same character is mentioned in *Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, 1620, sig. B. iii.

IRK. Tedious, slow, weary.

Yu Goddys servyse are swyche men yrk,

When they come unto the kyrke.

MS. Harl. 1781, f. 30.

Of hyr they were nevyr yrk.

MS. Cantab. Fl. li. 38, f. 74.

IRNING. The same as *Irenese*, q. v.

IRON. To taste a cheese, by running a cheese-swoop in. *North*.

IRON-MOULDS. Yellow lumps of earth or soft stone found in chalk. *Oxon*.

IRON-SICK. A ship or boat is said to be iron sick, when the specks are so eaten away with the rust, or the nails so worn, that they stand hollow in the planks, so that the ship takes in water by them.

IRON-SIDED. Rough; unruly. *East*.

IROUR. Anger. *Sevyn Sages*, 954.

IROUS. Angry; passionate. (*A.-N.*)

The colerik stoward fulle of dyscet,

Irous in hert, prodigalie in expens.

MS. Cantab. Fl. i. 6, f. 140.

It es none honour to me to owtray hys knyghtlyte,

Thoghe ze bee irous mene that ayres one his nedre.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 67.

Charyté ys nat irus,

And charyté ys nat covetous.

MS. Harl. 1781, f. 47.

IRP. A fantastic grimace, or contortion of the body. *Ben Jonson*.

IRRECUPERABLE. Incapable of being recovered. See *Hall*, Henry VII. f. 27.

IRRECURABLE. Incurable *Hall*.

IRREVERBERATION. Vibration. (*Lat.*)

IRRUGATE. To wrinkle. (*Lat.*)

ISAAC. The hedge-sparrow. *Worce*. Corrupted from *Heisugge*, q. v.

ISCHEWE. Issue, progeny.

Thare es none ischewe of us on this erthe sprongene.

Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoln, f. 72.

ISE. I. *West*. In the North, I am, I shall.

ISELBON. An edge-bone of beef. See Arch. xii 371. Still in use.

ISENGRIN. The name given to the wolf in the romance of Renard. (*Lat. Med.*)

I-SEJE. Saw. See St. Brandan, p. 8.

ISHER. High; lofty. *Yorksh.*

ISING. A kind of pudding. See Withals, ed. 1608, p. 124; Wyl Bucke, p. 12. According to some, a sausage.

I-SIWED. Followed. (*A.-S.*)

For threo dawes heo habbes i-siwed me,
And nougt ne habbeth to mete.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 1.

ISLAND. The aisle of a church, called in medieval Latin *insula*.

ISLANDS. Iceland dogs; shock-dogs.

ISLE-OF-WIGHT-PARSON. A cormorant. *Isle-of-Wight-Rock*, a kind of very hard cheese made there.

ISLES. Embers; hot ashes. *Lanc.* The small black particles of soot are so called in Lincolnshire. "Isyl of fyre, *favilla*," Pr. Parv. p. 266.

I-SODE. Boiled. (*A.-S.*)

More him likede that like giste,
Thane ani flechys i-sode othur i-rost.

MS. Laud. 108, f. 12.

ISPY. Hide-and-seek. *Var. dial.*

ISRUM. A long stupid tale. *Linc.*

ISSES. Earth-worms. *Hants.*

ISSHEN. To issue, or rush out.

Whan the crie was cried, walkand was non sene,
Bot to unnes hied, as ther no man had bene.
Tha Scottis perceyved wele thei durst not taken oute,
It neghed here metesel, than ros up alle the route.
At the his midday went the Scottis men,
Tuo myle was ther way, to the castelle of Metfen.

Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 334.

ISSU. The entrails of an animal.

IST. I will. Also, is it? *North.*

ISTA. Art thou? *Yorksh.*

ISTIA. The following receipt for making "a whyte trett that is callyd plature *istia* or syne" is from a curious MS. of the fifteenth century:—Take mete oyle, and sett hit one the fyre, and than put thereto literage off gold, sylver, or lede; and than sture them well togethur; and than take whyte lede, and put thereto powder of serews and codilbon therto; and than let them sethe welle, and alwey sture them till hit be hard and theke; and than take a pynte of oyle and of the literage a quartone, and of whyte led a quartone, and of serus a quorton, and a quorton of codilbone, but loke that hit stonde moat be the literage, and this wolbe a gode trett for alle festures and hott sorys. Yt wylle also hele a wownde, withowt eny instrumentes of surgerye; the whiche trett or *istia* wolle garre the matere to yssen owte at the wownde, and hele it in a monyth or letylle more, the wheche wonde wold not be helyd in halfe a yere be the warke of surgeré. And instede of codilbon it ys to be noted that tansy, hempseed, or the croppys, whyle they be grene, maye be takyn; and the schede therof wolle

serve alle the yere for the *istia*. Tak also the levys of red cole, mowshere, and bugle, of ecche a handfulle and a halfe, and than stampe thame, and streyne them wyth gode whyte wyne, and so therof drynke every day iij. sponefulle at morne, and as moche at nyth, til ze be hoole."

I-SUOJE. In swoon. St. Brandan, p. 1.

IT. Yet. *West.* In the. *North.* Formerly used for *he* and *she*. It also signifies a beating or correction.

The journe semith wondrous long,
The which I have to make,
To teare myselve and beate my braynes,
And all for Wisedomes sake!
And if, God knowes what may befall,
And what luck God will send,
If she will love me when I come
At this my journeyes end.

Marriage of Wit and Wisedome, 1579.

ITAILLE. Italy. *Chaucer.*

ITALIANATE. Italianized; having adopted the fashions of Italy.

ITCH. To creep; to jet out. *Kent.* Also, to be very anxious.

ITCH-BUTTOCK. The game of *Level-coul*, q. v. Florio has, "*Giocare a levaculo*, to play at levell cule, or itch buttock." Skinner spella it differently, "*Level coul*, vox tessaris globulos ludentium propria, a Pr. G. *levez le cul*, culum elevas (i. e.) assurgas, et locum cedas successoribus, vices ludendi praebeas, nobis etiam *itch buttock*, imo etiam Italus eodem sensu *Giocare a Léva culo* usurpatur."

ITCHE. I. *Somerset.*

ITCHFULL. Itchy. *Palsgrave.*

ITEM. A hunt. *Worc.*

ITEMS. Tricks; fancies; caprices. *Devon.*

ITER. To renew a thing. (*A.-N.*)

I-THE. To prosper. (*A.-S.*)

He is blynde that may se,
He is riche that shalle never i-the.

Archæologia, xxix. 325.

I-TOYLED. Wearied. (*A.-S.*)

And sone thei hedden on hym leyd
Heore schatpe cloches alle tho;
Hit was in a deoful pleyt,
Reuthliche i-toyled to and fro,
For summe were ragged and tayed,
Mid brode bunches on heore bak;
Scherpe clauwes, and longe nayled;
Nas non of hem withouten lac.

Vernon MS. Bodleian Library.

IV. In. *Inte, into.* *North.*

I-VALID. Deposed; made to descend.

And mighty tyrantes from hir royall see
He hathe i-vaied and put adoun.

Lodgate, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 28.

IVELE. Evil; injury; sickness. (*A.-S.*)

Robert hire ledde, that was Red,
That have tharned for hire the ded
Of and have de hire misseyd,
Or hand with *ivele* onbe leyd. *Havelok, 1680.*
Than him tok an *ivel* strong,
That he welf] wate, and underfong,
That his deth was comen him on. *Ibid. 114.*

IVIN. Ivy. *North.*

IVOURE. Ivory. (A.-N.)

With golde and fowre that so brighte schone,
That alle aboute the bewte men may se.

Lydgate, Rastolinson MS. f. 34.

IVY. Aubrey mentions a curious custom, which I believe is now quite obsolete. "In several parts of Oxfordshire," he says, "particularly at Lanton, it is the custom for the maid-servant to ask the man for ivy to dress the house, and if the man denies or neglects to fetch in ivy, the maid steals away a pair of his breeches, and nails them up to the gate in the yard or highway."

IVY-BUSH. The ivy-bush was formerly hung out at taverns, to signify that good wine was sold there. The following from a rare work by Braithwaite, *Law of Drinking*, 12mo. Lond. 1617, is sufficiently curious to be given entire:

A president of binding any one apprentice to the known trade of the Ivy-bush, or Red-lettice; taken out of the ancient register-booke of Potina.

Be it knowne unto all men by these presents, that I Ralph Rednose of Running-Spiggot in the countie of Turne-Tap, bowzer, am tide and fast bound unto Francis Fiery-face in all up-carouses, in twenty pots sterling; that is to say, not by the common can or jug now used, but by the ancient full top and good measure, according to the laudable custome of the Red Lettice of Nip-scalpe; to the which said payment well and truely to be made, I bind me, my heires, ale-squires, pot-companions, lick-wimbles, malt-wormes, vine-fretters, and other faithfull drunkards, firmly by these presents: Dated the thirteenth of Scant-sober, and sealed with O I am sicke, and delivered with a bowle and a broome in the presence of the ostler, the tapster, and the chamberlaine.

IVY-GIRL. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, quoted by Brand, i. 35, mentions a sort of sport used in Kent during the month of February, where the girls were burning in triumph a figure which they had stolen from the boys, called a holly-boy, whilst the boys were doing the same with another figure called an *ivy-girl*. All this ceremony was accompanied with loud huzzas, noise, and acclamations. The writer adds, "what it all means

I cannot tell, although I inquired of several of the oldest people in the place, who could only answer that it had always been a sport at this season of the year."

IWE. A Jew. Nominale MS.

Trowe this for no lesyng,
And namely leve her of no Iwe,
For al thus dud thei with Jhesu.

Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab, f. 113.

IWERE. A remedy, or cure. Pr. Parv.

I-WHILS. In the mean time.

His modir i-while garte calle a knave,
And highte hym grete gyfts to hafe.

MS. Linc'n A. 1. 17, f. 99.

I-WIS. Certainly; truly; undoubtedly; to wit; especially; besides. (A.-S.) After the fifteenth century, this sense of the word seems to have been lost, and it appears to have been regarded as a pronoun and a verb, *I know*.

Berafrynde, i-seid Adam,
I-wyses thou art a wytty man,
Thou shalt wel drynk therfore.

MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 49.

I am alwayes troubled with the litherlurden,

I love so to linger;

I am so lasy, the mosse groweth an

Inch thick on the top of my finger!

But if you list to knowe my name,

I wis I am to well-knownen to some men;

My name is Idlenea, the flower

Of the frying-pan!

My mother had ij. whelps at one litter,

Both borne in Lent;

So we ware both put into a mussellbote,

And came saling in a sowes yeare ouer sea into

Kent. *Marriage of Witt and Wisdome, 1579.*

IX. An axle-tree. Sussex.

IYRNE. Iron. North.

Wyth gunnes gret, and other gret ordinance,

Them to help and to avanc,

With many a prowde pavys;

Gayly peynted and stuffed welle,

Ribawdes armyd with tyrns and stele,

Was never better off devyce. *Reliq. Antiq. ii. 22.*

IZEY-TIZEY. Uncertainty. Devon.

IZLE. Hoar frost. North.

IZZARD. The letter Z. *Var. dial.* More generally pronounced *izzet*.

I3EN. Eyes. See Langtoft, p. 229.



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